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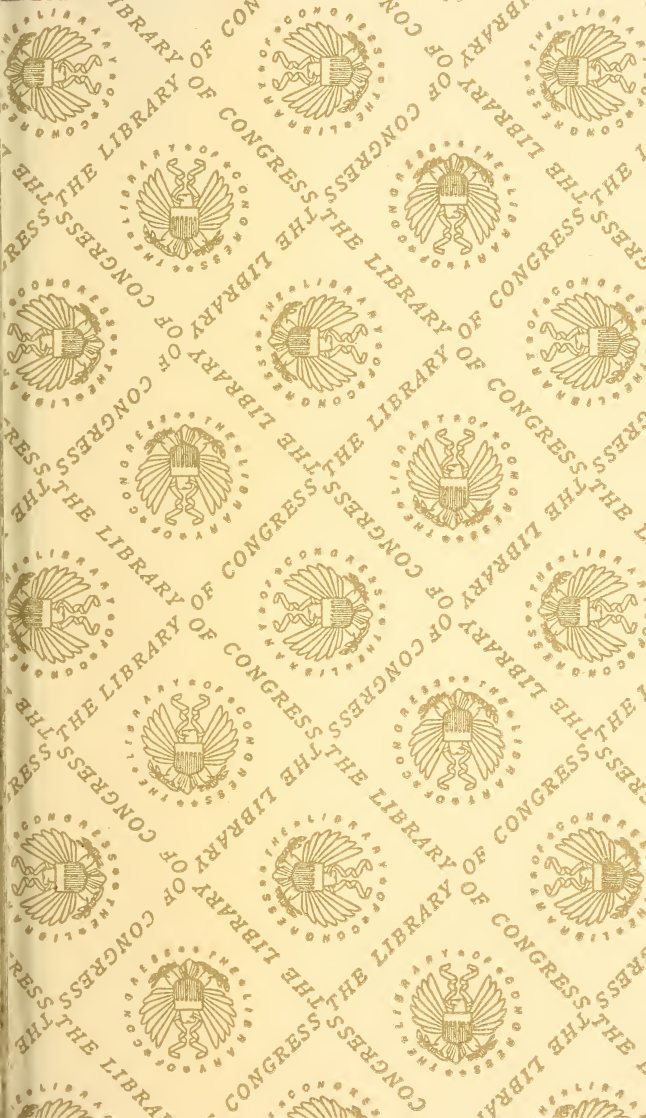
1866

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VIRI ILLUSTRÉS

URBIS ROMÆ,

A ROMULO AD AUGUSTUM.

AUCTORE C. F. L'HOMOND,

In Universitate Parisiensi Professore Emeritus.

EDITIO NOVI-EBORACI,

EMENDATA ET STEREOTYPA.

TO WHICH IS ADDED

A DICTIONARY

OF ALL THE WORDS WHICH OCCUR IN THE BOOK;

WHEREIN

THE PRIMITIVES OF COMPOUND AND DERIVATIVE WORDS ARE MINUTELY
TRACED, AND THE IRREGULARITIES OF ANOMALOUS NOUNS
AND VERBS ARE PARTICULARLY MENTIONED.

By JAMES HARDIE, A. M.

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PREFACE

It is universally acknowledged, that the spring of life is the most proper period for acquiring the knowledge of classical learning. But, as the intellectual faculties are at that time weak, it is evidently an object of the greatest importance to adopt such methods of communicating instruction; as may, after due trial and examination, appear best adapted to render the progress of the pupils easy and agreeable.

In order to assist them at their entrance on the study of the Latin language, literal translations have been recommended by some teachers of eminence; but by a great majority of our most distinguished preceptors, they have been rejected, from a conviction that they did not answer the purpose for which they were intended, and that they had an evident tendency to lead the pupils to habits of sloth and idleness, than which there is none more dangerous to future usefulness can be possibly acquired at school. For it is a lamentable fact, that such habits, when contracted in early life, can never be eradicated without great trouble.

But whatever diversity of opinion may be entertained with respect to literal translations, there is one point, on which it is probable that all teachers (a few visionary projectors excepted) are agreed, viz:

that a readiness in parsing or analyzing is essentially necessary for those who would make an useful proficiency in the Latin tongue.

The art of parsing is generally acquired by an application to Ainsworth's, Young's, Entick's, or some other Dictionary ; but as these are intended to explain no one author in particular, but all the classics in general, the multiplicity of words necessarily contained, and the variety of meanings annexed to each, tend greatly to embarrass the beginner and to render it a task of immense difficulty for him to find out the word, concerning which he wished for information. After long research and much waste of time he at last finds it ; but here he meets with etymologies which he cannot comprehend, a long list of meanings different from each other, and an assemblage of classical authorities, which are not only foreign to his purpose, but to him absolutely unintelligible. He reads what he can ; but knows not how to choose. At last, his attention becoming distracted, he closes the Dictionary in despair, and seeks for relief in a verbal translation. In the mean time, the volume which had cost his parents a considerable price, is carelessly tossed about the school as a piece of useless lumber, and torn to pieces, before he, for whom it was purchased knows, how to use it.

To remedy this evil, about thirty years ago the book, entitled *Selectæ e Veteri*, was published by James Hardie, A. M. who was, at that time, one of our most respectable classical teachers. To this was annexed a Dictionary or vocabulary of all the words contained in that book and no more. In this undertaking, while care was taken, on the one hand to omit every article

which might tend to perplex the pupils; so on the other hand, every thing supposed necessary to be known, was inserted, in order that they might be conducted with pleasure and advantage through the elementary part of their studies. With this view, a few of the most obvious meanings of each word were only given, the primitives of compound and derivative words were plainly pointed out, and the irregularities of anomalous nouns and verbs particularly mentioned. By these helps, which are not to be found in any Dictionary, it soon became evident that the labour of the teacher was thereby greatly lessened, and that the learner was enabled to acquire knowledge with greater facility, proceed on his business with more pleasure, and what is surely of the utmost importance, attain not a *superficial* but a *radical* skill in what he learnt; for let it be remembered, that *it is with the first principles of science as with the construction of a building, unless the foundation be well laid, we shall in vain expect solidity and strength in the superstructure.*

Soon after the publication of the *Selectæ e veteri, Corderii Colloquia*, were presented to the public by the same author, and completed in the same manner; as was also the little book entitled *Historia Sacra* by George Ironside, A. M. at that time a respectable teacher in this city. These being found useful, were introduced into many of our most respectable seminaries; but to these preparatory books, one of much greater celebrity as well as utility was yet wanting, we mean *VIRI ROMÆ*; which small volume will continue to be a standard book so long, as the Latin language shall constitute a part of a liberal education.

This work, which the proprietor now presents to the public in a new dress, was written by the celebrated C. F. L'Homond, late Professor in the University of Paris; and amongst the several books which have been introduced for the purpose of preparing boys to enter upon the study of the classics with advantage, there has none been received with so great approbation as this.

For the benefit of those for whose use it was composed, it has answered a most valuable purpose, the style being correct, pure, and elegant; and the subject such as will be read with peculiar interest by those who are about to enter on the study of a complete Roman History. Thus it answers a twofold purpose, as it not only serves as a guide to the Latin language, but also as an Introduction to Ancient History.

Since such is the utility of this little work, it was soon after its appearance introduced into the classical schools in France, the United Netherlands, Germany, Great Britain, and Ireland; and, at last found its way into many of the most eminent seminaries in the United States.

In the year 1817, the proprietor published an edition to which was added "*A vocabulary or Dictionary of all the words contained in the book, in which their derivations and compositions are minutely traced, and the irregularities of anomalous nouns and verbs particularly mentioned,*" by James Hardie, A. M. a gentleman whom we have already mentioned; and who was well known to be fully competent for such an undertaking. This vocabulary or Dictionary has been justly considered as a very

important addition to the text. Hence the value of VIRI ROMÆ, when published in this manner, has been so highly appreciated by our most respectable teachers, that by far the greatest part of them use it exclusively in the public and private seminaries under their respective superintendence; so that a copy of the text without the addition of the vocabulary is now very seldom to be met with.

From the general circulation into which this interesting little volume had got, (four large editions having been published in about seven years), the proprietor determined to have it *stereotyped*. Previous, however, to his entering on so expensive an undertaking, and anxious that the work should be rendered as correct as possible, the text, as well as the vocabulary, have been carefully revised, not only by the author, but also by Mr. Thomas S. Joy, an eminent classical teacher in this city; and he has reason to hope, that, by their care and assiduity no error of consequence can have remained unnoticed. Still, however, if the preceptor of any of our academies, grammar schools, or private seminaries, or any other literary gentleman should discover any inaccuracy, and be pleased to communicate the same to the proprietor, his attention will be thankfully acknowledged, and the mistake rectified without delay.

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DE
VIRIS ILLUSTRIBUS
URBIS ROMÆ,
A ROMULO AD AUGUSTUM.

ROMANI IMPERII EXORDIUM.

PROCA, rex Albanorum, duos filios, Numitorem et Amulium, habuit. Numitori, qui natu major erat, regnum reliquit; sed Amulius, pulso fratre, regnavit, et ut eum sobole privaret, Rheam Sylviam ejus filiam Vestæ sacerdotem fecit, quæ tamen Romulum et Remum uno partu edidit. Quo cognito, Amulius ipsam in vincula conjecit, parvulos alveo impositos abjecit in Tiberim, qui tunc fortè super ripas erat effusus; sed, relabente flumine, eos aqua in sicco reliquit. Vastæ tùm in iis locis solitudines erant. Lupa, ut famâ traditum est, ad vagitum accurrit, infantes linguâ lambit, ubera eorum ori admovet, matremque se gessit.

Quum lupa sæpiùs ad parvulos veluti ad catulos reverteretur, Faustulus, pastor regius, rem animadvertit, eos tulit in casam, et Accæ Laurentiæ conjugii dedit educandos. Qui adulti inter pastores primò ludicris certaminibus vires auxêre, deindè venando saltus peragrarè cœperunt, tùm latrones à rapinâ pecorum arcere. Quare iis insidiati sunt latro-

nes, à quibus Remus captus est ; Romulus autem vi se defendit. Tunc Faustulus necessitate compulsus indicavit Romulo quis esset ejus avus, et quæ mater. Romulus statim, armatis pastoribus, Albam properavit.

Interea Remum latrones ad Amulium regem perduxerunt, eum accusantes, quasi Numitoris greges infestare solitus esset ; Remus itaque à rege Numitori ad supplicium traditus est : at Numitor, considerato adolescentis vultu, haud procul erat quin nepotem agnosceret. Nam Remus oris lineamentis erat matri simillimus, ætasque tempori expositionis congruebat. Dum ea res animum Numitoris anxium teneret, repente Romulus supervenit, fratrem liberavit, et Amulio interfecto, avum Numitorem in regnum restituit.

Deinde Romulus et Remus urbem in iisdem locis, ubi expositi educatique fuerant, condiderunt ; sed orta est inter eos contentio uter nomen novæ urbi daret, eamque regeret ; adhibuere auspicia. Remus prior sex vultures, Romulus postea, sed duodecim, vidit. Sic Romulus augurio victor Romam vocavit ; et ut eam prius legibus quam mœnibus muniret, edixit ne quis vallum transiliret. Quod Remus irridens transilivit ; eum iratus Romulus interfecit, his increpans verbis : “ Sic deinceps malo afficietur quicumque transiliet mœnia mea.” Ita solus potitus est imperio Romulus.

Romulus, Romanorum rex primus.

Romulus imaginem urbis magis quàm urbem fecerat : deerant incolæ. Erat in proximo lucus : hunc asylum fecit. Eò statim multitudo latronum pas-

torumque confugit. Quum verò ipse et populus uxores non haberent, legatos ad vicinas gentes misit, quæ societatem connubiumque peterent. Nusquàm benignè legatio audita est: ludibrium etiam additum: "Quidni fœminis quoque asylum aperuistis? Id enim compar foret connubium." Romulus ægritudinem animi dissimulans ludos parat: indici deindè finitimis spectaculum jubet. Multi convenère studio etiam videndæ novæ urbis, maximè Sabini cum liberis et conjugibus. Ubi spectaculi tempus venit, eoque deditæ mentes cum oculis erant, tum, dato signo, virgines raptæ sunt: et hæc fuit statim causa bellorum.

Sabini ob virgines raptas bellum adversus Romanos sumpserunt, et quum Romæ appropinquarent, Tarpeiam virginem nacti sunt, quæ aquæ causâ sacrorum hauriendæ descenderat. Hujus pater Romanæ præerat arci. Titus Tatius Sabinorum dux Tarpeie optionem muneris dedit, si exercitum suum in Capitolium perduxisset. Illa petiit quod Sabini in sinistris manibus gerebant, videlicet annulos et armillas. Quibus dolosè promissis, Tarpeia Sabinos in arcem perduxit, ubi Tatius eam scutis obrui præcepit. Nam et scuta in lævis habuerunt. Sic impia proditio celeri pœnâ vindicata est.

Romulus adversus Tatium processit, et in eo loco, ubi nunc Romanum forum est, pugnam conseruit. Primo impetu, vir inter Romanos insignis, nomine Hostilius, fortissimè dimicans cecidit; cujus interitu consternati Romani fugere cœperunt. Jam Sabini clamitabant "Vicimus perfidos hospites, imbelles hostes. Nunc sciunt longè aliud esse virgines rapere, aliud pugnare cum viris." Tunc Romulus arma ad cœlum tollens Jovi ædem vovit, et exercitus seu fortè seu divinitus

restitit. Prælium itaque redintegratur ; sed captæ mulieres, crinibus passis ausæ sunt se inter tela volantia inferre ; et hinc patres, indè viros deprecatae, pacem conciliârunt.

Romulus cum Tatio foedus percussit, et Sabinos in urbem recepit. Centum ex senioribus elegit, quorum consilio omnia ageret, qui ob senilem ætatem *Senatus* vocati sunt. Tres equitum centurias constituit ; plebem in triginta curias distribuit. His ita ordinatis, quum ad Capræ paludem exercitum lustraret, subito coorta est tempestas cum magno fragore tonitribusque, et Romulus è conspectu ablatum est : eum ad Deos abiisse vulgò creditum est ; cui rei fidem fecit Proculus vir nobilis. Ortâ enim inter patres et plebem seditione, is in concionem processit, et jurejurando affirmavit Romulum à se visum augustiore formâ quàm fuisset, eundemque præcipere ut seditionibus abstinerent, et virtutem colerent. Ita Romulus pro Deo cultus, et Quirinus est appellatus.

Numa Pompilius, Romanorum rex secundus.

Successit Romulo Numa pompilius vir inclytâ justitiâ et religione. Is Curibus oppido Sabinorum accitus est. Quum Romam venisset, ut populum ferum religione molliret, sacra plurima instituit. Aram Vestæ consecravît, et ignem in arâ perpetuò alendum virginibus dedit. Flaminem Jovis sacerdotem creavit, eumque insigni veste et curuli sellâ ornavit. Duodecim Salios Martis sacerdotes legit, qui ancilia quædam imperii pignora è cœlo, ut putabant, delapsa, ferre per urbem, canentes et ritè saltantes solebant. Au-

num in duodecim menses ad cursum lunæ descripsit : nefastos fastosque dies fecit : portas Jano gemino ædificavit, ut esset index pacis et belli : nam apertus in armis esse civitatem, clausus verò pacatos circa omne populos, significabat.

Leges quoque plurimas et utiles tulit Numa. Ut verò majorem institutis suis auctoritatem conciliaret, simulavit sibi cum Deâ Ægeriâ esse colloquia nocturna, ejusque monitu se omnia quæ ageret facere. Lucus erat, quem medium fons perenni rigabat aquâ : eò sæpè Numa sine arbitris se inferebat, velut ad congressum Deæ : ita omnium animos religione imbuunt, ut fides et jusjurandum, non minùs quàm legum et pœnarum metus cives continerent. Bellum quidem nullum gessit, sed non minùs civitati profuit quàm Romulus. Morbo extinctus, in Janiculo monte sepultus est. Ita duo deinceps reges, ille bello, hic pace, civitatem auxerunt. Romulus septem et triginta regnavit annos : Numa tres et quadraginta.

Tullus Hostilius, Romanorum rex tertius.

Mortuo Numâ, Tullus Hostilius rex creatus est. Hic non solùm proximo regi dissimilis, sed etiam Romulo ferocior fuit. Eo regnante, bellum inter Albanos et Romanos exortum est. Ducibus Hostilio et Sufetio placuit, paucorum manibus fata utriusque populi committi. Erant apud Romanos trigemini Horatii, trigemini quoque apud Albanos Curiatii. Cum iis agunt reges, ut pro suâ quisque patriâ dimicent ferro. Fœdus ictum est eâ lege, ut undè victoria, ibi quoque imperium esset. Itaque trigemini arma capi-

unt, et in medium inter duas acies procedunt. Considerant utrinque duo exercitus. Datur signum, infestisque armis terni juvenes magnorum exercituum animos gerentes concurrunt.

Ut primo concursu increpuere arma, horror ingens spectantes perstrinxit. Consertis deinde manibus, statim duo Romani alius super alium expirantes ceciderunt: tres Albani vulnerati. Ad casum Romanorum conclamavit gaudio exercitus Albanus. Romanos jam spes tota deserebat. Unum Horatium tres Curiatii circumsteterant: is quamvis integer, quia tribus impar erat, fugam simulavit, ut singulos per interval-la secuturos separatim aggrederetur. Jam aliquantum spatii ex eo loco, ubi pugnatum est, aufugerat, quum respiciens vidit unum Curiatium haud procul ab se abesse. In eum magno impetu redit, et dum Albanus exercitus inclamat Curiatiis, ut opem ferant fratri, jam Horatius eum occiderat. Alterum deinde, priusquam tertius posset consequi, interfecit.

Jam singuli supererant, sed nec spe nec viribus pares. Alterius erat intactum ferro corpus, et geminata victoriâ ferox animus. Alter fessum vulnere, fessum cursu trahebat corpus. Nec illud prælium fuit. Romanus exultans malè sustinentem arma conficit, jacentemque spoliat. Romani ovantes ac gratulantes Horatium accipiunt, et domum deducunt. Princeps ibat Horatius, trium fratrum spolia præ se gerens. Cui obvia fuit soror, quæ desponsa fuerat uni ex Curiatiis, visoque super humeros fratris paludamento sponsi, quod ipsa confecerat, flere et crines solvere coepit. Movit feroci juveni animum comploratio sororis in tanto gaudio publico: stricto itaque gladio

transfigit puellam, simul eam verbis increpans : “ Abi hinc cum immaturo amore ad sponsum ; oblita fratrum, oblita patriæ. Sic eat quæcumque Romana lugebit hostem.”

Atrox id visum est facinus patribus plebique, quare raptus est in jus Horatius et apud iudices condemnatus. Jam accesserat lictor injiciebatque laqueum. Tùm Horatius ad populum provocavit. Intereà pater Horatii senex proclamabat filiam suam jure cæsam fuisse ; et juvenem amplexus, spoliaque Curiatorum ostentans, orabat populum, ne se orbem liberis faceret. Non tulit populus patris lachrymas, juvenemque absolvit, magis admiratione virtutis quàm jure causæ. Ut tamen cædes manifesta expiaretur, pater, quibusdam sacrificiis peractis, transmisit per viam tigillum, et filium, capite adoperto, velut sub jugum misit ; quod tigillum *sororium* appellatum est.

Non diù pax Albana mansit : nam Suffetius, dux Albanorum, quum invidiosum se apud cives videret, quòd bellum uno paucorum certamine finisset, ut rem corrigeret, Veientes adversus Romanos concitavit. Ipse ab Tullo in auxilium arcessitus, aciem in collem subduxit, ut fortunam belli experiretur ac sequeretur. Quâ re, Tullus, intellectâ, dixit clarâ voce suo illud jussu Suffetium facere, ut hostes à tergo circumvenirentur. Quo audito, hostes territi victique sunt. Posterâ die Suffetius, quum ad gratulandum Tullo venisset, jussu illius quadrigis religatus est, et in diversa distractus. Deindè Tullus Albam propter ducis perfidiam diruit, et Albanos Romam transire jussit.

Roma interim crevit Albæ ruinis : duplicatus est

civium numerus : mons Cælius urbi additus, et quò frequentius habitaretur, eam sedem Tullus regiæ cepit, ibique deindè habitavit. Auctarum virium fiduciâ elatus bellum Sabinis indixit : pestilentia insecuta est : nulla tamen ab armis quies dabatur. Credebat enim rex bellicosus salubriora militiæ quàm domi esse juvenum corpora ; sed ipse quoque diuturno morbo est implicitus : tunc fracti simul cum corpore sunt spiritus illi feroces, nullique rei deinceps nisi sacris operam dedit. Memorant Tullum fulmine ictum cum domo conflagrâsse. Tullus magnâ gloriâ belli regnavit annos duos et triginta.

Ancus Marcius, Romanorum rex quartus.

Tullo mortuo, Ancum Marcium regem populus creavit. Numæ Pompilii nepos Ancus Marcius erat, æquitate et religione avo similis. Tunc Latini cum quibus, Tullo regnante, ictum fœdus erat, sustulerunt animos, et incursionem in agrum Romanum fecerunt. Ancus, priusquàm eis bellum indiceret, legatum misit qui res repeteret, eumque morem posteri retinuerunt. Id autem hoc modo fiebat. Legatus, ubi ad fines eorum venit, à quibus res repetuntur, capite velato, ait : “ At di Jupiter ; audite, fines hujus populi. Ego sum publicus nuncius populi Romani : verbis meis fides sit.” Deindè peragit postulata. Si non deduntur res, quas exposcit hastam in fines hostium emittit, bellumque ita indicit. Legatus qui eâ de re mittitur *fecialis*, ritusque belli indicendi *jus feciale* appellatur.

Legato Romano res repetenti superbè responsum est à Latinis ; quare bellum hoc modo eis indictum

est. Ancus exercitu conscripto profectus, Latinos fudit, et, oppidis deletis, cives Romam traduxit. Quum autem in tantâ hominum multitudine facinora claudestina fierent, Ancus carcerem in mediâ urbe ad terrorem increscentis audaciæ ædificavit : muro lapideo urbem circumdedit, et Janiculum montem, ponte sublimio in Tiberim facto, urbi conjunxit. Pluribus aliis rebus intra paucos annos confectis, immaturâ morte præreptus, non potuit præstare qualem promiserat regem.

Lucius Tarquinius Priscus, Romanorum rex quintus.

Anco regnante, Lucius Tarquinius urbe Tarquinii profectus, cum conjuge et fortunâ omnibus Romam commigravit. Additur hæc fabula : scilicet ei advenienti aquila pileum sustulit, et super carpentum, ubi Tarquinius sedebat, cum magno clangore volitans, rursus capiti aptè reposuit ; inde sublimis abiit. Tanaquil conjux auguriorum perita regnum ei portendi intellexit : itaque virum complexa jussit eum alta sperare. Has spes cogitationesque secum portantes, urbem ingressi sunt, domicilioque ibi comparato, Tarquinius pecuniâ et industriâ dignitatem atque etiam Anci regis familiaritatem consecutus est, à quo tutor liberis relictus regnum interceptit, et ita administravit, quasi jure adeptus fuisset.

Tarquinius Priscus bellum cum Sabinis gessit, in quo bello equitum centurias numero auxit ; nomine mutare non potuit, deterritus, ut ferunt Accii Navii auctoritate. Accius, eâ tempestate augur inclytus, id fieri posse negabat, nisi aves addixissent ; iratus rex, in experimentum artis, eum interrogavit fierine posset quod ipse mente conceperat : Accius, augurio

acto, fieri posse respondit. Atqui hoc, inquit rex, agitabam an cotem illam secare novaculâ possem. Potes ergo, inquit augur, et secuisse dicitur. Tarquinius Sabinos vicit, et filium tredecim annorum, quòd in prælio hostem percussisset, prætextâ et bul-lâ donavit, undè hæc ingenuorum puerorum insignia esse cœperunt.

Supererant duo Anci filii, qui ægrè ferentes se paterno regno fraudatos esse, regi paraverunt insidias. Expastoribus duos ferocissimos deligunt ad patrandum facinus. Ii, simulatâ rixâ, in vestibulo regiæ tumultuantur. Quum eorum clamor penitùs in regiam pervenisset, vocati ad regem, pergunt. Primo uterque simul vociferari cœpit, certatim alter alteri obstrepere. Quum verò jussi essent invicem dicere, unus ex composito rem orditur; dumque intentus in eum se rex totus averteret, alter elatam securim in ejus caput dejecit, et relicto telo, ambo foràs se propiunt.

Servius Tullius, Romanorum rex sextus.

Servius Tullius matre nobili, sed captivâ, natus est. Quum in domo Tarquinii Prisci educaretur, fuerunt prodigium visu eventumque mirabile accidisse. Flammæ species pueri dormientis caput amplexa est. Hoc viso Tanaquil summam ei dignitatem portendi intellexit, et conjugii suasit, ut eum non secùs ac liberos suos educaret. Is postquàm adolevit, à Tarquinio gener assumptus est; et quum Tarquinius occisus esset, Tanaquil, celatâ ejus morte, populum ex superiori parte ædium allocuta, ait regem, gravi quidem, sed non lethali vulnere accepto, petere, ut, in-

terim dùm convalescit, Servio Tullio dicto audientes essent. Servius Tullius quasi precariò regnare cœpit, sed rectè imperium administravit.

Servius Tullius aliquod urbi decus addere voluit. Jam tùm inclytum erat Dianæ Ephesiæ fanum. Id communiter à civitatibus Asiæ factum fama ferebat. Itaque Latinorum populis suasit, ut et ipsi Romæ fanum Dianæ cum populo Romano ædificarent. Quo facto, bos miræ magnitudinis cuidam Latino nata dicitur, et responsum somnio datum eum populum summam imperii habiturum, cujus civis bovem illam immolâset. Latinus bovem ad fanum Dianæ deduxit, et causam sacerdoti Romano exposuit. Sacerdos callidus dixit eum debere priùs vivo flumine manus abluere. Dùm Latinus ad Tiberim descendit, sacerdos bovem immolavit. Ita imperium civibus, sibi que gloriam vindicavit.

Servius Tullius filiam alteram ferocem, mitem alteram habebat. Duo quoque Tarquinii Prisci filii longè dispares moribus erant: Tullia ferox Tarquinio miti nupserat; Tullia verò mitis Tarquinio feroci; sed mites, seu fortè, seu fraude, perierunt, feroces morum similitudo conjunxit. Statim Tarquinius Superbus à Tulliâ incitatus, advocato senatu, regnum paternum repetere cœpit: quâ re auditâ, Servius dùm ad curiâ contendit, jussu Tarquinii gradibus dejectus, et domum refugiens interfectus est. Tullia carpento vecta in forum properavit, virum è curiâ evocavit, et prima regem salutavit; à quo jussa à turbâ decedere, quum domum rediret, viso patris corpore, mulionem evitantem super ipsum corpus carpentum agere præcepit. Undè, vicus ille *Sceleratus* dictus est. Servius Tullius regnavit annos quatuor et quadraginta.

Tarquinius Superbus, Romanorum rex septimus et ultimus.

Tarquinius Superbus regnum scelestè occupavit. Tamen bello strenuus hostes domuit. Urbem Gabios in potestatem redegit fraude Sexti filii. Is quum indignè ferret eam urbem à patre expugnari non posse, ad Gabinos se contulit, patris in se sævitiam querens. Benignè à Gabinis exceptus est, et paulatim eorum benevolentiam fictis blanditiis alliciendo, dux bell, electus est. Tùm è suis unum ad patrem mittit scisci- citatum quidnam se facere vellet. Pater nuncio filii nihil respondit, sed in hortum transiit; ibique inambulans, sequente nuncio, altissima papaverum capita baculo decussit. Nuncius fessus expectando redit Gabios. Sextus, cognito silentio patris simul ac facto, intellexit quid vellet pater. Primores civitatis interemit, patrique urbem sine ullâ dimicatione tradidit.

Posteà Tarquinius Superbus Ardeam urbem oppugnavit. Ibi Tarquinius Collatinus sorore regis natus fortè cœnabat apud Sextum Tarquinium cum aliis juvenibus regiis. Incidit de uxoribus mentio: quum unusquisque suam laudaret, placuit experiri. Itaque equis Romam petunt. Regias nurus, in convivio et luxu deprehendunt. Pergunt indè Collatiam. Lucretiam Collatini uxorem inter ancillas in lanificio inveniunt. Ea ergo cæteris præstare judicatur. Paucis interjectis diebus, Sextus Collatiam rediit, et Lucretiæ vim attulit. Illa postero die, advocatis patre et conjuge, rem exposuit, et se cultro, quem sub veste tlexerat occidit. Conclamant vir paterque, et in exi-

tium regum conjurant. Tarquinio Romam redeunti clausæ sunt urbis portæ, et exilium indictum.

Junius Brutus, Romanorum consul primus.

(Anno urbis cōditæ 244.)

Junius Brutus, sorore Tarquinii natus, quum eandem fortunam timeret in quam frater inciderat, qui ob divitias et prudentiam, fuerat ab avunculo occisus, stultitiam finxit, undè Brutus dictus est. Profectus Delphos cum Tarquinii filiis, quos pater ad Apollinem muneribus honorandum miserat, baculo sambuceo aurum inclusum Deo donum tulit. Peractis deindè mandatis patris, juvenes Apollinem consuluerunt quisnam ex ipsis Romæ regnaturus esset. Responsum est eum Romæ summam potestatem habiturum, qui primus matrem oscularetur. Tunc Brutus perindè atque casu prolapsus, terram osculatus est, quòd ea communis sit mater omnium mortalium.

Expulsis regibus, duo consules creati sunt, Junius Brutus et Tarquinius Collatinus, Lucretiæ maritus. At libertas modò parta, per dolum et prodicionem penè amissa est. Erant in juventute Romanâ adollescentes aliquot, sodales Tarquiniorum. Hi de accipiendis nocte in urbem regibus colloquuntur, ipsos Bruti consulis filios in societatem consilii assumunt. Sermonem eorum ex sèrvis unus exceptit: rem ad consules detulit. Scriptæ ad Tarquinium literæ manifestum facinus fecerunt. Proditores in vincula coniecti sunt, deindè damnati. Stabant ad palum deligati juvenes nobilissimi, sed præ cæteris liberi consulis omnium in se oculos convertebant. Consules in se

dem processère suam, missique lictores nudatos virgis cædunt, securique feriunt. Supplicii non spectator modò, sed et exactor erat Brutus, qui tunc patrem exuit, ut consulem ageret.

Tarquinius deindè bello aperto regnum recuperare tentavit. Equitibus præerat Aruns Tarquinii filius. rex ipse cum legionibus sequebatur: obviàm hosti consules eunt. Brutus ad explorandum cum equitatu antecessit. Aruns, ubi Brutum agnovit, inflammatus irâ: "Ille est vir, inquit, qui nos patriâ expulit; en ille nostris decoratus insignibus magnificè incedit:" Tùm concitat calcaribus equum atque in ipsum consulem dirigit: Brutus avidè se certamini offert. Adeò infestis animis concurrerunt, ut ambo hastâ transfixi ceciderint; fugatus est tamen Tarquinius. Alter consul Romam triumphans rediit. Bruti collegæ funus quanto potuit apparatu fecit. Brutum matronæ ut parentem anno luxerunt.

Horatius Cocles.

Porsenna rex Etruscorum ad restituendum Tarquinius cum infesto exercitu Romam venit. Primo impetu Janiculum cepit. Non usquàm aliàs antè tantus terror Romanos invasit; ex agris in urbem demigrant; urbem ipsam sepiunt præsidiis. Alia urbis pars muris, alia Tiberi objecto tuta videbatur. Pons sublicius iter penè hostibus dedit, nisi unus vir fuisset Horatius Cocles, illo cognomine quòd in alio prælio oculum amiserat. Is pro ponte stetit, et aciem hostium solus sustinuit, donec pons à tergo interrumperetur: ipsâ audaciâ obstupescit hostes: ponte resciso, armatus in Tiberim desiliit, et incolumis ad suos

transnavit. Grata erga tantam virtutem civitas fuit; ei tantum agri datum est, quantum unâ die circumarari potuisset. Statua quoque in comitio posita.

Mucius Scaevola.

Quum Porsenna Romam obsideret, Mucius vir Romanæ constantiæ senatum adiit, et veniam transfugendi petiit, necem regis repromittens. Acceptâ potestate, in castra Porsennæ venit. Ibi in confertissimâ turbâ prope regium tribunal constitit. Stipendium tunc fortè militibus dabatur; et scribe cum rege pari ferè ornatu sedebat, Mucius illum pro rege deceptus occidit. Apprehensus et ad regem pertractus, dextram accenso ad sacrificium foculo iniecit; hoc supplicii à reâ exigens, quod in cæde peccâset. Attonitus miraculo rex juvenem amoveri ab altaribus jussit. Tùm Mucius, quasi beneficium remunerans, ait trecentos, suî similes, adversus eum coniurâsse. Quâ re ille territus bellum, acceptis obsidibus, deposuit.

Clælia Virgo.

Porsenna Clæliam virginem nobilem inter obsides accepit. Quum ejus castra haud procul ripâ Tiberis locata essent, Clælia, deceptis custodibus, noctu egressa, equum, quem sors dederat, arripuit, et Tiberim trajecit. Quod ubi regi nunciatum est, primò ille incensus irâ Romam legatos misit ad Clæliam obsidem reposcendam. Romani eam ex fœdere restituerunt. Tùm rex virginis virtutem admiratus, eam laudavit, ac parte obsidum donare se dixit, permisit.

que ut ipsa quos vellet, legeret. Productis obsidibus. Clælia virgines puerosque elegit, quorum ætatem injuriæ obnoxiam sciebat, et cum iis in patriam rediit. Romani novam in feminâ virtutem novo genere honoris, statuâ equestri, donavère. In summâ viâ sacrâ fuit posita virgo insidens equo.

Publius Valerius Publicola.

Tarquinius Collatinus se consulatu abdicavit, quòd invisum esset populo Tarquinii nomen. Itaque consul creatus est Publius Valerius, quo adjutore Brutus reges ejecerat. Hic tamen, quia in locum Bruti mortui alterum consulem non subrogaverat, et domum in alto atque munito loco habebat, in suspicionem regni affectati venit. Quo cognito, apud populum questus est, quòd, de se tale aliquid timuissent, et misit qui domum suam diruerent. Dempsit etiam secures fascibus, eosque in populi concione submisit, quasi major populi quàm consulis majestas esset. Gratum id multitudini spectaculum fuit. Indè Valerio cognomen Publicolæ datum est. Quum quartum consul fuisset, mortuus est adeò pauper, ut funeri sumptus deesset. Collectis à populo nummis est sepultus, et annuo matronarum luctu honoratus.

Fabii Trecenti Sex.

Vexabantur incursionibus Veientium Romani. Tùm Fabia gens senatum adit. Consul Fabius pro gente loquitur: "Vos alia bella curate: Fabios hostes Veientibus date: istud bellum privato sumptu gerere nobis in animo est." Ei gratiæ ingentes actæ

sunt. Consul è curiâ egressus, comitante Fabiorum agmine, domum rediit. Manat totâ urbe rumor : Fabios ad cœlum laudibus ferunt ; Fabii posterâ die arma capiunt. Nunquàm exercitus neque minor numero, neque clarior famâ et admiratione hominum per urbem incessit. Ibant sex et trecenti milites, omnes patricii omnes unius gentis. Ad Cremeram flumen perveniunt. Is opportunus visus est locus communiendo præsidio. Hostes non semel fusi pacem supplices petunt.

Veientes pacis impetratæ brevî pœnituit. Itaque, redintegrato bello inierunt consilium insidiis ferocem hostem captandi. Multo successu Fabiis audacia crescebat : quum igitur palati passim agros populerentur, pecora à Veientibus obviâ acta sunt ; ad quæ progressi Fabii, in insidias circa ipsum iter locatas delapsi sunt, et omnes ad unum perierunt. Dies, quo id factum est, inter nefastos relatus fuit porta quâ profecti fuerant, *Scelerata* est appellata. Unus omninò superfuit ex eâ gente, qui propter ætatem impuberem, domi relictus fuerat. Is genus propagavit ad Quintum Fabium Maximum qui Annibalem morâ fregit.

Aulus Posthumius Dictator.

Tarquinius ejectus ad Mamilium Tusculanum generum suum confugerat : quum ille, concitato Latio, Romanos graviter urgeret, nova Romæ dignitas creata est, quæ Dictatura appellata est, major quàm consulatus. Tunc creatus est magister equitum, qui dictatori etiam obsequeretur. Aulus Posthumius dictator factus, cum hostibus apud Regillum acum con-

flexit, ubi quum victoria nutaret, magister equitum equis frenos detrâhi jussit, ut irrevocabili impetu ferrentur : itaque et aciem Latinorum fuderunt, et castra ceperunt. Tarquinius Cumas se contulisse dicitur, in eâque urbe senio et ægitudine esse confectus.

Menenius Agrippa.

(Anno urbis conditæ 261.)

Menenius Agrippa concordiam inter patres plebemque restituit ; nam quum plebs à patribus secessisset, quòd tributum et militiam non toleraret, Agrippa, vir facundus, ad plebem missus est ; qui intromissus in castra nihil aliud quàm hoc narrâsse fertur : Olim humani artus, quum ventrem otiosum cernerent, ab eo discordârunt, conspirâruntque ne manus ad os cibum ferrent, nec os acciperet datum, nec dentes conficerent. At dùm ventrem domare volunt, ipsi quoque defecerunt, totumque corpus ad extremam tabem venit ; indè apparuit ventris haud segne ministerium esse, eumque acceptos cibos per omnia membra disserere, et cum eo in gratiam redierunt. Sic senatus et populus quasi unum corpus discordiâ pereunt, concordiâ valent.

Hâc fabulâ Menenius flexit hominum mentes : plebs in urbem regressa est. Creavit tamen tribunos, qui libertatem suam adversùs nobilitatis superbiam defenderent. Paulò pòst mortuus est Menenius, vir omni vitâ pariter patribus ac plebi carus ; post restitutam civium concordiam carior plebi factus. Is tamen in antâ paupertate decessit, ut eum populus collatis quadrantibus sepeliret, et locum sepulcro senatus publicè daret. Potest consolari pauperes. Menenius,

Ad multò magis docere locupletes, quàm non sit necessaria solidam laudem cupienti nimis anxia divitiarum comparatio.

Quinctius Cincinnatus

Æqui consulem Minucium atque exercitum ejus circumsessos tenebant : id ubi Romæ nunciatum est, tantus pavor, tanta trepidatio fuit, quanta si urbem ipsam, non castra, hostes obsiderent : quum autem in altero consule parùm esse præsidiï videretur, dictatorem dici placuit, qui rem afflictam restitueret. Quinctius. Cincinnatus omnium consensu dictator est dictus. Ille spes unica imperii Romani trans Tiberim quatuor jugerum colebat agrum. Ad quem missi legati nudum eum arantem offenderunt. Salute datâ invicem redditâque. Quinctius togam properè è tugurio proferre uxorem Raciliam jussit, ut senatûs mandata togatus audiret.

Postquàm absterso pulvere ac sudore, togâ indutus processit Quinctius, dictatorem eum legati gratulantes consalutant, quantus terror in exercitu sit exponunt. Quinctius, igitur Romam venit, et antecedentibus lictoribus domum deductus est. Postero die profectus, cæsis hostibus, exercitum Romanum liberavit. Urbem triumphans ingressus est. Ducti ante currum hostium duces, militaria signa prælata ; secutus est exercitus prædâ onustus ; epulæ instructæ ante omnium domos. Quinctius, sexto decimo die dictaturâ, quam in sex menses acceperat, se abdicavit, et ad boves rediit triumphalis agricola.

Caius Marcius Coriolanus.

Caius Marcius gentis patriciæ, à captis Coriolis urbe Volscorum Coriolanus dictus est. Patre orbatus adhuc puer sub matris tutelâ adolevit. Sortitus erat à naturâ nobiles ad laudem impetus, sed quia doctrina non accessit, iræ impotens, obstinatæque pervicaciæ fuit. Quum prima stipendia facere cœpisset adolescens, è multis præliis quibus interfuit nunquam rediit, nisi donatus coronâ aliove militari præmio. In omni vitæ ratione nihil aliud sibi proponebat quàm ut matri placeret : quumque illa audiret filium laudari, aut coronâ donari videret, tùm demùm felicem se putabat. Eâ oblectandâ et colendâ satiari non poterat. Illâ cupiente uxorem duxit : illius in ædibus cum uxore habitavit.

Coriolanum post insignem victoriam ejus operâ maximè partam, Posthumius consul apud milites laudavit : eum militaribus donis onerare voluit : agri centum jugera, decem captivos, totidem ornatos equos, centum boves et argenti pondus quantum sustinere potuisset, offerebat. Coriolanus verò nihil ex his omnibus accepit, præter unius hospitis captivi salutem et equum. Consul factus, gravi annonâ advectum è Sicilia frumentum magno pretio dandum populo curavit, ut plebs agros, non seditiones coleret. Quâ de causâ damnatus ad Volscos concessit, eosque adversùs Romanos concitavit. Imperator à Volscis factus, ad quartum ab urbe lapidem castra posuit, et Agrum Romanum est populatus.

Missi sunt Româ ad Coriolanum oratores de pace, sed atrox responsum retulerunt ; iterùm deindè missi

ne in castra quidem recepti sunt. Sacerdotes quoque suis infulis velati ad eum iverunt supplices, nec magis animum ejus flexerunt : stupebat senatus, trepidabat populus, viri pariter ac mulieres exitium imminens lamentabantur. Tùm Veturia Coriolani mater et Volturnia uxor, duos parvos filios secum trahens, castra hostium petierunt. Ubi matrem aspexit Coriolanus : “ O patria, inquit, vicisti iram meam admotis matris meæ precibus, cui tuam in me injuriam condono.” Complexus indè suos castra movit, et exercitum ex agro Romano abduxit. Coriolanus postea à Volscis, ut proditor, occisus esse dicitur.

Lucius Virginus Centurio.

Anno trecentesimo ab urbe conditâ, pro duobus consulibus decemviri creati sunt, qui allatas è Græciâ leges populo proponerent. Unus ex iis Appius Claudius virginem plebeiam adamavit, quam quum Appius non posset pretio ac spe pellicere, clienti suo negotium dedit, ut eam in servitutem deposceret : facile victurus quum ipse esset et accusator et judex. Lucius Virginus puellæ pater tunc aberat militiæ causâ. Cliens igitur virgini venienti in forum iniecit manum affirmans suam esse servam : eam sequi se jubet ; ni faciat, minatur se cunctantem vi abstracturum. Pavidâ puellâ stupente, ad clamorem nutricis fit concursus. Quum ille puellam non posset abducere, eam vocat in jus ipso Appio iudice.

Interea missi nuntii ad Virginium properant. Is primâ luce Romam advenit, quum jam civitas in foro expectatione erecta staret. Virginus statim in forum lachrymabundus et civium opem implorans filiam

suam deducit. Appius obstinatum gerens animum in tribunal ascendit, et Virginiam clienti suo addixit. Tùm pater, ubi nihil usquàm auxilii vidit : “ Quæso, inquit, Appi, ignosce patrio dolori, sine me filiam ultimò alloqui.” Datâ veniâ, pater filiam in secretum abducit. Ab Ianio cultrum arripit, et pectus puellæ transfigit. Tùm ferro sibi viam facit, et respersus cruore ad exercitum profugit. Concitatus exercitus montem Aventinum occupavit ; decem tribunos militum creavit ; decemviros magistratu se abdicare coëgit, eosque omnes aut morte aut exilio mulctavit : ipse Appius Claudius in carcere necatus est.

Caius Licinius Stolo.

Fabius Ambustus ex duabus filiabus majorem Aulo Sulpitio patricio, minorem Lucinio Stoloni plebeio, conjugem dedit. Aulus Sulpitius tribunus militum erat potestate consulari. Quum in ejus domo sorores Fabiæ inter se tempus sermonibus tererent, fortè incidit, ut Sulpitius de foro domum se reciperet, et ejus lictor forem, ut mos est, virgâ percûteret ; minor Fabia moris ejus insueta id expavit : risui sorori fuit miranti sororem id ignorare. Confusam eam quum pater vidisset, sciscitanti confessa est eam esse causam doloris, quod viro plebeio juncta esset. Consolatur filiam Ambustus, polliceturque eosdem honores domi propediem visuram, quos apud sororem videat. Inde consilia inire cœpit cum genero, qui, ubi tribunatum plebis aggressus est, legem tulit ut alter consul ex plebe crearetur. Lex resistentibus patribus lata tamen est, et primus Licinius Stolo consul è plebe factus.

Marcus Furius Camillus.

Quum Marcus Furius Camillus urbem Falerios obsideret, ludimagister plurimos et nobilissimos indè pueros, velut ambulandi gratiâ eductos, in castra Romanorum perduxit : quibus Camillo traditis, non erat dubium quin Falisci, deposito bello, sese Romanis dedituri essent ; sed Camillus perfidiam proditoris detestatus, “ Non ad similem tuû, inquit, venisti ; sunt belli sicut et pacis jura : arma habemus non adversùs eam ætatem, cui etiam, captis urbibus, parcitur, sed adversùs armatos, qui castra Romana oppugnaverunt.” Denudari deindè ludimagistrum jussit, eum manibus post tergum alligatis in urbem reducendum pueris tradidit, virgasque eis dedit, quibus euntem verberarent. Statim Falisci, beneficio magis quàm armis victi, portas Romanis aperuerunt.

Camillus post multa in patriam merita judicio populi damnatus exsulatum abiit. Urbe egrediens ab Diis precatus esse dicitur, ut si innoxio sibi ea injuria fieret, desiderium suû facerent ingratae patræ quamprimùm : neque multò postea res evenit. Nam Galli Senones Clusium Etruriæ oppidum obsederunt, Clusini novo bello exterriti ab Romanis auxilium petierunt. Missi sunt Româ tres legati, qui Gallos monerent ut ab oppugnatione desisterent. Ex his legatis unus contra jus gentium in aciem processit, et ducem Senonum interfecit. Quâ re commoti Galli, petitis in deditionem legatis nec impetratis, ad urbem venerunt, et exercitum Romanum apud Alliam fluvium ceciderunt die decimo sexto calendas Augusti : qui dies inter nefastos relatus, *Alliensis* dictus est.

Galli victores paulò ante solis occasum ad urbem Romam perveniunt. Postquàm hostes adesse nunciatum est, juvenus Romana duce Manlio in arcem conscendit; seniores verò domos ingressi adventum Gallorum obstinato ad mortem animo expectabant. Qui inter eos curules migistratus gesserant, ornati honorum insignibus in vestibulis ædium eburneis sellis insedère, ut, quum venisset hostis in suâ dignitate morerentur. Interim Galli domos patentes ingressi vident viros ornatu et vultûs majestate Diis simillimos: quum Galli ad eos, veluti simulacra, conversi starent, unus ex his senibus dicitur Gallo barbam suam permulcenti scipionem eburneum in caput incussisse. Iratus Gallus eum occidit: ab eo initium cædis ortum est. Deindè cæteri omnes in sedibus suis trucidati sunt.

Galli deindè impetum facere in arcem statuunt. Primò, militem qui tentaret viam præmiserunt. Tùm nocte sublustri sublevantes invicem et trahentes alii alios in summum saxum evaserunt, tanto silentio ut non solùm custodes fallerent, sed ne canes quidem, sollicitum animal, excitarent. Anseres non fefellêre, quibus in summâ inopiâ Romani abstinerant, quia aves erant Junoni sacræ; quæ res Romanis saluti fuit. Namque clangore anserum alarumque crepitu excitus Manlius vir bello egregius, cæteros ad arma vocans Gallos ascendentes dejecit: undè mos iste in-
cessit, ut solemni pompâ canis in furcâ suffixus feratur; anser verò velut triumphans in lecticâ et veste stragulâ gestetur.

Tunc consensu omnium placuit ab exiliò Camillum acciri; missi igitur ad eum legati, ipseque, dictator absens dictus est. Interim fames utrumque exercitum

urgebat : at ne Galli putarent Romanos eâ necessitate ad deditionem cogi, multis locis de Capitolio panis jactatus est in hostium stationes. Eâ re adducti sunt Galli, ut haud magnâ mercede obsidionem relinquerent. Pactum est pretium mille pondo auri. Non-dùm omni auro appenso Camillus dictator intervenit, collectis Romani exercitûs reliquiis ; auferri aurum de medio jubet, denunciatque Gallis, ut se ad prælium expediant. Instruit deindè aciem, et Gallos interne-cione occidit. Ne nuncius quidem cladis relictus est. Dictator, recuperatâ ex hostibus patriâ, triumphans urbem ingressus est, et à militibus parens patriæ con-ditorque alter urbis appellatus est.

Titus Manlius Torquatus.

Titus Manlius ob ingenii et linguæ tarditatem à patre rus relegatus fuerat. Quum audisset patri diem dictam esse à Pomponio tribuno plebis, cepit consilium rudis quidem et agrestis animi, sed pietate laudabile. Cultro succinctus manè in urbem atque à portâ confestim ad Pomponium pergit : introductus cultrum stringit, et super lectum Pomponii stans, se eum transfixurum minatur, nisi ab inceptâ accusa-tione desistat. Pavidus tribunus, quippè qui cerne-ret ferrum ante oculos micare, accusationem dimisit. Ea res adolescenti honori fuit, quòd animum ejus acerbitas paterna à pietate non avertisset, ideòque eo-dem anno tribunus militum factus est.

Quum postea Galli ad tertium lapidem trans Anie-nem fluvium castra posuissent, exercitus Romanus ab urbe profectus est, et in citeriore ripâ fluvii constitit. Pons in medio erat ; tunc Gallus eximiâ corporis mag-

nitudine in vacuum pontem processit et quàm maximâ voce potuit : “ Quem nunc, inquit, Roma fortissimum habet, is procedat ad pugnam, ut eventus ostenda-
utra gens bello sit melior.” Diù inter primores juvenum Romanorum silentium fuit. Tùm Titus Manlius ex statione ad imperatorem pergit : “ Injussu tuo, inquit imperator, extra ordinem nunquàm pugnaverim, non, si certam victoriam videam. Si tu permittis volo isti belluæ ostendere me ex eâ familiâ ortum esse, quæ Gallorum agmen ex rupe Tarpeiâ deturbavit :” cui imperator : “ Macte virtute, inquit, Tite Manli, esto : perge, et nomen Romanum invictum præsta.”

Armant deindè juvenem æquales : scutum capit, Hispano cingitur gladio ad propiorem pugnam habili. Expectabat eum Gallus stolidè lætus, et linguam ab irrisu exerens. Ubi constitère inter duas acies, Gallus ense cum ingenti sonitu in arma Manlii dejecit. Manlius verò insinuavit sese inter corpus et arma Galli, atque uno et altero ictu ventrem transfodit : jacenti torquem detraxit, quem cruore respersum collo circumdedit suo. Defixerat pavor cum admiratione Gallos, Romani alacres obviàm militi suo progrediuntur, et gratulantes laudantesque ad imperatorem perducunt. Manlius indè Torquati nomen accepit.

Idem Manlius, postea consul factus bello Latino ut disciplinam militarem restitueret, edixit ne quis extra ordinem in hostes pugnaret. Fortè filius ejus accessit prope stationem hostium : is qui Latino equitatu præerat, ubi consulis filium agnovit, “ Visne, inquit, congregari mecum, ut singularis prælii eventu cernatur quantum eques Latinus Romano præstet ?” Movit ferocem animum juvenis seu ira, seu detrec-

tandi certaminis pudor. Oblitus itaque imperii paterni in certamen ruit, et Latinum ex equo excussum transfixit, spoliisque lectis in castra ad patrem venit. Extemplò filium aversatus consul milites classico advocat: qui postquàm frequentes convenère: “Quandòquidem, inquit, tu, fili, contra imperium consulis pugnâsti, oportet ut disciplinam poenâ tuâ restituas. Triste exemplum, sed in posterum salubre juventuti eris. I, lictor, deliga ad palum.” Metu omnes obstupère; sed, postquàm cervicē cæsâ fusus est cruor, in questus et lamenta erupère. Manlio Romanam redeunti seniores tantùm obviâ exierunt juvenus et tunc eum et oinni deindè vitâ exsecrata est.

Publius Decius.

P. Decius sub Valerio consule tribunus militum fuit. Quum cœditus Romanus in augustiis clausus esset, Decius conspexit editum collem imminentem hostium castris. Accepto præsidio, verticem occupavit, hostes terruit, et spatium consuli dedit ad subducendum agmen in æquiozem locum. Ipse intempestâ nocte per medias hostium custodias somno oppressas incolumis evasit. Quare ab exercitu donatus est coronâ civicâ, quæ dabatur ei qui obsidione cives liberâsset. Consul fuit bello Latino cum Manlio Torquato. Tunc quum utrique consuli somnio obvenisset eum populum victorem fore, cujus dux in prælio cecidisset, convenit inter eos, ut is cujus cornu in acie laboraret, Diis se Manibus devoveret: inclinante suâ parte Decius se et hostes Diis Manibus devovit. Armatus in equum insiluit, ac se in medios

hostes immisit. Corruit obrutus telis, et victoriam suis reliquit.

Valerius Corvinus.

Bello Gallico, quum Romani in stationibus quieti tempus tererent, Gallus quidam magnitudine atque armis insignis ante alios progressus est; quatiensque scutum hastâ, quum silentium fecisset, unum è Romanis per interpretem provocavit, qui secum ferro decerneret. Marcus erat Valerius tribunus militum adolescens, qui priùs sciscitatus consulis voluntatem, in medium armatus processit: tunc res visu mirabilis accidisse fertur; nam quum jam manum consereret Valerius, repentè in galeâ ejus corvus insedit in hostem versus. Ales non solùm captam semel sedem tenuit, sed quotiescumque certamen initum est, levans se alis, os oculosque Galli rostro et unguibus appetivit. Hostem territum talis prodigii visu, oculisque simul ac mente turbatum Valerius obtruncat. Corvus è conspectu elatus orientem petit. Indè Valerius Corvinus dictus est.

Valerius Corvinus annos tres et viginti natus consul creatus, Samnites bis prælio fudit. Non aliàs dux militi carior fuit, quia nullus militi familiarior. Omnia inter infimos militum munia haud gravatè obibat. In ludo etiam militari, quum velocitatis virumque certamina inter se æquales ineunt, Valerius ipse cum eis certabat, nec quemquam aspernabatur parem qui se offerret. Semper comis et eodem vultu seu vinceret, seu vinceretur. Quum postea in exercitu orta esset gravis seditio, parsque militum à cæteris defecisset, et ducem sibi fecisset, adversus eos Vale-

rius dictator missus est : qui ubi in conspectum venit, benignè milites allocutus, extemplò omnium iras permulsit, seditionemque compressit : adeò hominum animos conciliat comitas affabilitasque sermonis !

Spurius Posthumius.

(Anno urbis conditæ 433.)

Spurius Posthumius consul, quum bellum adversus Samnites gereret, à Pontio Thelesino duce hostium in insidias inductus est : is namque simulatos transfugas misit, qui Romanos monerent Luceriam Apuliæ urbem à Samnitibus obsideri. Non erat dubium quin Romani Lucerinis bonis ac fidelibus sociis opem ferrent. Luceriam duæ viæ ducebant, altera longior et tutior, altera brevior et periculosior. Festinatio breviorē elegit. Itaque quum in insidias venissent, qui locus *Furculæ Caudinæ*, vocabatur, et fraus hostilis apparuisset, retrò viam quâ venerant repetunt ; at eam hostium præsidio clausam inveniunt : sistunt igitur gradum, et omni spe evadendi ademptâ, intuentes alii alios diù immobiles silent ; deinde erumpunt in querelas adversus duces, quorum temeritate in eum locum erant adducti. Ita noctem tùm cibi tùm quietis immemores traduxerunt.

Nec Samnites ipsi quid sibi faciendum in re tam lætâ sciebant. Pontius accitum patrem Herennium rogavit quid fieri placeret. Is, ubi audivit inter duos saltus clausum esse exercitum Romanum, dixit aut omnes esse occidendos, ut vires frangerentur, aut omnes dimittendos esse incolumes, ut beneficio obligarentur. Neutra sententia accepta fuit : intereà

Romani necessitate victi legatos mittunt qui pacem petant. Pax concessa est eâ lege, ut omnes sub jugum traducerentur. Itaque paludamenta consulibus detracta, ipsique primi sub jugum missi, deindè singulæ legiones: circumstabant armati hostes exprobrantes illudentesque. Romanis è saltu egressis lux ipsâ morte tristior fuit: pudor fugere colloquia et cœtus hominum cogebat. Serò Romam ingressi sunt, et se in suis quisque ædibus abdiderunt.

Deliberante senatu de pace Caudinâ, Posthumius sententiam dicere jussus: "Turpi sponsione, inquit, quâ me obstrinxi, non tenetur populus Romanus, quandò ejus injussu facta est; nec quidquam ex eâ præter corpus meum debetur Samnitibus. Iis dedite me nudum vinctumque: in me unum sæviant: exsolvam religione populum." Senatus hanc animi magnitudinem admiratus Posthumium laudavit, ejusque sententiam secutus est. Traditus est igitur Posthumius fecialibus, qui eum ad Samnites ducerent. Vestis ei detracta, manus post tergum vinctæ sunt; quinque apparitor, verecundiâ majestatis, Posthumium laxè vinciret: "Quin tu, inquit ipse Posthumius, adducis lorum, ut justa fiat deditio?" Tùm ubi in cœtum Samnitium venit, factâ deditione, Posthumius fecialis femur genu, quantâ potuit vi percussit, et clarâ voce ait se Samnitem civem esse, illum legatum: fecialem à se contra jus gentium violatum; eò justius bellum adversus Samnites fore. Accepta non fuit à Samnitibus ista deditio, Posthumiusque in castra Romana inviolatus rediit.

Lucius Papirius Cursor.

Lucius Papirius, quum dictatorem se adversis omnibus contra Samnites profectum esse sensisset, ad auspicia repetenda Romam regressus est, ac prius Quinto Fabio magistro equitum edixit ut sese loco teneret, neu absente se manum cum hoste consereret. Fabius post dictatoris profectionem, opportunitate ductus, acie cum Samnitibus confligit. Neque melius res geri potuisset, s' adfuisset dictator. Non miles duci, non dux militi defuit. Viginti millia hostium eo die cæsa traduntur. Haud multò post dictator advenit plenus minarum iræque. Statim advocatâ concione spoliari magistrum equitum, virgasque ac secures expediri jussit. Tùm Fabius militum fidem implorare cœpit. Clamor in totâ concione est ortus; alibi preces, alibi minæ audiebantur. Itaque res in posterum diem est dilata.

Magister equitum noctu clam ex castris Romam profugit: quem dictator ipse secutus est. Vocato senatu iterata contentio est; prehendi Fabium Papirius jussit. Tùm Fabii pater ad populum provocavit. Populus Romanus ad preces et obtestationem versus, oravit dictatorem ut veniam adolescentiæ Fabii daret. Ipse adolescens ejusque pater procumbere ad genua dictatoris cœperunt, iramque deprecari. Tot precibus cessit Papirius. Is fuit vir non animi solum vigore, sed etiam corporis viribus excellens. Præcipua pedum pernecitas inerat, quæ cognomen etiam dedit. Idem comis et jocorum studiosus. Quâdam die inambulans ante tabernaculum, prætorem Prænestinum, qui pertimorem segnius suos in prælium

duxerat, vocari jussit, et postquàm eum graviter increpuit : “ Lictor, expedi, inquit, secures ;” et quum prætorem vidisset metu mortis attonitum : “ Agedùm, lictor, inquit, exscinde radicem hanc incommodam ambulantibus.” Deindè prætorem mulctâ dictâ dimisit.

Publius Valerius Lævinus.

(Anno urbis conditæ 471.)

Tarentinis, quòd Romanorum legatis injuriam fecissent, bellum indictum est. Quibus auxilio venit Pyrrhus, rex Epirotarum, qui genus ab Achille ducebat. Contra Pyrrhum missus est consul Lævinus, qui quum exploratores regis cepisset, jussit eos per castra Romana circumduci, tùmque incolumes dimitti, ut ea quæ vidissent Pyrrho renunciarent. Mox commissâ pugnâ, quum jam hostes pedem referrent, rex elephantos in Romanorum agmen agi jussit ; tuncque mutata est prælii fortuna. Romanos vastorum corporum moles, terribilisque superadstantium armorum species turbavit. Equi etiam ad conspectum et odorem belluarum exterriti, sessores aut excutiebant, aut secum in fugam abripiebant. Nox prælio finem fecit.

Pyrrhus captivos Romanos summo honore habuit ; occisos sepelivit, quos quum adverso vulnere et truci vultu etiam mortuos jacere cerneret, manus ad cælum tulisse dicitur cum hâc voce : “ Ego talibus viris brevì orbem terrarum subegissem.” Deindè ad urbem Romam magnis itineribus contendit : omnia igne et ferro vastavit ; ad vicesimum ab urbe lapidem castra posuit. Pyrrho obviàm venit Lævinus cum novo

exercitu; quo viso, rex ait sibi eandem adversus Romanos esse fortunam, quam Herculi adversus hydram, cui tot capita renascebantur, quot præcisa fuerant: deindè in Campaniam se recepit; missos à senatu de redimendis captivis legatos honorificè accepit; captivos sine pretio reddidit, ut Romani, cognitâ jam ejus virtute, cognoscerent etiam liberalitatem.

Erat Pyrrho utpotè magno et forti viro mitis ac placabilis animus. Solet enim magni animi comes esse clementia: ejus humanitatem experti sunt Tarentini: ii scilicet, quum serò intellexissent se pro socio dominum accepisse, sortem suam liberis vocibus querabantur, et de Pyrrho multa temerè effutiebant, maximè ubi vino incaluerant. Itaque arcessiti ad regem sunt nonnulli, qui de eo in convivio protervè locuti fuerant; sed periculum simplex confessio culpæ discussit. Nam quum rex percontatus fuisset an ea, quæ ad aures suas pervenerant, dixissent? “Et hæc diximus, inquiunt, rex; et nisi vinum defecisset, longè plura et graviora dicturi fuimus.” Pyrrhus qui malebat vini, quàm hominum eam culpam videri, subridens eos dimisit.

Pyrrhus igitur, quum putaret sibi gloriosum fore pacem et fœdus cum Romanis post victoriam facere, Romam misit legatum Cineam, qui pacem æquis conditionibus proponeret. Erat is regi familiaris, magnâque apud eum gratiâ valebat. Dicere solebat Pyrrhus, se plures urbes Cineæ eloquentiâ, quàm armorum vi, expugnâsse. Cineas tamen regiam cupiditatem non adulabatur: nam quum in sermone Pyrrhus ei sua consilia aperiret, dixissetque se velle Italiam ditioni suæ subjicere, respondit Cineas: “Superatis Romanis, quid agere destinās, ô rex?” Italiæ vicina

est Sicilia, inquit Pyrrhus, nec difficile erit eam armis occupare. Tunc Cîneas : “ Occupatâ Siciliâ, quid postea acturus es?” Rex qui nondum Cineæ mentem perspiciebat : in Africam, inquit, trajicere mihi animus est. Pergit Cineas : “ Quid deinde, ô rex?” Tùm denique, Mi Cineas, ait Pyrrhus, nos quieti dabimus, dulcique otio fruemur. “ Quin tu, respondit Cineas, isto otio jam nunc frueris?”

Romam itaque venit Cineas, et domos principum cum ingentibus donis circumibat. Nusquam verò receptus est. Non à viris solùm, sed et à mulieribus spreta ejus munera. Introductus deinde in curiam, quum regis virtutem propensumque in Romanos animum verbis extolleret et de conditionum æquitate dissereret, sententia senatûs ad pacem et fœdus faciendum inclinabat ; tùm Appius Claudius senex et cæcus in curiam lecticâ deferri se jussit, ibique gravissimâ oratione pacem dissuasit : itaque responsum Pyrrho à senatu est eum, donec Italiâ excessisset, pacem cum Romanis habere non posse. Senatus quoque vetuit captivos omnes, quos Pyrrhus rediderat, ad veterem statum redire priusquam bina hostium spolia retulissent. Quare legatus ad regem reversus est : à quo quum Pyrrhus quæreret qualem Romam comperisset, respondit urbem sibi templum, senatum verò consensum regum esse visum

Carus Fabricius.

Caius Fabricius unus fuit ex legatis, qui ad Pyrrhum de captivis redimendis venerant. Cujus postquam audivit Pyrrhus magnum esse apud Romanos nomen, ut viri boni et bello egregii, sed admodum

pauperis, eum præ cæteris benignè habuit, eique munera atque aurum obtulit. Omnia Fabricius repudiavit. Postero die quum illum Pyrrhus vellet exterere conspectu subito elephantis, imperavit suis ut bellua post aulæum admoveretur Fabricio secum colloquanti. Quod ubi factum est, signo dato, remotoque aulæo repentè bellua stridorem horrendum emisit, et proboscidem super Fabricii caput suspendit. At ille placidus subrisit, Pyrrhoque dixit: “ Non me hodiè magis tua commovet bellua, quàm heri tuum aurum pellexit.”

Fabricii virtutem admiratus Pyrrhus, illum secretò invitavit ut patriam desereret, secumque vellet vivere, quartâ etiam regni sui parte oblatâ; cui Fabricius respondit: “ Si me virum bonum judicas, cur me vis corrumpere? Sin verò malum, cur me ambis?” Anno interjecto, omni spe pacis inter Pyrrhum et Romanos conciliandæ ablatâ, Fabricius consul factus, contra eum missus est. Quumque vicina castra ipse et rex haberent, medicus regis nocte ad Fabricium venit, eique pollicitus est, si præmium sibi proposuisset, se Pyrrhum veneno necaturum. Hunc Fabricius vinctum reduci jussit ad dominum, et Pyrrho dici quæ contra caput ejus medicus spopondisset. Tunc rex admiratus eum dixisse fertur: “ Ille est Fabricius, qui difficiliùs ab honestate, quàm sol à suo cursu posset averti.”

Quum Fabricius apud Pyrrhum legatus esset, Cineam audivit narrantem esse quemdam Athenis, qui se sapientem profiteretur eundemque dicere omnia quæ faceremus ad voluptatè esse referenda. Tunc Fabricium exclamâsse ferunt: “ Utinàm id hostibus nostris persuadeatur, quò faciliùs vinci possint, quum se

voluptatibus dederint !” Nihil majus ab ejus vitâ alienum quàm voluptas et luxus. Totâ ejus suppellex argentea salino uno constabat, et patellâ ad usum sacrorum, quæ tamen ipsa corneo pediculo sustinebatur. Cœnabat ad focum radices et herbas, quas in agro repurgando vulserat, quum legati à Samnitibus ad eum venerunt, magnamque ei pecuniam obtulerunt ; quibus respondit : “ Quamdiù cupiditatibus inperare poterò, nihil mihi istâ pecuniâ opus erit : hanc ad illos reportate qui eâ indigent.

Caius Fabricius cum Rufino viro nobili simultatem gerebat ob morum dissimilitudinem, quum ille pecuniæ contemptor esset, hic verò avarus et furax existimaretur. Quia tamen Rufinus egregiè fortis ac bonus imperator erat, magnumque et grave bellum imminere videbatur, Fabricius auctor fuit, ut Rufinus consul crearetur : quumque is deindè Fabricio gratias ageret, quod se homo inimicus consulem fecisset : “ Nihil est, inquit Fabricius, quòd mihi gratias agas, si malui compilarî quàm venire.” Eundem postea Fabricius censor factus senatu movit, quòd argenti facti decem pondo haberet. Fabricius omnem vitam in gloriosâ paupertate exegit, adeoque inops decessit, ut undè dos filiarum expediretur non reliquerit. Senatus patris sibi partes desumpsit, et datis ex communi ærario dotibus eas collocavit.

Manius Curius.

Manius Curius contra Samnites profectus eos ingentibus præliis vicit. Romam regressus in concione ait ; “ Tantùm agri cepi, ut solitudo futura fuerit, nisi tantùm hominum cepissem : tantùm porrò hominum

cepi, ut fame perituri fuerint, nisi tantum agri cepissem." Ex tam opulentâ victoriâ adeo ditari noluit, ut quum à malevolis interservæ pecuniæ argueretur, gutto ligneo, quo uti ad sacrificia consueverat, in medium prolato juraverit se nihil amplius de prædâ hostili in domum suam intulisse. Legatis Samnitum aurum offerentibus, quum ipse rapas in foco torreret, "Malo, inquit, hæc in fictilibus meis esse, et aurum habentibus imperare." Agri captivi septena jugera populo viritum divisit: quumque ei senatus jugera quinquaginta assignaret, plus accipere noluit, quam singulis fuerat datum, dixitque malum esse civem, cui non idem quod aliis satis esse posset.

Posteâ Curius consul creatus adversus Pyrrhum missus est: quumque eâ de causâ delectum haberet, et juniores tædio belli nomina non darent, conjectis in sortem omnibus tribubus, primum nomen urnâ extractum citari jussit. Quum adolescens non responderet, bona ejus hastæ subjecit. Tunc ille ad tribunos plebis cucurrit, de injuriâ sibi factâ graviter querens, eorumque opem implorans. At Curius et bona ejus et ipsum quoque vendidit, dixitque non esse rei publicæ opus eo cive, qui parere nesciret: neque tribuni plebis adolescenti auxilio fuerunt; posteâque res in consuetudinem abiit, ut delectu ritè acto, qui militiam detractaret, in servitutem venderetur. Hoc tercore cæteri adacti nomina promptius dederunt.

His copiis Curius Pyrrhi exercitum cecidit, deque eo rege triumphavit. Insignem triumphum fecerunt quatuor elephantum cum turribus suis tum primum Romæ visi. Victus rex in Epirum reversus est; sed relicto in urbe Tarentinâ præsidio fidem sui reditus fecerat. Itaque quum bellum renovaturus putaretur,

Manium Curium iterum consulem fieri placuit; sed inopinata mors regis Romanos metu liberavit. Pyrrhus enim, dum Argos oppugnat, urbem jam ingressus, à juvene quodam Argivo lanceâ leviter vulneratus est; mater adolescentis anus paupercula cum aliis mulieribus è tecto domûs prælium spectabat; quæ, quum vidisset Pyrrhum in auctorem vulneris sui magno impetu ferri, periculo filii sui commota protinus tegulam corripuit, et utrâque manu libratam in caput regis dejecit.

PRIMUM BELLUM

PUNICUM.

APPIUS CLAUDIUS CAUDEX.

(Anno urbis conditæ 490).

Appio Claudio consule, cœptum est primum adversus Pœnos bellum. Quum Messanam Siciliæ urbem Carthaginienses et Hiero rex Syracusanus obsiderent, Appius Claudius ad Messanam liberandam missus est. Consul primò ad explorandos hostes nave piscatoriâ trajecit fretum inter Italiam et Siciliam interjectum. Ad quem venerunt nuncii ab Hannone Pœnorum duce, hortantes ad pacem conservandam. Quum verò consul nullas condiciones admitteret, nisi Pœni ab oppugnatione desisterent, iratus Hanno exclamavit se non esse passurum Romanos vel manus in mari Siculo abluere. Non tamen potuit prohibere, quin Claudius in Siciliam legionem traduceret, et Pœnos Messanâ expelleret.

Deindè Hiero apud Syracusas victus est. Qui eo periculo territus Romanorum amicitiam petiit, et in eorum societate postea constanter permansit.

Caius Duilius.

Caius Duilius Pœnos navali prælio primus devicit. Is quum videret naves Romanas à Punicis velocitate superari, manus ferreas, quas corvos vocavêre, insti-

tuit. Ea machina Romanis magno usui fuit : nam injectis illis corvis hostilem navem apprehendebant, deindè superjecto ponte in eam insiliebant, et gladio velut in pugnâ terrestri dimicabant ; undè Romanis, qui robore præstabant, facilis victoria fuit. Inter pugnandum triginta hostium naves captæ sunt, tredecim mersæ. Duilius victor Romam reversus est, et primus navalem triumphum egit. Nulla victoria Romanis gratior fuit, quòd invicti terrâ jam etiam mari plurimùm possent. Itaque Duilio consessum est ut per omnem vitam prælucente funali et præcinente tibicine à cœnâ publicè rediret.

Annibal dux classis Punicæ è navi, quæ jam capienda erat, in scapham saltu se demisit, et Romanorum manus effugit. Veritus autem ne in patriâ classis amissæ pœnas daret, civium offensam astutiâ avertit ; nam ex illâ infelici pugnâ priusquàm cladis nuncius domum perveniret, quemdam ex amicis Carthaginem misit ; qui curiam ingressus : Vos, inquit, consulit Annibal, quum dux Romanorum magnis copiis maritimis instructus advenerit, an cum eo confingere debeat ? Acclamavit universus senatus : Non est dubium quin confligendum sit. Tùm ille, Fecit, inquit, et victus est. Ita non potuerunt factum damnare quod ipsi fieri debuisse judicaverant. Sic Annibal victus crucis supplicium effugit : nam eo pœnæ genere dux, re malè gestâ, apud Pœnos afficiebatur.

Aulus Atilius Calatinus.

Atilius Calatinus consul paucis navibus magnam Pœnorum classem superavit : sed postea quum te-

merè exercitum in vallem iniquam duxisset, ab hostibus circumventus est. Romanos eximia virtus Calpurnii tribuni militum servavit. Is enim ad consullem accessit, eique : “ Censeo, inquit, jubeas milites quadringentos ire ad hanc rupem inter medios hostes editam atque asperam, eamque occupare. Futurum enim profectò est ut hostes properent ad occursandum nostris militibus, atque ita circa eam rupem atrox pugna fiat : at tu interea tempus habebis exercitûs ex loco infesto educendi. Alia nisi hæc salutis via nulla est.” Respondit consul : Fidum quidem et providum hoc consilium videtur ; sed quisnam erit qui ducat quadringentos illos milites ad eum locum ? “ Si alium, inquit Calpurnius, neminem reperis, me ad hoc consilium perficiendum uti potes. Ego hanc tibi et reipublicæ animam do.”

Consul tribuno gratias egit et quadringentos milites dedit. Quos Calpurnius admonens, quem in locum deduceret, et quo consilio : “ Moriamur, inquit, commilitones, et morte nostrâ eripiamus ex obsidione circumventas legiones.” Omnes nullâ spe evadendi, sed amore laudis accensi proficiscuntur. Mirati sunt primò hostes eam militum manum ad se venire. Deindè ubi cognitum est eos ad illam rupem obtinendam iter intendere, adversùs illos arma verterunt. Romani repugnant : fit prælium diù anceps. Tandem superat multitudo ; quadringenti omnes perfossi gladiis aut missilibus operti cadunt. Consul interim, dùm ea pugna fit, se in loca edita et tuta subducit.

Virtuti par fuit Calpurnii fortuna : nam ita evenit ut, quum multis locis saucius factus esset, nullum tamen in capite vulnus acciperet. Inter mortuos multis confossus vulneribus, sed adhuc spirans inventus

est ; convaluit, sæpèque postea operam reipublicæ strenuam navavit. Ei merces egregii facinoris data est corona graminea, quâ nulla nobilior corona fuit in præmium virtutis bellicæ apud populum terrarum principem, et quæ ab universo exercitu servato discerni solebat.

Marcus Atilius Regulus.

Marcus Regulus Pœnos magnâ clade affecit. Tunc ad eum Hanno Carthaginensis venit quasi de pace acturus, sed reverà ut tempus traheret, donec novæ copię ex Africâ advenirent. Is ubi ad consulem accessit, exortus est clamor auditaque vox : Idem huic faciendam esse quod paucis antè annis Cornelio Romano à Pœnis factum fuerat. Cornelius porrò per fraudem veluti in colloquium evocatus à Pœnis comprehensus fuerat, et in vincula conjectus. Jam Hanno timere incipiebat, sed periculum callido dicto avertit. “ Hoc vos, inquit, si feceritis, nihilò eritis Afris meliores.” Consul tacere jussit eos qui par pari referri volebant, et conveniens gravitati Romanæ responsum dedit : “ Isto te metu, Hanno, fides Romana liberat.” De pace non convenit, quia nec Pœnus seriò agebat, et consul victoriam quàm pacem malebat.”

Regulus deindè in Africam primus Romanorum ducum trajecit. Clypeam urbem et trecenta castella expugnavit : neque cum hominibus tantùm, sed etiam cum monstris dimicavit. Nam quum apud flumen Bagradam castra haberet, anguis miræ magnitudinis exercitum Romanum vexabat : multos milites ingenti ore corripuit ; plures caudæ verbere elisit ; nonnul-

los ipso pestilentis halitus afflatu exanimavit. Neque is telorum ictu perforari poterat ; quippè qui durissimâ squamarum loricâ omnia tela facilè repelleret. Confugiendum fuit ad machinas, et advectis balistis, tanquàm arx quædam munita dejiciendus hostis fuit. Tandem saxorum pondere oppressus jacuit ; sed cruore suo flumen et vicinam regionem infecit, Romanosque castra movere coëgit. Corium belluæ centum et viginti pedes longum Romam misit Regulus.

Regulo ob res benè gestas imperium in annum proximum prorogatum est. Quod ubi cognovit Regulus, scripsit senatui villicum suum in agello, quem septem jugerum habebat, mortuum esse, et servum occasionem nactum aufugisse ablato instrumento rustico, ideòque se petere ut sibi successor in Africam mitteretur, ne deserto agro non esset undè uxor et liberi alerentur. Senatus, acceptis literis, res quas Regulus amiserat publicâ pecuniâ redimi jussit : agellum colendum locavit, et alimenta conjugii ac liberis præbuit. Regulus deindè crebris præliis Carthaginensium opes contudit, eosque pacem petere coëgit, quam quum Regulus nollet nisi durissimis conditionibus dare, illi à Lacedæmoniis auxilium petierunt.

Lacedæmonii Xantippum virum belli peritissimum Carthaginensibus miserunt, à quo Regulus victus est ultimâ perniciæ : duo tantùm millia hominum ex omni Romano exercitu remanserunt : Regulus ipse captus, et in carcerem conjectus est. Deindè Romam de permutandis captivis dato jurejurando missus est, ut, si non impetrâset, rediret ipse Carthaginem : qui quum Romam venisset, inductus in senatum mandata exposuit, et primum ne sententiam diceret recusavit, causatus se, quoniam in hostium potestatem

venisset, jam non esse senatorem. Jussus tamen sententiam aperire, negavit esse utile captivos Pœnos reddi, quia adolescentes essent et boni duces, ipse vero jam confectus senectute : cujus quum valuisset auctoritas, captivi retenti sunt.

Regulus deindè quum retineretur à propinquis et amicis, tamen Carthaginem rediit : neque verò tunc ignorabat se ad crudelissimum hostem et ad exquisita supplicia proficisci, sed jusjurandum conservandum putavit. Reversum Carthaginienses omni cruciatu necaverunt : palpebris enim resectis aliquandiù in loco tenebricoso tenuerunt ; deindè quum sol esset ardentissimus, repentè eductum intueri cœlum coegerunt ; postremò in arcam ligneam incluserunt, in quâ undique clavi præacuti eminebant. Ita dùm fessum corpus, quocumque inclinaret, stimulis ferreis confoditur, vigiliis et dolore continuo extinctus est. Hic fuit Atilii Reguli exitus ipsâ quoque vitâ, licèt per maximam gloriam diù actâ, clarior et illustrior.

Appius Claudius Pulcher.

Appius Claudius vir stultæ temeritatis, consul adversus Pœnos profectus est. Priorum ducum consilia palàm reprehendebat, seque, quo diè hostem vidisset, bellum perfecturum esse jactitabat. Antequàm navale prælium committeret, auspicia habuit : quumque pullarius ei nunciâset pullos non exire è caveâ neque vesci, irridens jussit eos in aquam mergi, ut saltem biberent, quoniam esse nollent. Quo facto militum animos vana religio incessit : commisso deinde prælio magna clades à Romanis accepta est ; quorum octo millia cæsa sunt, viginti millia capta. Quare

Claudius à populo condemnatus est ; ea res calamitati fuit etiam Claudiæ consulis sorori ; nam quum illa à ludis publicis rediens turbâ premeretur, dixit : “ Utinam frater meus viveret, classemque iterum duceret,” significans optare se ut nimis magna civium frequentia minueretur. Ob istam vocem impiam Claudia quoque damnata est.

Caius Lutatius.

Caius Lutatius consul finem primo bello Punico imposuit. Ei in Siciliam advenienti nunciatum est maximam classem Pœnorum ex Africâ venire : erant autem quadringentæ naves onustæ commeatu quem ad exercitum portabant : cui in Sicilia præerat Amilcar Carthaginiensis. Dux classis Hanno nobilis Pœnus, cui animus erat naves onere levare, easque deindè acceptis ab Amilcare delectis viris complere. At Lutatius optimum ratus prævertere Hannonis adventum, et cum classe gravi suisque oneribus impeditâ confligere, adversus eum ad Ægates insulas cursum intendit : nec longa fuit victoriæ mora ; nam omnes Carthaginiensium naves brevî aut captæ aut depressæ sunt. Ingens fuit præda : Pœni victi pacem postulârunt, quæ eis hâc conditione concessa est, ut omnibus insulis quæ sunt inter Italiam et Africam decederent, et certum populo Romano vectigal per viginti annos penderent.

SECUNDUM BELLUM PUNICUM.

QUINTUS FABIVS MAXIMVS.

(Anno urbis conditæ 535.)

ANNIBAL Amilcaris filius novem annos natus a patre aris admotus odium in Romanos perenne iuravit. Quæ res maximè videtur concitâsse secundum bellum Punicum. Nam, Amilcare mortuo, Annibal causam belli quærens, Saguntum, urbem Romanis fœderatam, evertit. Quapropter Româ missi sunt Carthaginem legati, qui populi Romani querimonias deferrent, et Annibalem mali auctorem sibi dedi postularent. Tergiversantibus Pœnis, Quintus Fabius legationis princeps, sinu ex togâ facto : “ Hic ego, inquit, porto bellum pacemque ; utrum placet, sumite.” Pœnis bellum succlamantibus, Fabius, excussâ togâ, bellum dare se dixit. Pœni accipere se responderunt, et quo acciperent animo, eodem se gesturos.

Annibal, superatis Pyrenæis et Alpium jugis, in Italiam venit. Publium Scipionem apud Ticinum amnem, Sempronium apud Trebiam, Flaminium apud Trasimenum profligavit. Adversus hostem toties victorem missus Quintus Fabius dictator, Annibalis impetum morâ fregit ; namque pristinis edoctus cladibus belli rationem matavit. Per loca alta exercitum ducebat, neque ullo loco fortunæ se committebat : castris, nisi quantum necessitas cogeret, tenebatur miles.

Dux neque occasione rei benè gerendæ deerat, siqua ab hoste daretur, neque ullam ipse hosti dabat. Frumentatum exeunti Annibali opportunus aderat, agmen carpens, palentes excipiens. Ita ex levibus præliis superior discessit, militemque cœpit minùs jam aut virtutis suæ, aut fortunæ pœnitere.

His artibus Annibalem Fabius in agro Falerno incluserat; sed ille callidus sine ullo exercitûs detrimento se expedivit. Nempè arida sarmenta bouum cornibus alligavit, eaque principio noctis incendit: metus flammæ relucens ex capite boves velut stimulos furore agebat. Hi ergo accensis cornibus per montes, per sylvas hùc illùc discurrebant. Romani, qui ad speculandum concurrerant, miraculo attoniti constiterunt; ipse Fabius insidias esse ratus, milites extra vallum egredi vetuit. Intereà Annibal ex angustiis evasit. Dein Annibal, ut Fabio apud suos crearet invidiam, agrum ejus, omnibus circà vastatis, intactum reliquit; at Fabius omnem ab se suspicionem propulsavit; nam eundem agrum vendidit, ejusque pretio captivos Romanos redemit.

Haud grata tamen erat Romanis Fabii cunctatio; eumque pro cauto timidum, pro considerato segnem vocitabant. Augebat invidiam Minucius magister equitum dictatorem criminando: illum in ducendo bello tempus terere, quò diutiùs in magistratu esset, solusque et Romæ et in exercitu imperium haberet. His sermonibus accensa plebs dictatori magistrum equitum imperio æquavit. Quam injuriam æquo animo tulit Fabius, exercitumque suum cum Minucio dividit. Quum postea Minucius temerè prælium commisisset, ei periclitanti auxilio venit Fabius. Cujus subito adventu compressus Annibal receptui cecinit,

palàm confessus ab se Minucium, à Fabio se victum esse. Eum quoque ex acie redeuntem dixisse ferunt; “Nubes ista, quæ sedere in jugis montium solebat, tandem cum procellâ imbrem dedit.” Minucius periculo liberatus Fabium, cui salutem debebat patrem appellavit, eique deinceps parere non abnuit.

Posteà Annibal Tarento per proditionem potitus est. In eam rem tredecim ferè juvenes nobiles Tarentini conspiraverant. Hi nocte per speciem venandi urbe egressi ad Annibalem, qui haud procul castra habebat, venerunt. Eos laudavit Annibal, monuitque ut redeuntes pascentia Carthaginiensium pecora ad urbem agerent, et prædam veluti ex hoste factam præfecto et custodibus portarum donarent. Id iterùm sæpiùsque ab iis factum, eòque consuetudinis adducta res est, ut quocumque noctis tempore dedissent signum, porta urbis aperiretur. Tunc Annibal eos nocte mediâ cum decem millibus hominum delectis secutus est. Ubi portæ appropinquârunt, nota juvenum vox vigilem excitavit. Duo primi inferebant aprum vasti corporis. Vigil incautus, dùm belluæ magnitudinem miratur, venabulo occisus est. Ingressi Pœni cæteros vigiles sopitos obtruncant. Tùm Annibal cum suo agmine ingreditur. Romani passim trucidantur. Livius Salinator Romanorum præfectus cum iis, qui cædi superfuerant, in arcem confugit.

Profectus igitur Fabius ad recipiendum Tarentum, urbem obsidione cinxit. Romanos plurimùm adjuvit res levis momenti. Præfectus præsidii Tarentini desperabat amore mulierculæ, cujus frater in exercitu Fabii erat. Miles, jubente Fabio, pro perfugâ Tarentum transiit, ac per sororem præfecto conciliatus, eum ad tradendam urbem perpulit. Fabius vigiliâ

primâ accessit ad eam partem muri quam præfectus custodiebat. Eo adjuvante, Romani muros inscenderunt. Indè proximâ portâ refractâ Fabius cum exercitu intravit. Annibal, auditâ Tarenti oppugnatione, ad opem ferendam festinavit : quumque ei esset nunciatum urbem captam esse : “ Et Romani, inquit, suum Annibalem habent : eadem, quâ ceperamus, arte Tarentum amisimus.” Quum postea Livius Salinator coram Fabio gloriaretur, quòd arcem Tarentinam retinuisset, diceretque eum suâ operâ Tarentum recepisse ; “ Certè respondit Fabius, Tarentum nunquam recepissem, nisi tu perdidisses.”

Quintus Fabius jam senex filio suo consuli legatus fuit ; quumque in ejus castra veniret, filius obviam patri progressus est ; duodecim lictores pro more anteibant. Equo vehebatur senex, nec appropinquante consule descendit. Jam ex lictoribus undecim verecundiâ paternæ majestatis taciti præterierant. Quod quum consul animadvertisset, proximum lictorem jussit inclamare Fabio patri ut ex equo descenderet. Pater, tùm desiliens : “ Non ego, fili, inquit, tuum imperium contempsi, sed experiri volui an scires consulem agere. Ad summam senectutem vixit Fabius Maximus, dignus tanto cognomine. Cautior quàm promptior habitus est, sed insita ejus ingenio prudentia bello, quod tùm gerebatur, aptissima erat. Ne nini dubium est quin rem Romanam cunctando restituerit.

Paulus Æmilius et Terentius Varro.

Annibal in Apuliam pervenerat. Adversus eum Româ profecti sunt duo consules Paulus Æmilius et Terentius Varro. Paulo solers Fabii cunctatio magis placebat. Varro autem ferox et temerarius acriora sequebatur consilia. Ambo apud vicum, qui *Cannæ* appellabatur, castra posuerunt. Ibi insitam Varronis temeritatem fortuna aliquo levium præliorum successu aluerat : itaque invito collegâ aciem instruxit et signum pugnæ dedit. Victus cæsusque est Romanus exercitus. Nusquàm graviori vulnere afflicta est res publica. Paulus Æmilius telis obrutus cecidit : quem quum mediâ in pugnâ oppletum cruore conspexisset quidam tribunus militum : “ Cape, inquit, hunc equum, et fuge, Æmili. Quin tu potiùs, respondit Paulus, abi, nuncia patribus ut urbem muniant, ac priusquàm hostis victor adveniat, præsidiis firment : tu me patere in hâc militum meorum strage expirare.” Alter consul cum paucis equitibus fugit.

Annibali victori quum cæteri gratularentur, suaderentque ut quietem ipse sumeret, et fessis militibus daret, unus ex ejus præfectis Maharbal, minimè cessandum ratus, Annibalem hortabatur ut statim Romam pergeret, die quinto victor in Capitolio epulaturus. Quumque Annibali illud consilium non probaretur, Maharbal adjecit : “ Vincere scis, Annibal, sed victoriâ uti nescis.” Mora hujus diei satis creditur saluti fuisse urbi et imperio. Postero die, ubi primum illuxit, ad spolia legenda Pœni insistunt. Jacebant tot Romanorum millia, ut missi fuerint Carthaginem tres modii annulorum, qui ex digitis equitum

et senatorum detracti fuerant. Dein Annibal in Campaniam divertit, cujus deliciis et ipse et exercitûs ardor elanguit.

Nunquâm tantum pavoris Romæ fuit quantum ubi acceptæ cladis nuncius advenit. Neque tamen ulla pacis mentio facta est; imo Varroni calamitatis auctori obviam itum est, et gratiæ ab omnibus ordinibus actæ, quod de republicâ non desperâset: qui si Carthaginensium dux fuisset, temeritatis pœnas omni supplicio dedisset. Dùm Annibal Capuæ segniter et otiosè ageret, Romani interim respirare cœperunt. Arma non erant; detracta sunt templis et porticibus vetera hostium spolia. Egebat ærarium: opes suas senatus libens in medium protulit, patrumque exemplum imitati sunt equites. Deerant milites: nomina dederunt quidam adhuc prætextati, id est, juniores annis septemdecim, qui satis virium ad ferenda arma habere videbantur: empti sunt publicè et armati servi. Id magis placuit quàm captivos, licèt minore pretio, redimere.

Quum Annibal redimendi suâ copiam captivis Romanis fecisset, decem ex ipsis Romam eâ de re missi sunt; nec pignus aliud fidei ab iis postulavit Annibal, quàm ut jurarent, se, si non impetrâssent, in castra redituros. Eos senatus non censuit redimendos, quum id parvâ pecuniâ fieri potuisset, ut militibus Romanis insitum esset aut vincere aut mori. Unus ex iis legatis è castris egressus, velut aliquid oblitus paulò post reversus fuerat in castra, deindè comites ante noctem assecutus fuerat, Is ergo, re non impetratâ, domum abiit. Reditu enim in castra se liberatum esse jurejurando interpretabatur. Quod ubi innotuit, jussit senatus illum comprehendere, et vinctum duci ad Anniba-

lem. Ea res Annibalis audaciam maxime fregit quòd senatus populusque Romanus rebus afflictis tam excelso esset animo.

Marcus Claudius Marcellus.

Claudius Marcellus prætor Annibalem vinci posse primus docuit. Quum enim ad Nolam Annibal accessisset, spe urbis per prodicionem recipiendæ, Marcellus instructâ ante urbis portam acie cum eo conflixit, et Pœnos fudit. Pulsus Annibal exercitum ad Casilinum parvam Campaniæ urbem duxit. Parvum erat in eâ præsidium, et tamen penuria frumenti efficiebat ut nimiùm hominum esse videretur. Annibal primò cives verbis benignis ad portas aperiendas cœpit allicere : deindè quum in fide Romanâ perstarent moliri portas et claustra refringere parat. Tùm ex urbe ingenti cum tumultu erumpunt cohortes duæ intùs instructæ, stragemque Pœnorum faciunt. Pudor Annibalem ab incepto avertit. Itaque relicto circa Casilinum præsidio, ne omissa res videretur, ipse in hiberna Capuam concessit, partemque majorem hiemis exercitum in tectis habuit.

Mitescente jam hieme, Annibal Casilinum rediit, ubi obsidio continuata oppidanos ad ultimum inopiæ adduxerat. Marcellum cupientem obsessis ferre auxilium Vulturis amnis inflatus aquis tenebat : at Gracchus, qui cum equitatu Romano Casilino assidebat, farre ex agris undiquè convecto complura dolia implevit, deindè nuncium ad magistratum Casilinum misit, ut exciperet dolia quæ amnis deferret. Insequenti nocte dolia medio missa amne defluerunt. Æqualiter inter omnes frumentum divisum : id poste-

ro quoque die ac tertio factum est. Re detectâ, Annibal, catenâ per medium flumen injectâ, interceptit dolia. Tùm nuces à Romanis sparsæ, quæ aquâ defluente Casilinum deferebantur, et cratibus excipiebantur. Eo commeatu sociorum necessitas aliquandiu sublevata est.

Postremò ad id ventum est inopiæ, ut Casilinales loræ manderent detractasque scutis pelles, quas fervidâ molliabant aquâ, nec muribus aliove animali abstinuerunt. Quidam ex his avarus murem captum maluit ducentis denariis vendere, quàm eo ipse vesci, leniendæ famis gratiâ. Utrique venditori nempè et emptori sors merita obtigit: nam avaro fame consumpto non licuit suâ pecuniâ frui; emptor verò cibo comparato vixit. Tandem omne herbarum radicumque genus infimis aggeribus muri eruerunt; et quum hostes locum exarâssent, Casilinales raporum semen injecerunt. Miratus Annibal exclamavit: “Eòne, usquè dùm ea nascantur, ad Casilinum sessurus sum?” Et qui nullam antea pactionem auribus admiserat, tùm demùm æquas deditionis condiciones non repudiavit.

Posteà quum Sicilia à Romanis ad Pœnos defecisset, Marcellus consul creatus Syracusas, urbem Siciliæ nobilissimam, oppugnavit. Diuturna fuit obsidio; nec eam nisi post tres annos cepit Marcellus. Rem confecisset celerius, nisi unus homo eâ tempestate Syracusis fuisset. Is erat Archimedes, mirabilis inventor machinarum, quibus omnia Romanorum opera brevè disturbabat. Captis Syracusis, Marcellus eximiâ hominis prudentiâ delectatus, ut capiti illius parceretur edixit. Archimedes, dùm in pulvere quasdam formas describeret attentius, patriam suam captam

esse non senserat. Miles prædandi causâ in domum ejus irrupit, et minantis voce quis nam esset eum interrogavit. Archimedes, propter cupiditatem illud investigandi quod requirebat, non respondit. Quapropter à milite obtruncatus est. Ejus mortem ægrè tulit Marcellus, sepulturæque curam habuit.

Marcellus, receptâ Siciliâ, quum ad urbem venisset, postulavit ut sibi triumphanti Romam inire liceret. Id non impetravit; sed tantum ut ovans ingrederetur. Pridiè injussu senatûs in monte Albano triumphavit; indè ovans multam præ se prædam in urbem intulit. Cum simulacro captarum Syracusarum perlata sunt multa urbis ornamenta, nobiliaque signa, quibus abundabant Syracusæ; quæ omnia ad ædem Honoris atque Virtutis contulit; nihil in suis ædibus, nihil in hortis posuit. Insequenti anno iterum adversus Annibalem missus est. Tumulus erat inter Punica et Romana castra, quem occupare Marcellus cupiebat; at prius locum ipse explorare voluit. Eò cum paucis equitibus proficiscitur; sed in insidias delapsus est, et lanceâ transfixus occubuit. Annibal inventum Marcelli corpus magnificè sepeliri jussit.

Claudius Nero et Marcus Livius Salinator.

Asdrubal frater Annibalis ex Hispaniâ profectus cum ingentibus copiis in Italiam trajicere parabat. Actum erat de imperio Romano, si jungere se Annibali potuisset. Itaque Româ profecti sunt duo consules Claudius Nero et Livius Salinator; hic in Galliam Cisalpinam, ut Asdrubali ab Alpibus descendenti occurreret, ille verò in apuliam, ut Annibali se opponeret. Fuerant Livio cum Nerone veteres inimici-

tiæ; tamen ubi ei collega datus est, injuriæ quam gravissimam acceperat oblitus est, et amicitiam cum eo junxit, ne propter privatam discordiam res publica malè administraretur. Eâ gratiæ reconciliatione lætus senatus digredientes in provincias consules persecutus est. Ii porrò id in mente habebant, ut uterque in suâ provinciâ hostem contineret, neque conjungi aut conferre in unum vires pateretur.

Inter hæc Asdrubal Italiam ingressus, quatuor equites cum literis ad Annibalem misit: qui capti ad Neronem sunt perducti. Consul, cognito Asdrubalis consilio, audendum aliquid improvisum ratus, cum delectis copiis profectus est nocte, et inscio Annibale, penè totam Italiam emensus sex dierum spatio ad castra Livii pervenit; amboque collatis signis Asdrubalem apud Senam vicerunt. Cæsa sunt eo prælio quinquaginta sex hostium millia. Ipse Asdrubal, ne tantæ cladi superesset, concitato equo se in cohortem Romanam immisit, ibique pugnans cecidit. Nero eâ nocte, quæ pugnam secuta est, pari celeritate, quâ venerat, in castra, sua rediit, antequàm Annibal eum discessisse sentiret. Caput Asdrubalis, quod servatum cum curâ attulerat, projici ante hostium stationes jussit. Annibal, viso fratris occisi capite, dixisse fertur: “Agnosco fortunam Carthaginis.”

Publius Cornelius Scipio Africanus.

Publius Cornelius Scipio nondùm annos pueritiæ egressus patrem singulari virtute servavit: nam quum is in pugnâ apud Ticinum contra Annibalem commissâ graviter vulneratus esset, et in hostium manus jam venturus esset, filius, interjecto corpore, l'œnis

irruentibus se opposuit, et patrem periculo liberavit. Quæ pietas Scipioni postea ædilitatem petenti favorem populi conciliavit; quum obsisterent tribuni plebis negantes rationem ejus esse habendam, quòd nondum ad petendum legitima ætas esset: "Si me, inquit Scipio, omnes Quirites ædilem facere volunt, satis annorum habeo." Tanto indè favore ad suffragia itum est, ut tribuni incepto destiterint.

Post cladem Cannensem, Romani exercitûs reliquæ Canusium perfugerant: quumque ibi tribuni militum quatuor essent, tamen omnium consensu ad Publium Scipionem admodum adolescentem summa imperii delata est. Tunc Scipioni nuntiatum est nobiles quosdam juvenes de Italiâ deserendâ conspirare. Statim in hospitium Metelli, qui conspiracy erat princeps, se contulit Scipio; quumque concilium ibi juvenum, de quibus allatum erat, invenisset, stricto super capita consultantium gladio: "Jurate, inquit, vos neque rempublicam populi Romani deserturos, neque alium civem Romanum deserere passuros; qui non juraverit, in se hunc gladium strictum esse sciat." Haud secus pavidi, quàm si victorem Annibalem cernerent, jurant omnes, custodiendosque se metipsos Scipioni tradunt.

Quum Romani duas clades in Hispaniâ accepissent, duoque ibi summi imperatores cecidissent, placuit exercitum augeri, eoque proconsulem mitti; nec tamen quem mitterent satis constabat. Eâ de re indicta sunt comitia. Primò populus expectabat, ut qui se tanto dignos imperio crederent, nomina profiterentur; sed nemo audebat illud imperium suscipere. Mœsta itaque civitas erat, et propè consilii inops. Subitò Cornelius Scipio quatuor et viginti fermè annos natus,

professus est se petere, et in superiore, undè conspic posset, loco constitit : in quem omnium ora conversa sunt. Deindè ad unum omnes Scipionem in Hispaniâ proconsulem esse jusserunt. At postquàm animorum impetus resedit, populum Romanum cœpit facti pœnitere. Ætati Scipionis maximè diffidebant. Quod ubi animadvertit Scipio, advocatâ concione, ita magno elatoque animo disseruit de bello, quod gerendum erat, ut homines curâ liberaverit, speque certâ impleverit.

Profectus igitur in Hispaniam Scipio Carthaginem novam, quâ die venit, expugnavit. Eò congestæ erant omnes penè Africæ et Hispaniæ opes, quibus potitus est. Inter captivos ad eum adducta est eximiæ formæ adulta virgo. Postquàm comperit eam illustri loco inter Celtiberos natam, principique ejus gentiæ adolescenti desponsam fuisse, arcessitis parentibus et sponso eam reddidit. Parentes virginis, qui ad eam redimendam satis magnum auri pondus attulerant, Scipionem orabant, ut id ab se donum reciperet. Scipio aurum poni ante pedes jussit, vocatoque ad se virginis sponso : “ Super dotem inquit, quam accepturus à socero es, hæc tibi à me dotalia dona accedent ;” aurumque tollere ac sibi habere jussit. Ille domum reversus, ad referendam Scipioni gratiam, Celtiberos Romanis conciliavit.

Deindè Scipio Asdrubalem victum ex Hispaniâ expulit. Castris hostium potitus, omnem prædam militibus concessit : captivos Hispanos sine pretio domum dimisit ; Afros verò vendi jussit. Erat inter eos puer adultus regii generis formâ insigni, quem percunctatus est Scipio quis et cujas esset, et cur in ætatis in castris fuisset ? Respondit puer : “ Numida

sum ; Massivam populares vocant : orbus a patre relictus apud avum maternum Numidiæ regem educatus sum : cum avunculo Masinissâ, qui nuper subsidio Carthaginensibus venit, in Hispaniam trajeci? prohibitus propter ætatem à Masinissâ, nunquàm ante prælium inii. Eo die quo pugnatum est cum Romanis, inscio avunculo, clàm armis equoque sumpto in aciem exivi : ibi prolapso equo, captus sum à Romanis.” Scipio eum interrogavit velletne ad avunculum reverti? Id verò cupere se dixit puer, effusis gaudio lachrymis. Tùm Scipio eum annulo aureo et equo ornato donavit, datisque, qui tutò deducerent, equitibus dimisit.

Quum Publius Cornelius Scipio se erga Hispanos elementer gessisset, circumfusa multitudo eum regem ingenti consensu appellavit ; at Scipio, silentio per præconem facto, dixit : “ Nomen imperatoris, quo me mei milites appellârunt, mihi maximum est : regiũ nomen alibi magnum Romæ intolerabile est. Si id amplissimum judicatis quod regale est, vobis licet existimare regalem in me esse animum ; sed oro vos ut à regis appellatione abstineatis.” Sensère etiam barbari magnitudinem animi, quâ Scipio id aspernabatur quod cæteri mortales admirantur et concupiscunt.

Scipio, receptâ Hispaniâ, quum jam bellum in ipsam Africam transferre meditaretur, conciliandos prius regum et gentium animos existimavit. Syphacem Maurorum regem primũ tentare statuit. Eum regem totius Africæ opulentissimum magno usui sibi fore sperabat. Itaque legatum cum donis ad eum misit. Syphax amicitiam Romanorum se accipere annuit, sed fidem nec dare nec accipere, nisi cum ipso coram duce Romano voluit. Scipio igitur in Af-

ricam trajecit. Fortè incidit, ut eo ipso tempore Asdrubal ad eundem portum appelleret, Syphacis amicitiam pariter petiturus. Uterque à rege in hospitium invitatus. Coenatum simul apud regem est, et eodem lecto Scipio atque Asdrubal accubuerunt. Tanta autem inerat comitas Scipioni, ut non Syphacem modò, sed etiam hostem infensissimum Asdrubalem sibi conciliaverit. Scipio, foedere icto cum Syphace, in Hispaniam ad exercitum rediit.

Masinissa quoque amicitiam cum Scipione jungere jamdudùm cupiebat. Quare ad eum tres Numidarum principes misit, ad tempus locumque colloquio statuendum. Duos pro obsidibus retineri à Scipione voluit, remisso tertio, qui Masinissam in locum constitutum adduceret. Scipio et Masinissa cum paucis in colloquium venerunt. Ceperat jam antè Masinissam ex famâ rerum gestarum admiratio viri, sed major præsentis veneratio cepit: erat enim in vultu multa majestas; accedebat promissa cæsaries, habitusque corporis non cultus munditiis, sed virilis verè ac militaris, et florens juvena. Propè attonitus ipso congressu Numida gratias de filio fratris remisso agit: affirmat se ex eo tempore eam quæsisvisse occasionem, quam tandem oblatam non omiserit; cupere se illi et populo Romano operam navare. Lætus eum Scipio audit, atque in societatem recepit.

Scipio deindè Romam rediit, et ante annos consul factus est. Ei Sicilia provincia decreta est, permisumque est ut in Africam indè trajiceret. Qui quum vellet ex fortissimis peditibus Romanis trecentorum equitum numerum complere, nec posset illos statim armis et equis instruere, id prudenti consilio perfecit. Trecentos juvenes ex omni Siciliâ nobilissimos et di-

tissimos legit, velut eos ad oppugnandam Carthaginem secum ducturus, eosque jussit quàm celerrimè arma et equos expedire. Edicto imperatoris paruerunt juvenes, sed longinquum et grave bellum reformidabant. Tunc Scipio remisit illis istam expeditionem, si arma et equos militibus Romanis vellent tradere. Læti conditionem acceperunt juvenes Siculi. Ita Scipio sine publicâ impensâ suos instruxit ornavitque equites.

Tunc Scipio ex Siciliâ in Africam vento secundo profectus est. Tantus erat militum ardor, non ut ad bellum duci viderentur, sed ad certa victoriæ præmia. Celeriter naves è conspectu Siciliæ ablatae sunt, conspectaque brevè Africæ littora. Expositis copiis, Scipio in proximis tumulis castra metatus est. Ibi speculatores hostium in castris deprehensos et ad se perductos nec supplicio affecit, nec de consiliis ac viribus Pœnorum percontatus est: sed circa omnes Romani exercitûs manipulos curavit deducendos: dein interrogavit an ea satis considerâssent quæ jussi erant speculari; tùm, prandio dato, eos incolumes dimissit. Quâ suâ fiduciâ prius animos hostium, quàm arma contudit.

Scipioni in Africam advenienti Masinissa se conjunxit cum parvâ equitum turmâ. Syphax verò à Romanis ad Pœnos defecerat. Asdrubal Pœnorum dux Syphaxque se Scipioni opposuerunt: at Scipio utriusque castra unâ nocte perrupit et incendit. Syphax ipse captus est, et vivus ad Scipionem pertractus. Quem quum in castra Romana adduci nuntiatum esset omnis, velut ad spetaculum triumphi, multitudo effusa est; præcedebat is vinctus; sequebatur nobilium Numidarum turba. Movebat omnes fortu-

na viri, cujus amicitiam olim Scipio petierat. Regem aliosque captivos Romam misit Scipio : Masi-
nissam, qui egregiè rem Romanam adjuverat, aureâ
coronâ donavit.

Hæc clades Carthaginensibus tantum terroris in-
tulit, ut Annibalem ex Italiâ ad tuendam patriam re-
vocaverint : qui frendens gemensque ac vix lachrymis
temperans, mandatis paruit. Respexit sæpe Italiæ
littora, semet accusans quod non exercitum victorem
statim à pugnâ Cannensi Romam duxisset. Jam Za-
mam venerat Annibal (quæ urbs quinque dierum iter
à Carthagine abest,) indè nuncium ad Scipionem mi-
sit, ut colloquendi secum potestatem faceret. Collo-
quium haud abnuït Scipio. Dies locusque constitui-
tur. Itaque congressi sunt duo clarissimi suæ ætatis
duces. Steterunt aliquandiù mutuâ admiratione de-
fixi. Quum verò de conditionibus pacis inter illos
non convenisset, ad suos se receperunt, renunciantes
armis rem esse dirimendam. Prælium commissum
est, victusque Annibal cum quatuor tantum equitibus
fugit.

Carthaginenses metu perculsi, ad pretendam pa-
cem oratores mittunt triginta seniorum principes : qui
ubi in castra Romana venerunt, more adulantium
procubuère. Conveniens oratio tam humili adula-
tioni fuit. Veniam civitati petebant non culpam pur-
gantes, sed initium culpæ in Annibalem transferentes.
Victis leges imposuit Scipio. Legati, quum nullas
conditiones recusarent, Romam profecti sunt, ut quæ
à Scipione pacta essent, ea patrum ac populi auctori-
tate confirmarentur. Ita pace terrâ marique partâ,
Scipio, exercitu in naves imposito, Romam reversus
est. Ad quem advenientem concursus ingens factus

est. Effusa non ex urbibus modò, sed etiam ex agris turba vias obsidebat. Scipio inter gratulantium plausus triumpho omnium clarissimo urbem est invectus, primusque nomine victæ à se gentis est nobilitatus, Africanusque appellatus.

Annibal à Scipione victus, suisque invisus, ad Antiochum Syriæ regem confugit eumque hostem Romanis fecit. Missi sunt Româ legati ad Antiochum, in quibus erat Scipio Africanus, qui cum Annibale collocutus, ab eo quæsivit quem fuisse maximum imperatorem crederet? Respondit Annibal Alexandrum Macedonum regem maximum sibi videri, quòd parvâ manu innumerabiles exercitus fudisset. Interroganti deindè quem secundum poneret, Pyrrhum inquit, quòd primus castra metari docuit, nemoque illo elegantius loca cepit, et præsidia disposuit. Sciscitanti demùm quem tertium duceret, semetipsum dixit.. Tùm ridens Scipio : “ Quidnam, inquit, igitur tu diceres, si me vicisses? Me verò, respondit Annibal, et ante Alexandrum et ante Pyrrhum et ante alios omnes posuissem.” Ita improvise assentationis genere, Scipionem è grege imperatorum velut inæstimabilem secernebat.

Decreto adversùs Antiochum bello, quum Syria provincia obvenisset Lucio Scipioni, quia parùm in eo putabatur esse animi, parùm roboris, senatus belli hujus gerendi curam mandari volebat collegæ ejus Caio Lælio. Surrexit tunc Scipio Africanus frater major Lucii Scipionis, et illam familiæ ignominiam deprecatus est : dixit in fratre suo summam esse virtutem, summum consilium, seque ei legatum fore promisit ; quod quum ab eo esset dictum, nihil est de Lucii Scipionis provinciâ commutatum : itaque frater

natu major minori legatus in Asiam profectus est, et tandiù eum consilio operâque adjuvit donec ei triumphum et cognomen Asiatici peperisset.

Eodem bello filius Scipionis Africani captus fuit, et ad Antiochum deductus. Benignè et comiter adolescentem rex habuit, quamvis ab ejus patre tunc finibus imperii pelleretur. Quum deindè pacem Antiochus à Romanis peteret, legatus ejus Publium Scipionem adiit; eique filium sine pretio redditurum regem dixit, si per eum pacem impetrâset. Cui Scipio respondit: "Abi, nuncia regi me pro tanto munere gratias agere; sed nunc aliam gratiam non possum referre, quàm ut ei suadeam bello absistere, nullamque pacis conditionem recusare." Pax non convenit; Antiochus tamen Scipioni filium remisit, tantique viri majestatem venerari, quàm dolorem ulcisci maluit.

Victo Antiocho, quum prædæ Asiaticæ ratio à duobus scipionibus reposceretur, Africanus prolatum à fratre discerpsit librum, quo acceptæ et expensæ summæ continebantur, indignatus scilicet eâ de re dubitari quæ sub ipso legato administrata fuisset, et ad eum modum verba fecit: "Non est quod quæritis, patres conscripti, an parvam pecuniam in ærarium retulerim, qui antea illud Punico auro repleverim, neque mea innocentia potest in dubium vocari. Quum Africam totam potestati vestræ subjecerim, nihil ex eâ præter cognomen retuli. Non igitur me Punicæ, non fratrem meum Asiaticæ gazæ avarum rediderunt, sed uterque nostrum magis invidiâ quàm pecunia est onustus." Tam constantem defensionem Scipionis universus senatus comprobavit.

Deindè Scipioni Africano duo tribuni plebis diem dixerunt, quasi prædâ ex Antioch ocaptâ ærarium fraudâsset : ubi causæ dicendæ dies venit, Scipio magnâ hominum frequentiâ in forum est deductus. Jussus causam dicere, sine ullâ criminis mentione, magnificam orationem de rebus à se gestis habuit. “ Hâc die, inquit, Carthaginem vici : eamus in Capitolium, et Diis supplicemus.” E foro statim in Capitolium ascendit. Simul se universa concio ab accusatoribus avertit, et secuta Scipionem est, nec quisquam præter præconem, qui reum citabat, cum tribunis mansit. Celebratior is dies favore hominum fuit, quàm quo triumphans de Syphace rege et Carthaginensibus urbem est ingressus. Indè, ne ampliùs tribunitiis injuriis vexaretur, in Literninam villam concessit, ubi reliquam egit ætatem sine urbis desiderio.

Quum Scipio Africanus Liternii degeret, complures prædonum duces ad eum videndum fortè confluerunt. Scipio eos ad vim faciendam venire ratus, præsidium servorum in tecto collocavit, aliaque parabat quæ ad eos repellendos opus erant. Quod ubi prædones animadverterunt, abjectis armis, januæ appropinquant, nunciantque se non vitæ ejus hostes, sed virtutis admiratores venisse, conspectum tanti viri expetentes ; proindè ne gravaretur se spectandum præbere. Id postquàm audivit Scipio, fores reserari eosque introduci jussit. Illi postes januæ tanquàm religiosissimam aram venerati, cupidè Scipionis dexteram apprehenderunt, ac diù deosculati sunt : deindè positis ante vestibulum donis, læti quòd Scipionem videre contigisset, domum reverterunt. Paulò pòst mortuus est Scipio, moriensque ab uxore petiit ne corpus suum Romam referretur.

Lucius Scipio Asiaticus

(Anno urbis conditæ 561.)

Lucius Scipio frater Africani infirmo erat corpore : tamen consul, legato fratre, contra Antiochum missus est. Quum in Asiam advenisset, ad duo ferme millia ab hoste castra posuit. Antiochus cœpit aciem instruere, nec Scipio detrectavit certamen. Quum autem duæ acies in conspectu essent, coorta nebula caliginem dedit, quæ nihil admodum Romanis, eadem plurimum regiis nocuit ; nam humor gladios aut pila Romanorum non hebetabat ; arcus verò quibus Antiochi milites utebantur, fundasque et jaculorum amenta emollierat. Itaque fusus est regis exercitus fugatusque. Ipse Antiochus, cum paucis fugiens in Lydiam concessit. Tùm Asiæ urbes victori se dederunt, Lucius Scipio Romam reversus, ingenti gloriâ triumphavit, et Asiatici cognomen accepit.

Posteâ Lucius Scipio simul cum fratre accusatus est acceptæ ab Antiocho pecuniæ, et quamvis contenderet omneri prædam in ærarium fuisse illatans : damnatus tamen est, et in carcerem duci cœptus. Tunc Tiberius Gracchus, licet Scipionis inimicus, dixit sibi quidem esse cum Scipione simultatem, nec se quidquam gratiæ quærendæ causâ facere ; sed non passurum Lucium Scipionem in carcere atque in vinculis esse, jussitque eum dimitti. Gratiæ ingentes à senatu actæ sunt Tiberio Graccho, quòd rempublicam privatis simultatibus potioem habuisset. Missi deindè quæstores in domum Scipionis, nullum pecuniæ regiæ vestigium reppererunt. Lucio Scipioni collata est ab amicis propinquisque ea pecunia quâ mulctatus fuerat ; eam verò Scipio noluit accipere.

Publius Scipio Nasica.

Publius Scipio Nasica patrum Scipionis Africanus filius, quum adolescens ædilitatem peteret, manumque cujusdam civis Romani rustico opere duratam, more candidatorum, apprehendisset, jocans interrogavit eum, num manibus solitus esset ambulare : quod dictum à circumstantibus exceptum ad populum manavit, causamque repulsæ Scipioni attulit. Namque omnes rusticæ tribus paupertatem sibi ab eo exprobratam judicantes, iram suam adversus contumeliosum ejus dicerium exercuerunt. Quæ repulsa nobilis adolescentis ingenium ab insolentiâ revocavit, eumque magnum et utilem civem fecit.

Quum Annibal Italiam devastaret, responsum ab oraculo editum esse ferunt, hostem Italiâ pelli vinctumque posse, si mater Idæa à Pessinunte Romam advecta foret, et hospitio apud civem optimum reciperetur. Legati eâ de re ad Attalum Pergami regem missi sunt. Is legatos comiter acceptos Pessinuntem deduxit. Quærendus deindè fuit vir qui eam ritè hospitio exciperet. Publium Scipionem Nasicam senatus judicavit virum esse in totâ civitate optimum. Idem consul imperatoris nomen à militibus, et triumphum à senatu oblatum recusavit, dixitque satis gloriæ sibi in omnem vitam eo die quæsitum esse, quo vir optimus à senatu judicatus fuerat : hoc titulo, etsi nec consulatus, nec triumphus addatur, satis honoratam Publii Scipionis Nasicæ imaginem fore.

Scipio Nasica censor factus, gravem se ac severum præbuit. Quum equitum censum ageret, equitem quemdam vidit obeso et pingui corpore, equum verò

ejus strigosum et macilentum. “Quidnam causa est inquit censor, cur sis tu, quàm equus pinguior? Quoniam, respondit eques, ego me ipse curo, equum meum servus.” Minus verecundum visum est responsum itaque graviter objurgatus eques, et multâ damnatus. Idem Scipio Nasica cum Ennio poëtâ vivebat conjunctissimè. Quum ad eum venisset, eique ab ostio quærenti ancilla dixisset Ennium domi non esse. Nasica sensit illam domini jussu dixisse, et illum intus esse. Paucis post diebus quum ad Nasicam venisset Ennius, et eum à janua quæreret, exclamavit ipse Nasica se domi non esse. Tum Ennius: “Quid! ego non cognosco, inquit, vocem tuam? Hic Nasica: Homo es impudens: ego quum te quærerem, ancillæ tuæ credidi te domi non esse: tu non mihi credis ipsi.”

Marcus Porcius Cato.

Marcus Porcius Cato ortus municipio Tusculo, adolescentulus priusquàm honoribus operam daret, rure in prædiis paternis versatus est, deindè Romam demigravit et in foro esse cœpit. Primum stipendium meruit annorum decem septemque, Quinto Fabio consule, cui postea semper adhæsit. Indè castra secutus est Claudii Neronis, ejusque opera magni æstimata est in prælio apud Senam, quo cecidit Asdrubal frater Annibalis. Ab adolescentiâ frugalitatem temperantiamque coluit. Pellibus hædinis pro stragulâ veste utebatur; eodem cibo quo milites vescebatur; aquam in bellicis expeditionibus potabat; si nimio æstu torqueretur, acetum; si vires deficerent, paululum vilis vini.

Quæstor Scipioni Africano obtigit, et cum eo parùm amicè vixit. Nam parsimoniæ amans haud probabat sumptus quos Scipio faciebat. Quarè eo relicto, Romam rediit, ibique Scipionis vitam palàm et apertè reprehendit, quasi militarem disciplinam corrumpere. Dictitabat illum cum pallio et crepidis solitum ambulare in Gymnasio, palæstræ operam dare, militum licentiæ indulgere. Quod crimen non verbo, sed factò diluit Scipio. Nam quum eâ de re legati Româ Syracusas missi essent, Scipio exercitum omnem eò convenire et classem expedire jussit, tanquàm dimicandum eo die terrâ marique cum Carthaginiensibus esset : postridie, legatis inspectantibus, pugnæ simulacrum exhibuit. Tùm eis armamentaria, horrea, omnemque belli apparatus ostendit. Reversi Romam legati, omnia apud exercitum Scipionis præclarè se habere renunciârunt.

Eâdem asperitate Cato matronarum luxum insecutus est. Scilicet in medio ardore belli Punici, Oppius tribunus plebis legem tulerat, quâ vetabantur mulieres Românæ plus semunciâ auri habere, vestimento varii coloris uti, et juncto vehiculo in urbe vehi. Confecto autem bello, et florente republicâ, matronæ pristina ornamenta sibi reddi postulabant ; omnes vias urbis obsidebant, virosque ad forum descendentes orabant, ut legem Oppiam abrogarent. Quibus acerrimè restitit Cato, sed frustrâ ; nam lex fuit abrogata.

Cato creatus consul, in Hispaniam adversùs Celtiberos profectus est. Quos acri prælio vicit, et ad deditionem compulit : eo in bello Cato cum ultimis militum parsimoniâ, vigiliis et labore certavit, nec in quemquam gravius severiusque imperium exercuit

quàm in semetipsum. Quum Hispanos ad defecti-
onem pronos videret, cavendum judicavit ne deinceps
rebellare possent. Id autem effecturus sibi videba-
tur, si eorum muros dirueret. Sed veritus ne, si id
universis civitatibus imperaret communi edicto, non
obtemperarent, scripsit ad singulas se paratim ut mu-
ros diruerent, epistolasque omnibus simul eodemque
die reddendas curavit. Quum unaquæque sibi soli
imperari putaret, universæ paruerunt. Cato Romam
reversus de Hispaniâ triumphavit.

Posteà Cato censor factus, severè ei præfuit potes-
tati. Nam et in complures nobiles animadvertit, et
imprimis Lucium Flaminium virum consularem sena-
tu movit. Cui inter alia facinora illud objecit ; Quum
esset in Galliâ Flaminius, mulierem, cujus amore de-
peribat, ad cœnam vocavit, eique fortè inter cœnan-
dum dixit multos capitis damnatos in vinculis esse,
quos securi percussurus esset. Tùm illa negavit se
unquàm vidisse quemquam securi ferientem, et per-
velle id videre. Statim Flaminius unum ex his, qui
in carcere detinebantur, adduci jussit, et ipse securi
percussit. Tam perditam libidinem eò magis notan-
dam putavit Cato, quòd cum probro privato conjunge-
ret imperii dedecus. Quid enim crudelius quàm inter
pocula et dapes ad spectaculum mulieris humanam
victimam mactare, et mensam cruore respergere ?

Quum in senatu de tertio Punico bello ageretur,
Cato jam senex delendam Carthaginem censuit, ne-
gavitque eâ stante salvam esse posse rempublicam.
Quum autem id, contradicente Scipione Nasicâ, non
facilè patribus persuaderet, deinceps quoties de re ali-
quâ sententiam dixit in senatu, addidit semper : “ Hoc
censeo, et Carthaginem esse delendam.” Tandem in

curiam intulit ficum præcoccem, et excussâ togâ effudit; cujus quum pulchritudinem patres admirarentur, interrogavit eos Cato quandò ex arbore lectam putarent? Illis ficum recentem videri affirmantibus: atqui, inquit, tertio abhinc die scitote decerptam esse Carthagine; tam propè ab hoste absumus. Movit ea res patrum animos et bellum Carthaginiensibus indicatum est.

Fuit Cato ut senator egregius ita bonus pater: quum ei natus esset filius, nullis negotiis nisi publicis impediabatur quominùs adesset matri infantem abludenti et faciis involventi. Illa enim proprio lacte filium alebat. Ubi aliquid intelligere potuit puer, eum pater ipse, in literis instituit, licèt idoneum et eruditum domi servum haberet. Nolebat enim servum filio maledicere, vel aurem vellicare, si tardior in discendo esset; neque etiam filium tanti beneficii, hoc est doctrinæ, debitorem esse servo. Ipse itaque ejus ludimagister, ipse legum doctor, ipse lanista fuit. Conscripsit manu suâ grandibus literis historias, ut etiam in paternâ domo ante oculos proposita haberet veterum instituta et exempla.

Quum postea Catonis filius in exercitu Pompilii tiro militaret, et Pompilio visum esset unam dimittere legionem, Catonis quoque filium dimisit, sed quum is amore pugnandi in exercitu remansisset, Cato pater ad Pompiliûm scripsit ut, si filium pateretur in exercitu remanere, secundo eum obligaret militiæ sacramento, quia, priore amisso, cum hostibus jure pugnare non poterat. Extat quoque Catonis patris ad filium epistola, in quâ scribit se audivisse eum missum factum esse à Pompilio imperatore, monetque eum ut

caveat ne praelium ineat. Negat enim jus esse, qui miles non sit, eum pugnare cum hoste.

Agriculturâ plurimum delectabatur Cato, malebatque agrorum et pecorum fructu, quam scœnore ditescere. Quum ab eo quæreretur quid maximè in re familiari expediret? Respondit, benè pascere. Quid secundum? Satis benè pascere. Quid tertium? Malè pascere. Quid quartum? Arare. Et quum ille qui quæsierat dixisset, quid scœnerari! Tum Cato, Quid, inquit, hominem occidere? Scripsit ipse villas suas, ne tectorio quidem fuisse perlitas, atque postea addidit. "Neque mihi ædificatio, neque vas, neque vestimentum ullum est pretiosum; si quid est, quo uti possim, utor; si non est, facile careo. Suo quemque uti et frui per me licet: mihi vitio quidam vertunt, quod multis egeo, at ego illis vitio tribuo quod nequeunt egere."

Injuriarum patientissimus fuit Cato. Quum ei causam agenti, protervus quidam, pingui salivâ quantum poterat attractâ, in frontem mediam inspuisset, tulit hoc leniter, "Et ego, inquit, ô homo! affirmabo falli eos qui te negant os habere." Ab alio homine improbo contumeliis proscissus: "Iniqua, inquit, tecum mihi est pugna: tu enim probra facile audis, et dicis libenter; mihi verò et dicere ingratum, et audire insolitum." Dicere solebat acerbos inimicos melius de quibusdam mereri, quam eos amicos qui dulces videntur; illos enim sæpè verum dicere, hos nunquam.

Cato ab adolescentiâ usque ad extremam ætatem inimicitias, reipublicæ causâ, suscipere non destitit; ipse à multis accusatus, non modò nullum existimationis detrimentum fecit, sed, quoad vixit, virtutum laude crevit. Quartum et octogesimum annum agens,

ab inimicis capitali crimine accusatus suam ipse causam peroravit, nec quisquam, aut memoriam ejus tardio-rem, aut lateris firmitatem imminutam, aut os hæ- sitatione impeditum, animadvertit. Non illum ener- vavit, nec afflixit senectus: eâ ætate aderat amicis, veniebat in senatum frequens. Græcas etiam literas senex didicit. Quandò obreperet senectus, vix intel- lexit. Sensim sine sensu ætas ingravescebat; nec subito fracta est, sed diuturnitate quasi extincta. An- nos quinque et octoginta natus excessit è vitâ.

Titus Quinctius Flaminius.

Titus Quinctius Flaminius filius ejus, qui apud Transimenum periit, consul missus est adversus Phi- lippum Macedonum regem, qui Annibalem pecuniâ et copiis juverat, Atheniensesque populi Romani socios armis laceraverat. Contraxerant autem bellum cum Philippo Athenienses haudquaquàm dignâ causâ. Duo juvenes Acarnanes non initiati templum Cereris cum cæterâ turbâ ingressi sunt. Facile eos sermo prodidit. Perducti ad antistites templi, etsi manifes- tum erat eos per errorem ingressos, tanquàm ob in- fandum scelus interfecti sunt: Acarnanes suorum nece commoti, ad vindicandos illos auxilium à Philippo petierunt, qui terram Atticam igne ferroque vastavit, urbes complures cepit, Athenas ipsas oppugnavit.

Quinctius exercitu conscripto maturius quàm soliti erant priores consules profectus, in Græciam magnis itineribus contendit. Tunc caduceator ab rege venit, locum ac tempus colloquendi postulans. Flaminius victoriæ quàm pacis avidior, tamen ad constitutum. tempus venit in colloquium, postulavitque ut Philip-

pus omni Græciâ decederet. Accensus indignatione rex exclamavit : “ Quid victo imperares gravius, Tite Quincti ? ” Et quum quidam ex circumstantibus oculis æger adjecisset : “ Aut bello vincendum, aut melioribus parendum esse. Apparet id quidem, inquit Philippus, etiam cæco, ” jocans in ejus valetudinem oculorum. Erat quippè Philippus dicacior naturâ, quàm regem decet, et ne inter seria quidem satis risu temperans. Dein, re infectâ, se ex colloquio proripuit. Eum Flaminius bis prælio fudit castrisque exiit.

Quinctius Flaminius Græciæ veterem statum reddidit, ut legibus suis viveret, et antiquâ libertate frueretur. Aderat ludorum Isthmiorum tempus, ad quod spectaculum Græcia universa convenerat. Tùm præco in mediam arenam processit, tubâque silentio facto, hæc verba pronunciavit : “ Senatus, populusque Romanus et Titus Quinctius Flaminius imperator, Philippo rege et macedonibus devictis, omnes Græciæ civitates liberas esse jubet. ” Auditâ voce præconis, majus gaudium fuit quàm quantùm homines possent capere : vix satis credebat se quisque audivisse ; alii alios intuebantur mirabundi : revocatus præco, quum unusquisque non audire tantùm, sed videre etiam libertatis suæ nuncium averet, iterùm pronunciavit eadem. Tùm tantus clamor ortus est, ut certò constet aves, quæ supervolabant, attonitâs paventesque decidisse.

Quinctio Flaminio triumphus à Senatu decretus est. Postea quum Prusias Bithyniæ rex legatos Romanam misisset, casu accidit ut legati apud Flaminium cœnarent, atque ibi de Annibale mentione factâ, ex his unus diceret eum in Prusiæ regno esse. Id postero die Flaminius senatui detulit. Patres, qui vivo Annibale nunquàm metu vacui erant, legatos in Bi-

thyniam miserunt, in his Flaminium, qui Annibalem sibi dedi poscerent. A primo colloquio Flaminii, ad domum Annibalis custodiendam, milites à rege missi sunt. Annibal septem exitus è domo fecerat, ut semper aliquod iter fugæ præparatum haberet. Postquam nunciatum est ei milites regios in vestibulo esse, conatus est postico occulto fugere : ubi verò id quoque obseptum sensit, et omnia clausa esse, hausto, quod sub annuli gemmâ habebat, veneno absumptus est.

Lucius Paulus Æmilius Macedonicus.

(Anno urbis conditæ 582.)

Paulus Æmilius ejus qui ad Cannas cecidit filius erat. Consul sortitus est Macedoniam provinciam, in quâ Perseus Philippi filius paterni in Romanos odii hæres bellum renovaverat. Quum adversus Perseum profecturus esset, et domum suam ad vesperum rediret, filiulam suam Tertiam, quæ tunc erat admodum parva, osculans, animadvertit tristiculam : Quid est, inquit, mea Tertia, quid tristis es ? Mi pater, inquit illa, Perse periit (Erat autem mortua catella eo nomine). Tum ille arctius puellam complexus : Accipio omen, inquit, mea filia. Ita ex fortuito dicto quasi spem certam clarissimi triumphii animo præsumpsit. Ingressus deindè Macedoniam, rectâ ad hostem perrexit.

Quum duæ acies in conspectu essent, Sulpicius Gallus, tribunus militum. Romanum exercitum magno metu liberavit. Is enim, quum lunæ defectionem nocte sequenti futuram præsciret, ad concionem vo-

catis militibus dixit : “ Nocte proximâ, ne quis id portentoso accipiat, ab horâ secundâ usque ad quartam luna defectura est. Id, quia naturali ordine et statis fit temporibus, et sciri antè et prædici potest. Itaque quemadmodum nemo miratur lunam nunc pleno orbe, nunc senescentem exiguo cornu fulgere, sic mirum non est eam obscurari, quandò umbrâ terræ conditur.” Quapropter Romanos non movit illa defectio; Macedones verò eadem, ut triste prodigium, terruit.

Paulus Æmilius cum Perseo acerrimè dimicavit tertio nonas Septembris. Macedonum exercitus cæsus fugatusque est: rex ipse cum paucis fugit. Fugientes persecutus est Æmilius usque ad initium noctis. Tùm se in castra victor recepit. Reversum gravis cura angebat, quòd filium in castris non invenisset. Is erat Publius Scipio, postea Africanus deletâ Carthagine appellatus, qui decimum septimum tunc annum agens, dùm acriùs sequitur hostes, in partem aliam turbâ abreptus fuerat. Mediâ tandem nocte in castrarediit. Tunc, recepto sospite filio, pater tantæ victoriæ gaudium sensit. Victus Perseus in templum confugerat, ibique in angulo obscuro delitescebat: deprehensus, et cum filio natu maximo ad consulem perductus est.

Perseus pullâ veste amictus castra ingressus est. Non aliàs ad ullum spectaculum tanta multitudo occurrit. Rex captivus progredi præ turbâ non poterat, donec consul lictores misit, qui submovendo circumfusus iter ad prætorium facerent. Paulus Æmilius, ubi audivit Perseum adesse, consurrexit, progressusque paulum introeunti regi manum porrexit. ad genua procumbentem erexit; introductum in tabernaculum suo lateri assidere jussit. Deindè eum

interrogavit, quâ inductus injuriâ bellum contra populum Romanum tam infesto animo suscepisset? Rex, nullo dato responso, terram intuens diù flevit. Tùm consul: “Bonum, inquit, animum habe: populi Romani clementia non modò spem tibi, sed propè certam fiduciam salutis præbet.”

Postquàm Perseum consolatus est Paulus Æmilius sermonem ad circumstantes Romanos convertit: “Videtis, inquit, exemplum insigne mutationis rerum humanarum: vobis hæc præcipuè dico, juvenes, ideò neminem decet in quemquam superbè agere, nec præsentem credere fortunæ.” Eo die Perseus à consule ad cœnam invitatus est, et alius omnis ei honor habitus est, qui haberi in tali fortunâ poterat. Deindè quum ad consulem multarum gentium legati gratulandi causâ venissent, Paulus, Æmilius ludos magno apparatu fecit, lautumque convivium paravit: quâ in re curam et diligentiam adhibebat, dicere solitus et convivium instruere et ludos parare viri ejusdem esse, qui sciret bello vincere.

Confecto bello, Paulus Æmilius regiâ nave ad urbem est subvectus. Completæ erant omnes Tiberis ripæ obviâ effusâ multitudine. Fuit ejus triumphus omnium longe magnificentissimus. Populus, extructis per forum tabulatis in modum theatrorum, spectavit in candidis togis. Aperta templa omnia et sertis coronata thure fumabant. In tres dies distributa est pompa spectaculi. Primus dies vix suffecit transvehendis signis tabulisque; sequenti die translata sunt arma, galeæ, scuta, loricæ, pharetræ, argentum aurumque. Tertio die, primo statim manè ducere agmen cœpère tibicines, non festos solemnum pomparum modos, sed bellicum sonantes, quasi in aciem proce-

dendum foret. Deindè agebantur pingues cornibus auratis et vittis redimiti boves centum et viginti.

Sequebantur Persei liberi, comitante educatorum et magistrorum turbâ, qui manus ad spectatores cum lachrymis miserabiliter tendebant, et pueros docebant implorandam suppliciter victoris populi misericordiam. Ponè filios incedebat cum uxore Perseus stupenti et attonito similis. Indè quadringentæ coronæ aureæ portabantur, ab omnibus ferè Græciæ civitatibus dono missæ. Postremò ipse in curru Paulus auro purpurâque fulgens eminebat, qui magnam quum dignitate aliâ corporis, tum senectâ ipsâ majestatem præ se ferebat. Post currum inter alios illustres viros, filii duo Æmilii; deindè equites turmatim et cohortes peditum suis quæque ordinibus. Paulo à senatu et à plebe concessum est, ut in ludis Circensibus veste triumphali uteretur, eique cognomen Macedonici inditum.

Tantæ huic lætitiæ gravis dolor admixtus est. Nam Paulus Æmilius, duobus filiis in adoptionem datis. duos tantum nominis hæredes domi retinuerat. Ex his minor, fermè duodecim annos natus, quinque diebus ante triumphum patris, major autem triduo post triumphum decessit. Erat porrò Æmilius liberorum amantissimus; eos erudiendos curaverat non solum Romanâ veteri disciplinâ, sed etiam Græcis literis. Optimos adhibuerat magistros, eorumque exercitiis omnibus ipse interfuerat, quum eum respublica aliò non vocaret. Eum tamen casum fortiter tulit, et in oratione, quam de rebus à se gestis apud populum habuit: "Optavi, inquit, ut si quid adversi immineret ad expiandam nimiam felicitatem, id in domum meam potius quàm in rempublicam recideret. Nemo jam

ex tot liberis superest, qui Pauli Æmilii nomen ferat, sed hanc privatam calamitatem vestra felicitas, et secunda fortuna publica consolatur.”

Paulus Æmilius omni Macedonum gazâ, quæ fuit maxima, potitus erat: tantam in ærarium populi Romani pecuniam invexerat, ut unius imperatoris præda finem attulerit tributorum; at hic non modò nihil ex thesauris regiis concupivit, sed ne ipse quidem spectare eos dignatus est. Per alios homines cuncta administravit, nec quidquam in domum suam intulit præter memoriam nominis sempiternam: mortuus est adeò pauper, ut dos ejus uxori, nisi vendito, quem unum reliquerat, fundo non potuerit exsolvi. Exequiæ ejus non tam auro et ebore quam omnium benevolentia et studio fuerunt insignes. Macedonia principes, qui tunc Romæ erant legationis nomine, humeros suos funebri lecto spontè subjecerunt. Quem enim in bello ob virtutem timuerant, eundem in pace ob justitiam diligebant.

Caius Popilius Lænas.

Paulo Æmilio consule, Romam venerunt legati à Ptolemæo rege Ægypti, qui, pulso fratre majore, Alexandriam tenebat. Nam Antiochus rex Syriæ, per speciem reducendi regnum majoris Ptolemæi, Ægyptum invadere conabatur. Jam navali prælio vicerat minorem Ptolemæum et Alexandriam obsidebat; nec procul abesse videbatur quin regno opulentissimo potiretur. Legati sordidati, barbâ et capillo promisso, cum ramis oleæ ingressi curiam procubuerunt. Oratio fuit etiam miserabilior quàm habitus. Orabant senatum ut opem regno Ægypti ferret. Mo-

ti patres legatorum precibus, extemplò legationem miserunt, cujus princeps Caius Popilius Lænas, ad bellum inter fratres componendum. Jussus est Popilius adire priùs Antiochum, deindè Ptolemæum, eisque denunciare ut bello absisterent : qui secùs fecisset, eum pro hoste à senatu habitum iri.

Propè Alexandriam Antiocho occurrerunt legati, quos advenientes Antiochus amicè salutavit, et Popilio dextram porrexit; at Popilius suam regi noluit porrigere, sed tabellas, in quibus erat senatus consultum, ei tradidit, atque statim legere jussit. Quibus perlectis, Antiochus dixit se, adhibitis amicis, consideraturum quid faciendum sibi esset. Indignatus Popilius, quòd rex aliquam moram interponeret, virgâ, quam manu gerebat, regem circumscripsit; ac prius, ait, quàm hoc circulo excedas, da responsum, quod senatui referam. Obstupefactus Antiochus, quum parumper hæsitasset, *Faciam*, inquit, *quod censet senatus*. Tùm demùm Popilius dextram regi tanquàm socio et amico porrexit. Eâdem die, quum Antiochus excessisset Ægypto, legati concordiam inter fratres auctoritate suâ firmaverunt. Clara ea legatio fuit, quòd Ægyptus Antiocho adempta, redditumque regnum patrium stirpi Ptolemæi fuerat.

Publius Scipio Æmilianus.

Publius Scipio Æmilianus Pauli Macedonici filius adoptione Scipionis Africani nepos, à tenerâ ætate Græcis literis a Polybio præstantis ingenii viro eruditus est. Ex ejus doctrinâ tantos fructus tulit, ut non modò æquales suos, sed etiam majores natu omni virtutum genere superaret. Temperantiæ et con-

continentiæ laudem ante omnia comparare studuit, quod quidem tunc difficile erat. Mirum enim est quo impetu ad libidines et epulas juvenes Romani eo tempore ferrentur. At Scipio contrarium vitæ institutum secutus, publicam modestiæ et continentiæ famam est adeptus. Polybium semper domi militiæque secum habuit: semper inter arma ac studia versatus; aut corpus periculis, aut animum disciplinis exercuit.

Scipio Æmilianus primùm in Hispaniâ, Lucullo duce, militavit; eoque in bello egregia fuit ejus opera. Nam rex quidam barbarus miræ proceritatis splendidis armis ornatus, sæpè Romanos provocabat, si quis singulari certamine secum vellet congredi. Quumque nemo contra eum exire auderet, suam Romanis ignaviam cum irrisu et ludibrio exprobrabat. Non tulit indignitatem rei Scipio, progressusque ad hostem, consertâ pugnâ eum prostravit, pari Romanorum lætitiâ et hostium terrore, quòd ingentis corporis virum ipse exiguæ staturæ dejecisset. Scipio multò majus etiam adiit periculum in expugnatione urbis, quam tunc obsidebant Romani: nam ipse primus murum conscendit, viamque aliis militibus aperuit. Ob hæc præclarè gesta, Lucullus dux juvenem pro concione laudatum murali coronâ donavit.

TERTIUM BELLUM PUNICUM.

(Anno urbis conditæ 620.)

TERTIO bello Punico, quum clarum esset Scipionis nomen, juvenis adhuc factus est consul, eique Africæ provincia extra sortem data est, ut quam urbem avus ejus concusserat, eam nepos everteret. Tunc enim Romani, suadente Catone, deliberatum habebant Carthaginem diruere. Carthaginensibus igitur imperatum est ut, si salvi esse vellent, ex urbe migrarent, sedemque alio in loco à mari remoto constituerent. Quod ubi Carthagine auditum est, ortus statim est ululatus ingens, clamorque, bellum esse gerendum, satiusque esse extrema omnia pati, quàm patriam relinquere. Quum verò neque naves neque arma haberent, in usum novæ classis tecta domosque resciderunt; aurum et argentum pro ære ferroque conflatum est: viri, fœminæ, pueri, senes simul operi instabant: non die, non noctu labor intermissus. Ancillas primò totonderunt, ut ex earum crinibus funes facerent; mox etiam matronæ ipsæ capillos suos ad eundem usum contulerunt.

Scipio exercitum ad Carthaginem admovit, eamque, oppugnare cœpit: quæ urbs, quanquàm summâ vi defenderetur, tandem expugnata est. Rebus desperatis, quadraginta millia hominum se victori tradiderunt. Dux ipse Asdrubal, insciâ uxore, ad genua

Scipionis cum ramis oleæ supplex procubuit. Quum verò ejus uxor se à viro relictam vidisset, diris omnibus eum devovit ; tùm duobus liberis dextrâ lævâque comprehensis, à culmine domûs se in medium flagrantis urbis incendium immisit. Deletâ Carthagine, Scipio victor Romam reversus est. Splendidum egit triumphum, Africanusque est appellatus. Ita cognomen Africani Carthago capta Scipioni majori, eadem eversa Scipioni minori peperit.

Posteâ Scipio iterùm consul creatus, contra Numantinos in Hispaniam profectus est. Ibi multiplex clades priorum ducum inscitiâ à Romanis accepta fuerat. Scipio, ubi primùm advenit, corruptum licentiâ exercitum ad pristinam disciplinam revocavit. Omnia deliciarum instrumenta è castris ejecit. Qui miles extraordinem fuisset deprehensus, eum virgis cædebat : jumenta omnia vendi jussit, ne oneribus portandis usui essent : militem quemque triginta dierum frumentum ac septenos vallos ferre coëgit. Cuidam propter onus ægrè incedenti dixit. “ Quum te gladio vallare sciveris, tunc vallum ferre desinito.” Ita redacto in disciplinam exercitu, urbem Numantiam obsedit. Numantini fame adacti se ipsi trucidaverunt. Captam urbem Scipio delevit, et de eâ triumphavit.

Scipio censor fuit cum Mummio viro nobili, sed segniore. Tribu movit quemdam, qui ordines ducens prælio non interfuerat. Quumque ille quæreret cur notaretur, qui custodiæ causâ in castris remansisset, Scipio respondit : “ Non amo nimiùm diligentes.” Equum ademit adolescenti, qui in obsidione Carthaginis, vocatis ad cœnam amicis, diripiendam sub figurâ urbis Carthaginis placentam in mensâ posuerat : quærentique causam : “ Quia, inquit Scipio, me pri-

or Carthaginem diripuisti.” Contrà Mummius Scipionis collega neque ipse notabat quemquam, et notatos à collegâ, quos poterat, ignominia eximebat. Undè Scipio, quum ei cupienti censuram ex majestate reipublicæ gerere impedimento esset Mummi segnitias, in senatu ait : “ Utinam mihi collegam dedissetis, aut non dedissetis !”

In Scipione Æmiliano etiam multa privata vitæ dicta factaque celebrantur. Caio Lælio familiariter usus est. Ferunt cum eo Scipionem sæpè rusticatum fuisse, eosque incredibiliter repuerascere solitos esse, quum rus ex urbe, tanquàm è vinculis, evolavissent. Vix audeo dicere de tantis viris ; sed ita narratur conchas eos ad littus maris legere consuevisse, et ad omnem animi remissionem ludumque descendere. Mortuo Paulo Æmilio, Scipio cum fratre hæres relictus, animum verè fraternum in eum ostendit ; nam universam ei hæreditatem tradidit, quòd illum videret re familiari minùs quàm se instructum. Pariter, defunctâ matre, omnia bona materna sororibus concessit, quanquàm nulla pars hæreditatis ad eas lege pertineret.

Quum in concione interrogaretur quid sentiret de morte Tiberii Gracchi, qui populi favorem pravis largitionibus captaverat, palàm respondit eum jure cæsum videri. Quo responso exacerbata concio acclamavit : tùm Scipio clamorem ortum à vili plebeculâ animadvertens : “ Taceant, inquit, quibus Italia noverca est, non mater.” Quum magis etiam obstreperet populus, ille vultu constanti : Hostium, inquit, armatorum toties clamore non territus, quî possum vestro moveri !” Tunc constantiâ et auctoritate viri perculsa plebs conticuit. Deindè quasi vim sibi mox

inferendam animo præsagiret, malam sibi rependi gratiam laborum pro republicâ susceptorum ab ingratissimis civibus questus est. Maximâ patrum frequentiam domum deductus est.

Postridiè quum domum se validus receperat, Scipio repente in lectulo exanimis est inventus. Detanti viri morte nulla habita est quaestio, ejusque corpus velato capite est elatum, ne livor in ore appareret. Metellus, licet Scipionis inimicus hanc necem adeo graviter tulit, ut, eam auditâ, in forum advolaverit, ibique moesto vultu clamaverit: "Concurrite, cives; moenia urbis nostrae eversa sunt: Scipioni intra suos penates quiescenti nefaria vis illata est." Idem Metellus filios suos jussit funebri ejus lecto humeros subjicere, eisque dixit: "Nunquam à vobis id officium majori viro praestari poterit." Scipionis patrimonium tam exiguum fuit, ut triginta duas libras argenti, duas et selibras auri tantum reliquerit.

Quum duo consules, quorum alter inops erat, alter autem avarus, in senatu contenderent uter in Hispaniam ad bellum gerendum mitteretur, ac magna inter patres esset dissentio, rogatus sententiam Scipio Æmilianus: "Neutrum, inquit, mihi mitti placet; quia alter nihil habet, alteri nihil est satis." Scilicet ad rem bene gerendam judicabat pariter abesse debere et inopiam et avaritiam. Alioquin maximè verendum est, ne publicum munus quaestui habeatur, et praeda communis in privatum imperatoris lucrum convertatur. Longè ab hac culpâ alienus fuit Scipio; nam post duos consulatus et totidem triumphos officio legationis fungens, septem tantum servos secum duxit. E Carthaginis et Numantiae spoliis comparare plures certè potuerat; sed nihilo locupletior Carthagine ever-

sâ fuit, quam antè. Itaque quum per populi Romani socios et exteras nationes iter faceret, non mancipia ejus, sed victoriæ numerabantur, nec quantùm auri et argenti, sed quantùm dignitatis atque gloriæ secum ferret, æstimabatur.

Tiberius Gracchus et Caius Gracchus.

Tiberius Gracchus et Caius Gracchus Scipionis Africani ex fillâ nepotes erant. Horum adolescentia bonis artibus et magnâ omnium spe floruit. Ad egregiam quippè indolem accedebat optima educatio. Extant Corneliæ matris epistolæ, quibus apparet eos non solùm in gremio matris educatos fuisse, sed etiam ab eâ sermonis elegantiam hausisse. Maximum matronis ornamentum esse liberos benè institutos meritò putabat sapientissima illa mulier : quum Campana matrona, apud illam hospita, ornamenta sua, quæ erant illâ ætate pretiosissima, ostentaret ei muliebriter, Cornelia traxit eam sermone, quousquè à scholâ redirent liberi ; quos reversos hospitæ exhibens : “ En hæc, inquit, mea ornamenta.” Nihil quidem istis adolescentibus neque à naturâ neque à doctrinâ defuit ; sed amborem publicam, quam tueri potuissent, impiè perturbare maluerunt.

Tiberius Gracchus, quum esset tribunus plebis, à senatu descivit : populi favorem profusis largitionibus sibi conciliavit ; agros plebi dividebat ; dabat civitatem omnibus Italicis ; provincias novis coloniis replebat : quibus rebus viam sibi ad regnum parare videbatur. Quarè convocati patres deliberabant quidnam faciendum esset. Tiberius in Capitolium venit, manum ad caput referens : quo signo salutem suam pop-

ulo commendabat : hoc nobillitas ita accepit quas diadema posceret. Tùm Scipio Nasica, quum esset consobrinus Tiberii Gracchi, patriam cognationi prætulit, sublatâque dexterâ proclamavit : “ Qui rempublicam salvam esse volunt me sequantur ;” dein Gracchum fugientem persecutus in eum irruit, suâque manu eum interfecit, Mortui Tiberii corpus in flumen projectum est.

Caium Gracchum idem furor, qui fratrem Tiberium, invasit ; seu vindicandæ fraternæ necis, seu comparandæ regiæ potentiae causâ, vix tribunatum adeptus est, quum pessima cœpit inire consilia, maximas largitiones fecit : ærarium effudit ; legem de frumento plebi dividendo tulit. Perniciosus Gracchi consiliis, quantâ poterant contentione, obsistebant omnes boni, in quibus maximè Piso vir consularis. Is, quum multa contra legem frumentariam dixisset, lege tamen latâ, ad frumentum cum cæteris accipiendum venit ; Gracchus animadvertit in concione Pisonem stantem ; eum sic compellavit, audiente populo Romano. “ Quî tibi constas, Piso, quum eâ lege frumentum petas, quam dissuasisti ?” Cui Piso : “ Nolim quidem, Gracche, inquit mea bona tibi viritum dividere liceat : sed si facies, partem petam.” Quo responso apertè de claravit vir gravis et sapiens lege quam tulerat Gracchus patrimonium publicum dissipari

Decretum à senatu latum est, ut videret consul Opius ne quid detrimenti respublica caperet ; quod decretum, nisi in maximo discrimine, ferri non solebat. Caius Gracchus, armatâ familiâ, Aventinum occupaverat. Quamobrem consul, vocato ad arma populo, Caium aggressus est, qui pulsus, dùm à templo

Dianæ desilit, talum intorsit, et quum jam à satellitibus Opimii comprehenderetur, jugulum servo præbuit, qui dominum et mox semetipsum super domini corpus interemit. Consul promiserat se pro capite Gracchi aurum repensurum esse; quare Septimuleius quidam lanceâ præfixum Caii caput attulit, eique æquale auri pondus persolutum est. Aiunt etiam illum prius cervice perforatâ, cerebroque exempto, plumbum infudisse, quò gravius efficeretur.

Occiso Tiberio Graccho, quum senatus consulibus mandâset ut in eos qui cum Tiberio consenserant animadverteretur, Blossius quidam Tiberii amicus pro se deprecatum venit: hancque, ut sibi ignosceretur, causam afferebat, quòd tanti Gracchum fecisset, ut quidquid ille vellet, sibi faciendum putaret. Tùm consul: Quid? ait, si te in Capitolium faces ferre vellet, obsecuturusne voluntati illius fuisses propter istam, quam jactas, familiaritatem? “Nunquàm, inquit Blossius, id quidem voluisset; sed, si voluisset, paruissem.” Nefaria est ista vox: nulla enim est excusatio peccati, si amici causâ peccaveris.

Lucius Mummius Achaicus.

Quum Corinthii adversus Romanos rebellâssent, eorumque legatis injuriam fecissent, Lucius Mummius consul, conscripto exercitu, Corinthum profectus est. Corinthii, velut nihil negotii bello Romano suscepissent, omnia neglexerant. Prædam, non prælium cogitantes, vehicula duxerant ad spolia Romanorum reportanda. Conjuges liberosque ad spectaculum certaminis in montibus posuerunt. Quam vecordiam celerrima pœna consecuta est; nam prælio

ante oculos suorum commisso cæsi, lugubre his spectaculum et gravem luctûs memoriam reliquerunt. Conjuges et liberi eorum de spectatoribus captivi facti præda victorum fuêre. Urbs ipsa Corinthus direpta primùm, deindè tubâ præcinente diruta est; populus omnis sub coronâ venditus; dux eorum victus domum refugit eamque incendit; conjugem interfecit, et in ignem præcipitavit; ipse veneno interiit.

Erat Corinthi magna vis signorum tabularumque pretiosarum, quibus Mummius urbem et totam replevit Italiam, nihil verò in domum suam intulit: sed harum rerum adeò rudis et ignarus erat Mummius, ut, quum eas tabulas Romam portandas locaret, edixerit conducentibus, si eas perdidissent, novas esse reddituros. Una eximii pictoris tabella ludentibus aleâ militibus alvei vicem præstitit. Quæ tabella deindè, quum præda venderetur, ab Attalo rege sex millibus nummorum empta est. Mummius pretium admiratus, ex alieno judicio pulchritudinem tabellæ suspicatus est, atque vendicionem rescidit et tabellam jussit Romam deferri.

Quintus Metellus Macedonicus.

Quintus Metellus à domitâ Macedoniâ dictus Macedonicus, missus est adversus Pseudo-Philippum, hominem humili loco natum, qui se Persei regis filium mentiebatur, eâque fraude Macedoniam occupaverat. Fabulam autem hujusmodi finxerat: prædicabat se ex Perseo rege ortum, et ab eo fidei cujusdam viri Cretensis commissum, ut in belli casus, quod tunc ille cum Romanis gerebat, aliquod veluti semen stirpis regiæ reservaretur; datum ei insuper libellum signo

Persei impressum, quem puero traderet, quum ad puberem ætatem venisset. Mortuo Perseo, se Adrumeti educatum usque ad duodecimum ætatis annum, ignarum fuisse generis sui, eumque existimavisse patrem à quo educaretur. Ab eo tandem morti proximo detectam fuisse originem suam, sibique libellum traditum. Erat prætereà juveni forma, quæ Persei filium non dedeceret. Hunc Metellus bis prælio fudit, et die triumphi ante currum egit.

Posteà Quintus Metellus bellum in Hispaniâ contra Celtiberos gessit; et quum urbem, quæ erat caput gentis, obsideret, jamque admotâ machinâ, partem muri, quæ sola convelli poterat, brevî dijecturus videretur, humanitatem certæ victoriæ prætulit. Vir quidam in obsessâ civitate nobilis, nomine Rethogenes, ad Metellum transierat, relictis in oppido filiis. Irati cives Rethogenis filios machinæ ictibus objecerunt. Nihil motus periculo filiorum pater hortabatur Metellum ut ne oppugnatione desisteret: at Metellus obsidionem maluit solvere, quàm pueros in conspectu patris crudeli nece interfici: atque hujus mansuetudinis fructum tulit; namque multæ aliæ urbes admiratione hujus facti se spontè ei dediderunt.

Metellus, quum urbem Contebriam viribus expugnare non posset, ad fallendum hostem convertit animum, et viam reperit, quâ propositum ad exitum perduceret. Itinera magno impetu ingrediebatur, deindè alias atque alias regiones petebat: modò hos occupabat montes, modò ad illos transgrediebatur. Quum interim et suis et hostibus ignota esset causa cur sic sua mutaret consilia, à quodam amico interrogatus quid ita incertum belli genus sequeretur! “Absiste, inquit Metellus, ista quærere” namque unicam meam

exurerem, si eam consilium meum scire existimarem.” Postquàm verò et exercitum suum ignorantia et hostes errore implicavit, quum aliò cursum direxisset, subito ad Contebriam reflexit, eamque inopinatam et attonitam oppressit.

Raram Metelli Macedonici felicitatem multi scriptores concelebrant: ea quidem ipsi omnia contigerunt, quæ beatam vitam videntur efficere. Fortuna eum nasci voluit in urbe terrarum principe: parentes nobilissimos dedit; adjecit animi eximias dotes et corporis vires, quæ tolerandis laboribus sufficere possent; multa decora in ejus domum congressit: nam quum ipse consul, censor etiam augurque fuisset, et triumphâset, tres filios consules vidit, è quibus unum etiam et censorem et triumphantem, quartum autem prætorem; tres quoque filias benè nuptas. Hunc autem vitæ cursum consentaneus finis excepit: nam Metellum ultimæ senectutis spatio defunctum, et leni mortis genere inter oscula complexusque natorum extinctum, filii et generi humeris suis per urbem sustulerunt, et rogo imposuerunt.

Quintus Metellus Numidicus.

Quintus Metellus consul cum Jugurthâ Numidarum rege bellum gessit: is à Micipsâ adoptatus, duos ejus filios fratres suos interfecerat, ut solus Numidiæ imperio potiretur. Micipsa in amicitia et societate populi Romani semper permanserat. Postquam igitur Romæ cognitum est nefarium Jugurthæ scelus, placuit illud ulcisci. Metellus cum exercitu in Africam navigavit, et cum hoste manus conseruit. Quâ in parte Jugurtha affuit; ibi aliquandiù certatum est,

neque hic ullum boni ducis aut militis officium præternisit. Cæteri verò ejus milites primo congressu pulsî fugatique sunt ; Jugurtha in oppidum munitum perîugit. Paucis pòst diebus Metellus eum insecutus, iterùm prælio fudit ; Numidiam vastavit, urbes amplas et munitissimas cepit ; quæ victoria ei nomen Numidici fecit.

Posteà Quintus Metellus censor factus est, ejusque egrègia fuit censura, et omnis vita plena gravitatis. Quum ab inimicis accusatus, causam de pecuniis repetundis diceret, et ipsius tabulæ circumferentur judicibus inspiciendæ, nemo ex illis fuit, qui non removeret oculos, et se totum averteret, ne quisquam dubitare videretur verumne an falsum esset, quod ille retulerat in tabulas. Quum Saturninus tribunus plebis legem senatûs majestati adversam et reipublicæ perniciosam tulisset, Metellus in eam legem jurare noluit, eâque de causâ in exilium actus est. Honestum Rî odî secessum invenit, ibique literis operam dedit. Ita vir fortissimus de civitate maluit decedere, quàm de sententiâ, eique salus patriæ dulcior, quàm conspectus fuit.

Metelli filius precibus et lachrymis à populo impetravit, ut pater ab exilio revocaretur. Is fortè ludos spectabat, quum ei redditæ sunt literæ, quibus scriptum erat, maximo senatûs et populi consensu relictum illi in patriam datum esse. Nihil eo nuncio moveri visus est : non priùs è theatro abiit, quàm spectaculum ederetur ; non lætitiâ suam proximè sedentibus ullâ ex parte ostendit, sed summum gaudium intra se continuit, parique vultu in exilium abiit, et fuit restitutus ; adeò moderatum inter secundas et adversas res gessit animum ! Tantus verò ad eum ad-

venientem concursus est factus, ut dies totus consumptus sit in gratulationibus illum ad portam urbis excipientium; indè in Capitolium ascendentem, et lares repetentem universa propemodùm civitas deduxit

Marcus Æmilius Scaurus.

Marcus Æmilius Scaurus nobili familiâ ortus est, sed paupere. Nam pater ejus, quamvis patricius, ob rei familiaris inopiam carbonarium negotium exercuisse dicitur. Filius ipse dubitavit primò utrùm honores peteret, an argentariam faceret; sed quum eloquentiâ valeret, ex eâ gloriam et opes peperit. Consul factus, severum se pro tuendâ militari disciplinâ præbuit: cujus disciplinæ exemplum admiratione dignum referebat ipse in iis libris, quos de vitâ suâ scripserat. Quum in eo loco, ubi posuerat castra, arbor esset maturis fructibus onusta, postridiè abeunte exercitu, arbor intactis fructibus relicta est. Idem Publio Decio prætori, quòd se transeunte sederet, et assurgere jussus non paruisset, vestem scidit, sellam fregit, et ne quis ad eum in jus iret, edixit.

Marcus Scaurus, ut in tuendâ militari disciplinâ sic in puniendâ filii sui ignaviâ fuit severus. Quum enim in quodam prælio Romani equites pulsi deserto imperatore, Romam pavidì repeterent, in quibus erat ipse Scauri filius, misit pater, qui ei dicerent se libentiùs occursurum esse filii in acie interfecti ossibus, quàm visurum reducem reum tam turpis fugæ, adeoque conspectum irati patris degeneri filio esse vitandum, si quid verecundiæ in animo superesset. Non

tulit juvenis ignominiae dolorem, et mœrore confectus interiit.

Marcus Scaurus, quum esset summâ senectute et adversâ valetudine, pristinum animi vigorem retinuit. Varius quidam patriâ Hispanus, vetus Scauri inimicus, senem opprimere conatus est. Accusabat eum acceptæ ab hostibus pecuniæ ad prodendam rempublicam. Scaurus nobilissimis juvenibus innixus descendit in forum, datâque respondendi facultate, paucis verbis ita causam egit: "Varius Hispanus ait Marcium Scaurum senatûs principem ab hoste corruptum esse, et populi Romani imperium prodidisse; Marcus verò Scaurus princeps senatûs negat se esse huic culpæ affinem: testis nemo est; utri vos potius credendum putatis?" Quâ dicti gravitate periculum intentatum propulsavit. Nam statim populus accusatorem ab illâ actione depulit.

Publius Rutilius Rufus.

Publius Rutilius Rufus vitæ innocentiam enituit: quum nemo esset in civitate illo integrior, omni honore dignus est habitus, et consul factus. Quum eum amicus quidam rem injustam aliquandò rogaret, et Rutilius constanter negaret. Indignatus amicus dixit: "Quid igitur mihi opus est tuâ amicitia, si quod rogo non facis? Imò, respondit Rutilius, quid mihi tuâ, si propter te aliquid inhonestè facere me oporteat?" Sciebat quippe vir sanctus tam contra officium esse amico tribuere, quod æquum non sit, quàm non tribuere id quod rectè possumus; atque si fortè amici à nobis postulent, quæ honesta non sunt, religionem et fidem esse amicitiae anteaonendam.

Rutilius tamen in invidiam equitum Romanorum venit, quòd ab eorum injuriis Asiam, cui tunc præerat, defendisset: quare ab iis repetundarum accusatus est. Rutilius innocentiam fretus senatoris insignia non deposuit; iudicibus non supplicavit: ne ornatius quidem causam suam dici voluit, quam simplex veritatis ratio ferebat; itaque damnatus est, et Mitylenas exulatum abiit. Illi Asiam petenti omnes hujus provinciae civitates legatos miserunt. Hospitio eum opibus, omni auxilio juverunt. Quum Rutilium quidam consolaretur, et diceret instare arma civilia, brevique futurum ut omnes exules reverterentur: “ Quid tibi, inquit Rutilius, mali feci, ut mihi pejorem reditum optares, quam exitum? Malo patria meo exilio erubescat, quam reditu moereat.”

Marcus Livius Drusus.

Marcus Livius Drusus patre consulari genitus, relictum sibi patrimonium profusis largitionibus dissipavit, adeò ut ipse profiteretur nemini se ad largiendum quidquam reliquisse præter cœlum et cœnum. Undè quum pecuniâ egeret, multa contra dignitatem fecit. Tribunus plebis primò senatûs causam suscepit; sed audax et vehemens, ut propositum assequeretur, leges perniciosas tulit; quibus quum Philippus consul obssisteret, ei Drusus in comitio ita collum obtorsit, ut plurimus sanguis efflueret è naribus; vique additâ contumeliâ, non cruorem, sed muriam de turdis esse dixit. Philippus enim deliciarum amans turdorumque imprimis edax habebatur. Alium etiam virum consularem iisdem legibus pariter adversantem ait Drusus se de saxo Tarpeio præcipitaturum.

Nec observantior erga senatum fuit Drusus : nam quum senatus ad eum misisset ut in curiam veniret : “ Quarè inquit Drusus, non ipse senatus ad me venit in Hostiliam propinquam rostris ? ” Paruitque tribuno senatus : quibus rebus factum est, ut Drusus nec senatui, nec plebi placeret. Undè quum è foro magnâ hominum frequentîâ stipatus rediret, in atrio domûs suæ cultello percussus est ; cultellus lateri ejus affixus relictus est, auctor verò necis in turbâ latuit : Drusus intra paucas horas decessit. Quem ne morti quidem proximum ea deseruit superbia, quæ eum in exitium impulerat ; quum enim extremum jam redderet spiritum, circumstantium multitudinem intuens : “ Ecquando, inquit, amici, similem meî civem habebit respublica ? ”

Hunc vitæ finem habuit juvenis clarissimus quidem, sed quem sua semper inquietum ac turbulentum fecerat ambitio : ipse queri solitus est sibi uni, ne puero quidem, ferias unquàm contigisse ; nam adhuc prætextatus per ambitionem cœpit reos judicibus commendare : laudantur tamen Drusi quædam facta dictaque ; quum Philippo consuli insidiæ pararentur, ejusque vita in maximo esset periculo, Drusus, re cognitâ, Philippum licèt inimicum monuit, ut sibi caveret. Extat etiam Drusi vox egregia : quum enim domum ædificaret, promitteretque architectus, si quinque talenta sibi darentur, ita se eam ædificaturum, ut nemo in eam despicere posset : “ Imò, inquit Drusus, decem dabo, si eam ita componas, ut quidquid agam, non à vicinis tantùm, sed ab omnibus etiam civibus possit perspici ”

Caius Marius.

Caius Marius humili loco natus militiæ tirocinium in Hispaniâ, duce Scipione, posuit : erat imprimis Scipioni carus ob singularem virtutem, et impigram ad pericula et labores alacritatem. Scipio, quum inspicere voluisset quemadmodum ab unoquoque equi curarentur, Marii equum validum et bene curatum invenit ; quam diligentiam imperator plurimum laudavit. Quâdam die quum fortè post cœnam Scipio cum amicis colloqueretur, dixissetque aliquis, si quid Scipioni accidisset, ecquemnam alium similem imperatorem habitura esset respublica ? Scipio, percusso leniter Marii humero, “ Fortassis istum, inquit.” Quo dicto excitatus Marius dignos rebus, quas postea gessit, spiritus concepit.

Marius legatus Metello in Numidiâ, criminando eum adeptus est consulatum, et in ejus locum suffectus. Bellum Jugurthinum à Metello prosperè cœptum confecit. Jugurtha ad Getulos profugerat, eorumque regem Bocchum adversus Romanos concitaverat. Marius Getulos et Bocchum aggressus fudit. Castellum in excelsâ rupe positum, ubi regii thesauri erant non sine multo labore expugnavit. Bocchus bello defessus legatos ad Marium misit, pacem orantes. Sylla quæstor à Mario ad regem remissus, qui Boccho persuasit ut Jugurtham Romanis traderet. Jugurtha igitur vinctus ad Marium deductus est, quem Marius triumphans ante currum egit, et in carcerem cœnosum inclusit, quò quum Jugurtha veste detractâ ingrederetur, os diduxit ridentis in modum, et stupens

similisque desipienti exclamavit: "Proh! quàm frigidum est vestrum balneum."

Marius post expeditionem Numidicam iterùm consul creatus est, eique bellum contra Cimbros et Teutones decretum est. Hi novi hostes ab extremis Germaniæ finibus profugi, novas sedes quærebant. Galliâ exclusi, in Italiam transgressi sunt; nec primum impetum barbarorum tres duces Romani sustinuerant; sed Marius primò Teutones sub ipsis Alpium radicibus assecutus prælio oppressit: vallem fluviumque medium hostes tenebant undè militibus Romanis nulla aquæ copia: aucta necessitate virtus causa victoriæ fuit; namque Marius sitim metuentibus ait digitum protendens: "Viri estis: en illic aquam habebitis." Itaque tam acriter pugnatum est, tantaque cædes hostium fuit, ut Romani victores de cruento flumine non plus æquæ biberent, quàm sanguinis barbarorum.

Deletis Teutonibus, Caius Marius in Cimbros convertitur: hi ex aliâ parte Italiam ingressi, Athesim flumen non ponte nec navibus, sed ingestâ obrutum sylvâ transiluerant; quibus occurrit Marius, Tùm Cimbri legatos ad consulem miserunt, agros sibi usque fratribus postulantes. Ignorabant scilicet Teutonum cladem. Quum Marius ab iis quæsivisset quos illi fratres dicerent; Teutones nominaverunt. Ridens Marius: "Omittite, inquit, fratres; tenent hi acceptam à nobis terram in æternumque tenebunt." Legati sensère se ludibrio haberi, ultionemque Mario minati sunt statim atque Teutones advenissent. "Atqui adsunt, inquit Marius, decetque vos hinc non discedere, nisi salutatis vestris fratribus." Tùm vinctos adduci jussit Teutonum duces qui in prælio capti fuerant.

His rebus auditis, Cimbri castris egressi ad pugnam prodierunt. Marius aciem ita instituit, ut pulvis in oculos et ora hostium ferretur. Incredibili strage prostrata est illa Cimbrorum multitudo. Cæsa traduntur centum et octoginta hominum millia. Nec minor cum uxoribus pugna, quàm cum viris fuit : illæ enim objectis undiquè plaustis altæ desuper, quasi è turribus, pugnabant lanceis contisque. Victæ tamen legationem ad Marium miserunt libertatem orantes, quam quum non impetrâssent, suffocatis elisisque infantibus, aut mutuis concidère vulneribus, aut vinculo è crinibus suis facto, ab arboribus jugisque plaustorum subrectis pependerunt. Ferunt unam conspectam fuisse, quæ pedibus suis duos filios, seipsam verò ex arbore suspenderat.

PRIMUM CIVILE

BELLUM

TUNC Romæ primum civile bellum ortum est. Quum enim Sylla consul contra Mithridatem regem Ponti missus fuisset, ei Marius illud imperium eripuit fecitque ut loco Syllæ ipse imperator crearetur; quâ re commotus Sylla cum exercitu Romam venit, eam armis occupavit Mariumque expulit. Marius in palude aliquandiù delituit; sed ibi paulò post deprehensus, et, ut erat, nudo corpore cœnoque oblitus, injecto in collum loro raptus est, et in custodiam conjectus. Missus etiam est ad eum occidendum servus publicus, natione Cimber, quem Marius vultûs majestate deterruit. Quum enim hominem ad se gladio stricto venientem vidisset: “Tu-ne, inquit, Marium audebis occidere?” Ille attonitus ac tremens, abjecto ferro, fugit. Marius postea, ab iis etiam, qui prius eum occidere voluerant, è carcere emissus est.

Marius acceptâ naviculâ in Africam trajecit, et in agrum Carthaginiensem pervenit. Ibi quum in locis solitariis sederet, venit ad eum lictor Sextilii prætoris, qui hanc provinciam administrabat. Marius ab eo, quem nunquam læserat, aliquod humanitatis officium expectabat; at lictor decedere eum provinciâ jussit, nisi vellet in se animadverti. Torvis oculis eum intuens Marius nullum dabat responsum. Interrogavit igitur eum lictor, ecquid prætori vellet renunciari? Cui Marius; “Abi, inquit, nuncia te vi

disse Caium Marium in Carthaginis magnæ ruinis sedentem.” Duplici exemplo insigni eum admonebat de inconstantia rerum humanarum, quum et urbis maximæ excidium, et viri clarissimi casum ob oculos poneret.

(Anno urbis conditæ 666.)

Profecto ad bellum Mithridaticum Syllâ, in Italiam rediit Marius efferatus magis calamitate quàm domitus. Cum exercitu Romam ingressus, eam cædibus et rapinis vastavit; omnes adversæ factionis nobiles variis suppliciorum generibus affecit: quinque dies, totidemque noctes ista scelerum omnium duravit licentia. Hoc tempore admiranda sanè fuit populi Romani abstinencia: quum enim Marius objecisset domos occisorum diripiendas, nemo fuit qui ullam ex his rem attingeret: quæ populi misericordia erat tacita quædam Marii crudelitatis vituperatio. Tandem Marius senio et laboribus confectus in morbum incidit, et ingenti omnium lætitiâ vitam finivit. Cujus viri si expendantur cum virtutibus vitia, haud facilè dictu erit, utrùm in bello hostibus, an in otio civibus fuerit infestior: quam enim rempublicam contra hostes virtute servaverat, eam togatus ambitione evertit.

Erat Mario ingenuarum artium et liberalium studiorum contemptor animus. Quum ædem Honoris de manubiis hostium vovisset, spretâ peregrinorum marmorum nobilitate artificumque Græcorum peritiâ, eam vulgari lapide per artificem Romanum curavit ædificandam. Græcas etiam literas aspernabatur, quòd, inquiebat, suis doctoribus parùm ad virtutem prodesse; at idem fortis, validus et adversus dolorem confirmatus. Quum ei varices in crure secarentur, ve-

tuit se alligari. Acrem tamen fuisse doloris monsum ipse ostendit ; nam medico alterum crus postulanti noluit præbere, quòd majorem esse remedii quàm morbi dolorem judicaret.

Lucius Cornelius Sylla.

Lucius Cornelius Sylla patricio genere natus, bello Jugurthino quæstor Marii fuit. Vitam antea ludo, vino, libidineque inquinatam duxerat ; quapropter Marius molestè tulit, quòd, sibi gravissimum bellum gerenti, tam delicatus quæstor sorte obtigisset. Ejusdem tamen, postquàm in Africam venit, virtus enituit. Bello Cimbrico legatus consulis bonam operam navavit. Consul ipse deindè factus, pulso in exilium Mario adversus Mithridatem profectus est ; ac primùm illius regis præfectos duobus præliis profligavit ; dein transgressus in Asiam, Mithridatem ipsum fudit, et oppressisset, nisi adversus Marium festinans, qualemcumque pacem maluisset componere. Mithridatem tamen pecuniâ mulctavit ; Asiâ aliisque provinciis, quas occupaverat, decedere coëgit, eumque paternis finibus contentum esse jussit.

Sylla propter motus urbanos cum victore exercitu Romam properavit. Eos qui Mario favebant omnes superavit ; nihil illâ victoriâ fuit crudelius. Sylla dictator creatus novo et inaudito exemplo tabulam proscriptionis proposuit quâ nomina eorum qui occidendi essent continebantur : quumque omnium esset orta indignatio, postridiè plura etiam adjecit nomina. Ingens cæsum fuit multitudo. Sævitiæ causam avaritia etiam præbuit, multoque plures propter divitias, quàm propter odium victoris necati sunt. Civis qui-

dam innoxius, cui fundus in agro Albano erat, legens proscriptorum nomina, se quoque adscriptum vidit: "Væ, inquit misero, mihi; me fundus Albanus persequitur." Neque longè progressus, à quodam agnitus et percussus est.

Depulsis prostratisque inimicorum partibus, Sylla felicem se edicto appellavit; quumque ejus uxor geminos eodem partu tunc edidisset, puerum Faustum puellamque Faustam nominari voluit. Tùm repentè, contra omnium expectationem, dictaturam deposuit, dimissisque actoribus, diù in foro deambulavit. Stupebat populus eum privatum videns cujus modò tam formidolosa fuerat potestas: quodque non minùs mirandum fuit, sua ei privato non solùm salus, sed etiam dignitas constitit, qui cives innumeros occiderat. Unus tantùm fuit adolescens qui auderet queri, et recedentem usque ad fores domûs maledictis incessere. Cujus injurias Sylla patienti animo tulit; sed domum ingrediens dixit: "Hic adolescens efficiet ne quis posthàc tale imperium deponat."

Sylla deindè in villam profectus, rusticari et venando vitam ducere cœpit. Ibi morbo pediculari correptus interiit, vir ingentis animi, cupidus voluptatum, sed gloriæ cupidior; literis Græcis atque Latinis eruditus, et virorum literatorum adeò amans, ut sedulitatem etiam mali cujusdam poëtæ aliquo præmio dignam duxerit: nam quum ille epigrammata ipsi obtulisset, jussit Sylla præmium ei statim dari, eâ tamen lege ne quid postea scriberet. Ante victoriam laudandus, in iis verò quæ secuta sunt nunquàm satis vituperandus: urbem enim et Italiam civium sanguine inundavit. Non solùm in vivos sæviit, sed ne mortuis quidem pepercit; nam Caii Marii, cujus, etsi postea ini-

micus, aliquandè tamen quæstor fuerat, erutos cineres in flumen projecit. Quâ crudelitate rerum præclarè gestarum gloriam corrupit.

Lucius Lucullus.

Lucius Lucullus ingenio, doctrinâ et virtute claruit. In Asiam quæstor profectus, huic provinciæ per multos annos cum laude præfuit. Postea consul factus ad Mithridaticum bellum à senatu missus, opinionem omnium quæ de virtute ejus erat, vicit : nam ab eo laus imperatoria non admodum expectabatur, qui adolescentiam in pacis artibus consumpserat ; sed incredibilis quædam ingenii magnitudo non desideravit tardam et indocilem usûs disciplinam. Totum iter consumpsit partim in percontando à peritis, partim in rebus gestis legendis. Habebat porrò admirabilem quamdam rerum memoriam ; undè factum est, ut in Asiam doctus imperator venerit, quum esset Româ profectus rei militaris rudis.

Lucullus eo bello magnas ac memorabiles res gessit : Mithridatem sæpè multis locis fudit : Tigranem regem maximum in Armeniâ vicit, ultimamque bello manum magis noluit imponere, quàm non potuit ; sed alioqui per omnia laudabilis, et bello penè invictus pecuniæ cupidini nimium deditus fuit, quam tamen ideò expetebat, ut deindè per luxuriam effunderet : itaque postquàm de Mithridate triumphâset, abjectâ omnium rerum curâ, cœpit delicatè ac molliter vivere otioque et luxu diffluere ; magnificè et immenso sumptu villas ædificavit, atque ad earum usum mare ipsum vexavit. Nam in quibusdam locis moles mari iniecit, in aliis verò, suffossis montibus, mare in terras indux-

it; undè eum haud infactè Pompeius vocabat Xerxem togatum. Xerxes enim Persarum rex, quum pontem in Hellesponto fecisset, et ille tempestate ac fluctibus esset disjectus, jussit mari trecentos flagellorum ictus infligi, et compedes dari.

Habebat Lucullus villam prospectu et ambulatione pulcherrimam, quò quum venisset Pompeius, id unum reprehendit, quòd ea habitatio esset quidem æstate peramœna, sed hieme minùs commoda videretur: cui Lucullus: "Putasne inquit, me minùs sapere quàm hirundines, quæ adveniente hieme sedem commutant?" Villarum magnificentiæ respondebat epularum sump-tus: quum aliquandò modica, ei, utpote soli, cœna esset posita, coquum graviter objurgavit, eique excusanti ac dicenti se non debuisse lautum parare sonvivum, quòd nemo esset ad cœnam invitatus: "Quid ais, inquit iratus Lucullus, an nesciebas Lucillum ho diè cœnaturum esse apud Lucillum?"

Quintus Sertorius.

Quintus Sertorius ignobili loco natus, prima stipendia bello Cimbrico fecit, in quo honos ei virtutis causâ habitus est. In primà adversùs Cimbros pugnâ licèt vulneratus, et equo amisso, Rhodanum flumen rapidissimum nando trajecit, loricâ et scuto retentis. Egregia etiam fuit ejus opera bello Sociali: dùm enim nullum periculum refugit, alter ei oculus effossus est; idque ille non dehonestamentum ori, sed ornamentum meritò arbitrabatur: dicebat enim cætera bellicæ fortitudinis insignia, ut armillas, coronasve, nec semper nec ubiquè gestari; se vero, quotiescumquè in publicum prodiret, suæ virtutis pignus, vulnus scilicet ob

republicam acceptum in ipsâ fronte ostentare, nec quemquam sibi occurrere, qui non esset laudum suarum admirator.

Postquàm Sylla ex bello Mithridatico in Italiam reversus, cœpit dominari, Sertorius qui partium Marianarum fuerat, in Hispaniam se contulit. Ibi virtutis admiratione et imperandi moderatione Hispanorum simul ac Romanorum, qui in iis locis consederant, animos sibi conciliavit, magnoque exercitu collecto, quos adversùs eum Sylla miserat duces profligavit. Missus deindè à Syllâ Metellus à Sertorio fusus quoque ac fugatus est. Pompeium etiam, qui in Hispaniam venerat, ut Metello opem ferret, levibus præliis lacesivit Sertorius. Is enim non minùs cautus quàm acer imperator universæ dimicationis discrimen vitabat, quòd imparem se universo Romanorum exercitui sentiret; interim verò hostem crebris damnis fatigabat.

Quum aliquandò Sertorii milites pugnam inconsultè flagitarent, nec jam eorum impetus posset cohiberi, Sertorius duos in eorum conspectu equos constituit, prævalidum alterum, alterum verò admodùm exilem, et imbecillum : deindè equi infirmi caudam à robusto juvene totam simul abrumpi jussit; validi autem equi singulos pilos ab imbecillo sene paulatim velli. Irritus adolescentis labor risum omnibus movit; senex autem, quamvis tremulâ manu, id perfecit quod imperatum sibi fuerat. Quumque milites non satis intelligerent quorsùm ea res spectaret, Sertorius ad eos conversus : “Equi caudæ, inquit, similis est hostium exercitus : qui partes aggreditur, facilè potest opprimere; contrà nihil proficiet quæ universum conabitur prosternere.”

Erat Sertorio cerva candida eximiæ pulchritudinis, quæ ipsi magno usui fuit, ut obsequentiores haberet milites. Hanc Sertorius assuefecerat se vocantem audire et euntem sequi. Dianæ donum esse omnibus persuasit, seque ab eâ moneri quæ facto opus essent. Si quid durius vellet imperare, se à cervâ monitum prædicabat, statimque libentes parebant. Cerva in quâdam hostium incursione amissa est ac periisse credita; quod ægerrimè tulit Sertorius. Multis post diebus à quodam homine inventa est. Sertorius eum, qui id sibi nunciabat, tacere jussit, cervamque repente in locum, ubi jus reddere solebat, immitti. Ipse vultu hilari in publicum progressus, dixit sibi in quiete visam esse cervam, quæ perierat, ad se reverti. Tunc emissa ex composito cerva, ubi Sertorium conspexit, læto saltu ad tribunal fertur, ac dexteram sedentis ore lambit; undè clamor factus, orta que omnium admiratio est.

Victus postea à Pompeio Sertorius pristinos mores mutavit, et ad iracundiam deflexit. Multos ob suspicionem proditionis crudeliter interfecit; undè odio esse coepit exercitui. Romani molestè ferebant, quòd Hispanis magis quàm sibi confideret, hosque haberet corporis custodes. In hâc animorum ægritudine non deserebant Sertorium, quem necessarium sibi ducem judicabant, sed eum amare desierant. Deindè in Hispanos quoque sæviit Sertorius, quòd ii tributa non tolerarent; ipse etiam Sertorius, cur's jam et laboribus fessus, ad obeunda ducis munia segnior, ad luxum et libidines declinavit. Quarè, alienatis omnium animis, jussa imperatoris contemnebantur; tandem factâ adversus eum conjuratione, Sertorius in convivio a suis est interfectus.

Cnæus Pompeius Magnus.

Cnæus Pompeius stirpis senatoriæ adolescens, in bello civili se et patrem consilio servavit. Pompeii pater suo exercitui ob avaritiam erat invisus; itaque facta est in eum conspiratio Terentius quidam, Cnæi Pompeii contubernalis, eum occidendum suscepit, dùm alii tabernaculum patris incenderent. Quæ res juveni Pompeio cœnanti nunciata est. Ipse nihil periculo motus, solito hilariùs bibit, et cum Terentio eâdem, quâ antea, comitate usus est. Deindè cubiculum ingressus, clàm subduxit se tentorio, et firmam patri circumposuit custodiam. Terentius tùm, districto ense, ad lectum Pompeii accessit, multisque ictibus stragula percussit. Ortâ mox seditione, Pompeius se in media conjecit agmina, militesque tumultuantes precibus et lachrymis placavit, ac suo duci reconciliavit.

Pompeius eodem bello civili partes Syllæ secutus, ita egit, ut ab eo maximè diligeretur. Annos tres et viginti natus, ut Syllæ auxilio veniret, paterni exercitûs reliquias collegit, statimque dux peritus extitit. Illius magnus apud milites amor, magna apud omnes admiratio fuit; nullus ei labor tædio, nulla defatigatio molestiæ erat. Cibi vinique temperans, somni parcus, inter milites corpus exercebat. Cum alacribus saltu, cum velocibus cursu, cum validis luctâ certabat. Tùm ad Syllam iter intendit, non per loca devia, sed palàm incedens, tres hostium exercitus aut fudit, aut sibi adjunxit. Quem ubi Sylla ad se accedere audivit, egregiamque sub signis juventutem aspexit, desiliit ex equo Pompeiumque salutavit imperatorem: dein-

ceps ei venienti solebat assurgere de sellâ et caput aperire ; quem honorem nemini nisi Pompeio tribuebat.

Posteâ Pompeius in Siciliam profectus est, ut eam à Carbone Syllæ inimico occupatam reciperet. Carbo comprehensus, et ad Pompeium ductus est. Quem Pompeius, postquàm acerbè in eum invectus fuisset, ad supplicium duci iussit. Tunc ille, qui ter consul fuerat, demissè ac muliebriter mortem extimuit ; voce flebili petiit, ut sibi alvum levare liceret, sicque brevem miserrimæ vitæ usuram rapuit, donec miles moræ impatiens caput in sordido loco sedentis amputavit. Longè moderatior fuit Pompeius erga Sthenium Siculæ cujusdam civitatis principem. Quum enim in eam civitatem animadvertere decrevisset, quæ sibi adversata fuerat, exclamavit Sthenius, eum iniquè facturum si ob culpam unius omnes plecteret. Interroganti Pompeio, quisnam ille unus esset ? “ Ego, inquit Sthenius, qui meos cives ad id induxi.” Tam liberâ voce delectatus Pompeius, omnibus et Sthenio ipsi pepercit.

Transgressus indè in Africam Pompeius, Iarbam Numidiæ regem, qui Marii partibus favebat, bello persecutus est. Intra dies quadraginta hostem oppressit, et Africam subegit adolescens quatuor et viginti annorum. Tùm ei literæ à Syllâ redditæ sunt, quibus jubebatur exercitum dimittere, et cum unâ tantùm legione successorem expectare. Id ægrè tulit Pompeius : paruit tamen, et Romam reversus est. Revertenti incredibilis multitudo obviàm ivit. Sylla quoque eum lætus excepit, et Magni cognomine appellavit : nihilominus Pompeio triumphum petenti restitit ; neque eâ re à proposito deterritus est Pompeius ;

aususque est dicere plures solem orientem adorare, quàm occidentem; quo dicto innuebat Syllæ potentiam minui, suam verò crescere. Eâ voce auditâ, Sylla juvenis constantiam admiratus, exclamavit; *Triumphet triumphet.*

Metello jam seni et bellum in Hispaniâ segniùs gerenti collega datus est Pompeius, ibique adversùs Sertorium vario eventu dimicavit. In quodam prælio maximum subiit periculum; quum enim in eum vir vastâ corporis magnitudine impetum fecisset, Pompeius manum hostis amputavit, sed multis in eum concurrentibus, vulnus in femore accepit, et à suis fugientibus desertus in hostium potestate erat. At præter spem evasit; illi scilicet equum Pompeii auro phalerisque eximiis instructum ceperant. Dùm verò prædam inter se altercantes partiuntur, Pompeius illorum manus effugit. Altero prælio, quum Metellus Pompeio laboranti auxilio venisset, fususque esset Sertorii exercitus, is dixisse fertur; “Nisi ista anus supervenisset, ego hunc puerum verberibus castigatum Romam dimississem.” Metellum anum appellabat, quia is jam senex ad mollem et effœminatam vitam deflexerat, tandem, Sertorio interfecto, Pompeius Hispaniam recepit.

Quum piratæ maria omnia infestarent, et quasdam etiam Italiæ urbes diripuissent, ad eos opprimendos, cum imperio extraordinario missus est Pompeius. Nimis viri potentiæ obsistebant quidam ex optimatibus, et imprimis Quintus Catullus; qui quum in concione dixisset esse quidem præclarum virum Cnæum Pompeium, sed non esse uni omnia tribuenda, adjecissetque; “Si quid ei acciderit, ecquemnam in ejus loco substituetis?” Acclamavit, universa con-

cio; "Te ipsum, Quinte Catulle." Tam honorifico civium testimonio victus Catullus è concione discessit. Pompeius, disposito per omnes maris recessus navium præsidio, brevì terrarum orbem illâ peste liberavit; prædones multis locis victos fudit; eosdem in dediti-
onem acceptos in urbibus et agris procul à mari collocavit. Nihil hâc victoriâ celerius; nam intra quadragagesimum diem piratas toto mari expulit.

Confecto bello piratico, Cnæus Pompeius contra Mithridatem profectus est, et in Asiam magnâ celeritate contendit. Prælium cum rege conserere cupiebat, neque opportuna dabatur pugnandi facultas, quia Mithridates interdiù castris se continebat, noctu verò haud tutum erat congredi cum hoste in locis ignotis. Quâdam tamen nocte Mithridatem Pompeius aggressus est. Luna magno fuit Romanis adjumento; nam quum eam Romani à tergo haberent, umbræ corporum longiùs projectæ ad primos usque hostium ordines pertinebant; undè decepti regii milites, in umbras tanquàm in propinquum hostem tela mittebant. Victus Mithridates in Pontum profugit. Adversùs eum filius Pharnaces rebellavit, quia, occisis à patre fratribus, vitæ suæ ipse timebat. Mithridates à filio obsessus venenum sumpsit, quod quum tardiùs subiret, quia adversùs venena multis antea medicaminibus corpus firmaverat, à milite Gallo volens interfectus est.

Pompeius deindè Tigranem Armeniæ regem, qui Mithridatis partes secutus fuerat, ad dediti-
onem compulit; quem tamen ad genua procumbentem erexit, benignis verbis recreavit, et in regnum restituit; æquè pulchrum esse judicans et vincere reges et facere. Tandem rebus Asiæ compositis in Italiam rediit. Ad urbem venit, non, ut plerique timuerant, armatus, sed

dimisso exercitu, et tertium triumphum biduo duxit. Insignis fuit multis novis inusitatisque ornamentis hic triumphus; sed nihil illustrius visum est, quàm quòd tribus triumphis tres orbis partes devictæ causam præbuerunt: Pompeius enim, quod antea contigerat nemini, primò ex Africâ, iterùm ex Europâ, tertio ex Asiâ triumphavit, felix opinione hominum futurus, si quem gloriæ, eundem vitæ finem habuisset, neque **adversam** fortunam esset expertus jam senex.

SECUNDUM CIVILE BELLUM.

(Anno urbis conditæ 705.)

POSTEA orta est inter Pompeium et Cæsarem gravis dissensio, quòd hic superiorem, ille verò parem ferre non posset: et indè bellum civile exarsit. Cæsar cum infesto exercitu in Italiam venit. Pompeius, relictâ urbe ac deindè Italiâ ipsâ, Thessaliam petiit, et cum eo consules senatusque omnis: quem insecutus Cæsar apud I harsaliam acie fudit. Victus Pompeius ad Ptolemæum Alexandriæ regem, cui tutor à senatu datus fuerat, profugit; sed ille Pompeium interfici iussit. Latus Pompeii sub oculis uxoris et liberorum mucrone confossum est, caput abscissum, truncus in Nilum conjectus. Dein caput velamine involutum ad Cæsarem delatum est, qui eo viso lachrymas fudit, et illud multis pretiosissimisque odoribus cremandum curavit.

Is fuit viri præstantissimi post tres consulatus et totidem triumphos vitæ exitus. Erant in Pompeio multæ ac magnæ virtutes, ac præcipuè admiranda frugalitas. Quum ei ægrotanti præcepisset medicus, ut turdum ederet, negarent autem servi eam avem usquàm æstivo tempore posse reperiri, nisi apud Lucillum, qui turdos domi saginaret, vetuit Pompeius turdum indè peti, medicoque dixit: “Ergo nisi Lucillus perditus deliciis esset, non viveret Pompeius?” Aliam avem, quæ parabilis esset sibi iussit apponi.

Viris doctis magnum honorem habebat Pompeius. Ex Syriâ decedens, confecto bello Mithridatico, quum Rhodum venisset, nobilissimum philosophum Posidonium cupiit audire : sed quum is diceretur tunc graviter ægrotare, quòd maximis podagræ doloribus cruciabatur, voluit saltem Pompeius eum visere. Mos erat ut, consule ædes aliquas ingressuro, lictor fores virgâ percuteret, admonens consulem adesse : at Pompeius vetuit fores Posidonii percuti, honoris causâ. Quem ut vidit et salutavit, molestè se ferre dixit, quòd eum non posset audire. At ille : “ Tu verò, inquit, potes, nec committam ut dolor corporis efficiat ut frustrâ tantus vir ad me venerit.” Itaque cubans graviter et copiosè disseruit de hoc ipso : “ nihil esse bonum, nisi quod honestum esset, et nihil malum dici posse, quod turpe non esset. Quum verò dolor interdum acriter eum pungeret, sæpè dixit : “ Nihil agis, dolor, quamvis sis molestus : nunquàm te esse malum confitebor.”

Caius Julius Cæsar.

Caius Julius Cæsar nobilissimâ genitus familiâ, annum agens sextum et decimum, patrem amisit ; paulo pòst Corneliam duxit uxorem, cujus quum pater esset Syllæ inimicus, voluit Sylla Cæsarem compellere, ut eam dimitteret ; neque id potuit efficere. Ob eam causam Cæsar bonis spoliatus, quum etiam ad mortem quæreretur, mutatâ veste, noctu elapsus est ex urbe et, quanquàm tunc quartanæ morbo laboraret, propè per singulas noctes latebras commutare cogebatur ; sic quoque comprehensus à Syllæ liberto, vix datâ pecuniâ evasit. Postremò per proximos suos veniam

impetravit, diù repugnante Syllâ, qui quum deprecantibus ornatissimis viris denegâsset, atque illi pertinaciter contenderent, expugnatus tandem dixit eum, quem salvum tantoperè cuperent, aliquandò optimatum partibus, quas simul defendissent, exitio futurum, multosque in eo puero inesse Marios.

Cæsar, mortuo Syllâ et compositâ seditione civili, Rhodum secedere statuit, ut per otium Apollonio, tunc clarissimo dicendi magistro operam daret ; sed in itinere à piratis captus est, mansitque apud eos quadraginta dies. Ita porrò per illud omne spatium se gessit, ut piratis terrori pariter ac venerationi esset ; atque ne iis suspicionem ullam daret, qui oculis tantummodò eum custodiebant, nunquàm aut nocte, aut die excalceatus est. Interim comites servosque dimiserat ad expediendas pecunias quibus redimeretur. Vingtienta talenta piratæ postulaverant ; ille verò quinquaginta daturum se spondit. Quibus numeratis, expositus est in littore. Cæsar liberatus confestim Miletum, quæ urbs proximè aberat, properavit : ibique contractâ classe stantes adhuc in eodem loco prædones noctu adortus, aliquot naves, mersis aliis, cepit, piratasque ad deditionem redactos eo affecit supplicio, quod illis sæpè per jocum minatus fuerat, dùm ab iis detineretur ; crucibus illos suffigi jussit.

Julius Cæsar quæstor factus in Hispaniam profectus est : quumque Alpes transiret, et ad conspectum pauperis cujusdam vici comites ejus per jocum inter se disputarent, an illic etiam esset ambitioni locus, seriò dixit Cæsar malle se ibi primum esse quàm Romæ secundum. Ita animus dominationis avidus à primâ ætate regnum concupiscebat, semperque in ore habebat hos Euripidis, Græci poëtæ, versus : *Nam si vi-*

violandum est jus, regnandi gratia violandum est : aliis rebus pietatem colas. Quum verò Gades, quod est Hispaniæ oppidum, venisset, visâ Alexandri Magni imagine, ingemuit, et lachrymas fudit ; causam quærentibus amicis : “ Nonne, inquit, idonea dolendi causa est, quòd nihildùm memorabile gesserim, eam ætatem adeptus, quâ Alexander jam terrarum orbem subegerat.”

Julius Cæsar in captandâ plebis gratiâ, et ambiendis honoribus patrimonium effudit : ære alieno oppressus ipse dicebat sibi opus esse millies sestertiûm, ut haberet nihil. His artibus consulatum adeptus est ; collegaque ei datus Marcus Bibulus, cui Cæsaris consilia haud placebant. Inito magistratu, Cæsar legem Agrariam tulit, hoc est de dividendo egenis civibus agro publico : cui legi quum senatus repugnaret, Cæsar rem ad populum detulit. Bibulus collega in forum venit, ut legi ferendæ obsisteret, sed tanta commota est seditio, ut in caput consulis cophinus stercore plenus effunderetur, fascesque frangerentur. Tandem Bibulus à satellitibus Cæsaris forcè expulsus, domi se continere per reliquum anni tempus coactus est, curiâque abstinere. Intereâ unus Cæsar omnia ad arbitrium in republicâ administravit : undè quidam homines faceti, quæ eo anno gesta sunt, non ut mos erat, consulibus Cæsare et Bibulo acta esse dicebant, sed Julio et Cæsare, unum consulem nomine et cognomine pro duobus appellantes.

Julius Cæsar functus consulatu, Galliam provinciam sorte obtinuit. Gessit autem novem annis, quibus in imperio fuit, hæc ferè. Galliam in provinciæ Romænæ formam redegit ; Germanos, qui trans Rhenum incolunt, primus Romanorum ponte

fabricato aggressus, maximis affecit cladibus. Britannos antea ignotos vicit, iisque pecunias et obsides imperavit; quo in bello multa Cæsaris facta egregia narrantur. Inclinantem in fugam exercitu, rapuit è manu militis fugientis scutum, et in primam aciem volitans, pugnam restituit. In alio prælio aquiliferum terga vertentem faucibus comprehendit, in contrariam partem retraxit, dextramque ad hostem protendens: “Quorsum tu, inquit, abis? Illic sunt cum quibus dimicamus.” Quo facto militibus animos addidit.

Cæsar, quum adhuc in Galliâ detineretur, ne imperfecto bello discederet, postulavit ut sibi liceret, quamvis absenti, secundum consulatum petere; quod ei à senatu est negatum. Eâ re commotus in Italiam rediit, armis injuriam acceptam vindicaturus, plurimisque urbibus occupatis, Brundisium contendit, quò Pompeius consulesque confugerant. Tunc summæ audaciæ facinus Cæsar edidit: à Brundisio Dyrrachium inter oppositas classes gravissimâ hieme transmisit, cessantibusque copiis quas subsequi jusserat, quum ad eas arcessendas frustrâ misisset, moræ impatiens, castris noctu egreditur clam solus naviculam conscendit obvoluto capite, ne agnosceretur. Mare adverso vento vehementer flante intumescebat; in altum tamen protinus dirigi navigium jubet; quumque gubernator penè obrutus fluctibus adversæ tempestati cederet; “Quid times? ait: Cæsarem vehis.”

Deindè Cæsar Thessaliam petiit, ubi Pompeium Pharsalico prælio fudit, fugientem persecutus est, eumque in itinere cognovit occisum fuisse. Tùm bellum Ptolemæo Pompeii interfectori intulit, à quo sibi quoque insidias parari videbat; quo victo, Cæsar in

Pontum transiit, Pharnacemque Mithridatis filium rebellantem aggressus, intra quintum ab adventu diem, quatuor verò, quibus in conspectum venerat, horis, uno prælio profligavit. Quam victoriæ celeritatem inter triumphandum notavit, inscripto inter pompæ ornamenta trium verborum titulo, *Veni, vidi, vici*. Sua deinceps Cæsarem ubiquè comitata est fortuna. Scipionem et Jubam Numidiæ regem, reliquias Pompeianarum partium in Africâ refoventes, devicit. Pompeii liberos in Hispaniâ superavit. Clementer usus est victoriâ, et omnibus qui contra se arma tulerant pepercit. Regressus in urbem quinquies triumphavit.

Bellis civilibus confectis, Cæsar dictator in perpetuum creatus agere insolentiùs cœpit : senatum ad se venientem sedens excepit, et quemdam ut assurgeret monentem irato vultu respexit; quum Antonius, Cæsaris in omnibus expeditionibus comes, et tunc in consulatu collega, ei in sellâ aureâ sedenti pro rostris diadema, insigne regium, imposeret, non visus est eo facto offensus. Quarè conjuratum est in eum à sexaginta et ampliùs viris, Cassio et Bruto ducibus conspirationis. Quum igitur Cæsar Idibus Martiis in senatum venisset, assidentem specie officii circumsteterunt, illicòque unus è conjuratis, quasi aliquid rogaturus, propiùs accessit, renuentique togam ab utroque humero apprehendit. Deindè clamantem : “Ista quidem vis est,” Cassius vulnerat paulò infra jugulum. Cæsar Cassii brachium arreptum graphio trajecit, conatusque prosilire aliud vulnus accepit. Quum Marcum Brutum, quem loco filii habebat, in se irruentem vidisset, dixit . “Tu, quoque, fili mi !” Dein ubi animadvertit undique se strictis pugionibus peti-

togâ caput obvolvît, atque ita tribus et viginti plagis confossus est.

Erat Cæsar excelsâ staturâ, nigris vegetisque oculis, capite calvo: quam calvitii deformitatem ægrè ferebat, quòd sæpè obtrectantium jocis esset obnoxia. Itaque ex omnibus honoribus sibi à senatu populoque decretis non aliud recepit aut usurpavit libentiùs, quàm jus laureæ perpetuò gestandæ. Eum vini parcissimum fuisse ne inimici quidem negârunt: undè Cato dicere solebat unum ex omnibus Cæsarem ad everendam rempublicam sobrium accessisse. Armorum et equitandi peritissimus erat; laboris ultra fidem patiens: in agmine nonnunquàm equo, sæpiùs pedibus anteibat, capite detecto, sive sol, sive imber esset. Longissimas vias incredibili celeritate confecit, ita ut persæpè nuncios de se prævenerit, neque eum morabantur flumina, quæ vel nando vel innixus inflatis utriusque trajiciebat.

Marcus Cato Uticensis.

Marcus Cato, adhuc puer, invictum animi robur ostendit. Quum in domo Drusi avunculi sui educaretur, Latini de civitate impetrandâ Romam venerunt. Popedius Latinorum princeps, qui Drusi hospes erat, Catonem puerum rogavit, ut Latinos apud avunculum adjuvaret. Cato vultu constanti negavit id se facturum. Iterùm deindè ac sæpiùs, interpellatus in proposito perstitit. Tunc Popedius puerum in excelsam ædium partem levatum tenuit, et abjecturum indè se minatus est, nisi precibus obtemperaret: neque hoc metu à sententiâ eum potuit dimovere. Tunc Popedius exclamâsse fertur: “Gratuile-

mur nobis, Latini, hunc esse tam parvum; si enim senator esset, ne sperare quidem jus civitatis nobis ^lceret.

Cato, quum salutandi gratiâ ad Syllam à pædagogo duceretur, et in atrio cruenta proscriptorum capita vidisset, Syllæ crudelitatem execratus est, seque eodem esse animo significavit, quo puer alius nomine Cassius, qui tunc publicam scholam cum Fausto Syllæ filio frequentabat. Quum enim Faustus proscriptionem paternam in scholâ laudaret, diceretque se, quum per ætatem posset, eandem rem esse facturam, ei sodalis gravem colaphum impegit.

Insignis fuit et ad imitandum proponenda Catonis erga fratrem benevolentia. Quum enim interrogaretur quem omnium maximè diligeret, respondit, fratrem. Iterùm interrogatus quem secundum maximè diligeret, iterùm fratrem respondit. Quærenti tertio idem responsum dedit, donec ille à percunctando desisteret. Crevit cum ætate ille Catonis in fratrem amor: ab ejus latere non discedebat: ei in omnibus rebus morem gerebat. Annos natus viginti nunquàm sine fratre cœnaverat, nunquàm in forum prodierat, nunquàm iter susceperat. Diversum tamen erat utriusque ingenium: In utroque probi mores erant, sed Catonis indoles severior.

Cato, quum frater, qui erat tribunus militum, ad bellum profectus esset, ne eum desereret, voluntaria stipendia fecit. Accidit postea ut Catonis frater Asiam proficisci cogeretur, et iter faciens in morbum incideret: quod ubi audivit Cato, licèt tunc gravis tempestas sæviret, neque parata esset magna navis, solvit è portu Thessalonicae exiguâ naviculâ cum duobus tantùm amicis tribusque servis, et penè haustus

fluctibus tandem præter spem incolumis evasit. At fratrem modò defunctum vitâ reperit. Tunc uestibus et lachrymis totum se tradidit : mortui corpus quàm magnificentissimo potuit funere extulit, et marmoreum tumulum extrui curavit suis impensis. Vela deindè factururus, quum suaderent amici, ut fratris reliquias in alio navigio poneret, animam se priùs quàm illas relicturum respondit, atque ita solvit.

Cato quæstor in insulam Cyprum missus est ad colligendam Ptolemæi regis pecuniam, à quo populus Romanus hæres institutus fuerat. Integerrimâ fide eam rem administravit. Summa longè major, quàm quisquam sperare potuisset, redacta est. Ferè septem millia talentorum navibus imposuit Cato : atque ut naufragii pericula vitaret, singulis vasis, quibus inclusa erat pecunia, corticem suberis longo funiculo alligavit, ut si fortè mersum navigium esset, locum amissæ pecuniæ corted supernatans indicaret. Catoni advenienti senatus et tota fermè civitas obviam effusa est, nec erat res triumpho absimilis. Actæ sunt Catoni à senatu gratiæ, præturaque illi et jus spectandi ludos prætextato extra ordinem data. Quem honorem Cato noluit accipere, iniquum esse affirmans sibi decerni, quod nulli alii tribueretur.

Quum Cæsar consul legem reipublicæ perniciosam tulisset, Cato solus, cæteris exterritis, huic legi obstitt. Iratus Cæsar Catonem extrahi curiâ, et in vincula rapi jussit : at ille nihil de libertate linguæ remisit, sed in ipsâ ad carcerem viâ de lege disputabat, civesque commonebat ut talia molientibus adversarentur. Catonem sequebantur mœsti patres, quorum unus objurgatus à Cæsare, quòd, nondùm misso senatu, discederet ; “ Malo, inquit, esse cum Catone in

carcere, quàm tecum in curiâ.” Expectabat Cæsar, dum ad humiles preces Cato sese dmitteret : quod ubi frustrà à se sperari intellexit, pudore victus, unum à tribunis misit qui Catonem dmitteret.

Cato Pompeii partes bello civili secutus est, eoque victo, exercitûs reliquias in Africam cum ingenti itinerum difficultate perduxit. Quum verò ei summum à militibus deferretur imperium, Scipioni, quòd vir esset consularis, parere maluit. Scipione etiam devicto, Uticam Africæ urbem petivit, ubi filium hortatus est ut clementiam Cæsarís experiretur ; ipse verò cœnatus deambulavit, et cubitum iturus, arcíus diutiusque in complexu filii hæsit, deindè ingressus cubiculum, ferro sibi ipse mortem conscivit. Cæsar, auditâ Catonis morte, dixit illum gloriæ suæ invidisse, quòd sibi laudem servati Catonis eripuisset. Catonis liberos, eisque patrimonium incolume servavit.

Marcus Tullius Cicero.

Marcus Tullius Cicero equestri genere, Arpini, quod est Volscorum oppidum, natus est. Ex ejus avis unus verrucam in extremo naso sitam habuit cicris grano similem, indè cognomen Ciceronis genti inditum. Quum id Marco Tullio à nonnullis probro verteretur ; “ Dabo operam, inquit, ut istud cognomen nobilissimorum nominum splendorem vincat.” Quum eas artes disceret quibus ætas puerilis ad humanitatem solet informari, ingenium ejus ita eluxit, ut eum æquales è scholâ redeuntes medium, tanquàm regem, circumstantes deducerent domum : imò eorum parentes pueri famâ commoti, in ludum literarium ventitabant, ut eum viserent. Ea res tamen quibus-

dam rustici et inculti ingenii stomachum movebat, qui cæteros pueros graviter objurgabant, quòd talem condiscipulo suo honorem tribuerent.

Tullius Cicero adolescens eloquentiam et libertatem suam adversùs Syllanos ostendit. Chrysogonum quendam Syllæ libertum acriter insectatus est, quòd dictatoris potentiâ fretus bona civium invadebat. Ex quo veritus invidiam Cicero, Athenas petivit, ubi Antiochum philosophum studiosè audivit. Indè eloquentiæ gratiâ Rhodum se contulit, ubi Molone, rhetore tùm dissertissimo, magistro usus est. Qui, quum Ciceronem dicentem audivisset, flevisse dicitur, quòd prævideret per hunc Græcos à Romanis ingenii et eloquentiæ laude superatum iri. Romam reversus, quæstor in Siciliâ fuit. Nullius verò quæstura aut gravior, aut clarior fuit : quum in magnâ annonæ difficultate ingentem frumenti vim indè Romam mitteret. Siculos initio offendit ; postea verò, ubi diligentiam, justitiam et comitatem ejus experti fuerunt, majores quæstori suo honores, quàm ulli unquam prætori detulerunt.

Cicero consul factus Sergii Catilinæ conjurationem singulari virtute, constantiâ curâque compressit. Is nempè indignatus, quòd in petitione consulatûs repulsam passus esset, et furore amens, cum pluribus viris nobilibus Ciceronem interficere, senatum trucidare, urbem incendere, ærarium diripere constituerat. Quæ tam atrox conjuratio à Cicerone detecta est. Catilina metu consulis Româ ad exercitum, quem paraverat, profugit ; socii ejus comprehensi in carcere necati sunt. Senator quidam filium supplicio mortis ipse affecit. Juvenis scilicet ingenio, literis et formâ inter æquales conspicuus, pravo consilio amicitiam

Catilinæ secutus fuerat, et in castra ejus properabat: quem pater ex medio itinere retractum occidit, his eum verbis increpans: "Non ego te Catilinæ adversus patriam, sed patriæ adversus Catilinam genui"

Non ideò Catilina ab incepto destitit, sed infestis signis Romam petens, cum exercitu cæsus est. Adeò acriter dimicatum est, ut nemo hostium prælio superfuerit: quem quisque in pugnando ceperat, eum, amissâ animâ, tegebat locum. Ipse Catilina longè à suis inter eorum quos occiderat cadavera cecidit, morte pulcherrimâ, si pro patriâ suâ sic occubuisset: senatus populusque Romanus Ciceronem patriæ patrem appellavit: ea res tamen Ciceroni postea invidiam creavit, adeò ut abeuntem magistratu verba facere ad populum vetuerit quidam tribunus plebis, quòd cives indictâ causâ damnavisset, sed solitum duntaxat juramentum præstare ei permiserit. Tùm Cicero magnâ voce: Juro, inquit, rempublicam atque urbem Romam meâ unius operâ salvam esse:" quâ voce delectatus populus Romanus et ipse juravit verum esse Ciceronis juramentum.

Paucis pòst annis Cicero reus factus est à Clodio tribuno plebis eâdem de causâ, quòd nempè cives Romanos necavisset. Tunc mœstus senatus, tanquàm in publico luctu, vestem mutavit. Cicero, quum posset armis salutem suam defendere, maluit urbe cedere, quàm suâ causâ cædem fieri. Proficiscentem omnes boni flentes prosecuti sunt. Dein Clodius edictum proposuit, ut Marco Tullio igni et aquâ interdiceretur: Illius domum et villas incendit; sed vis illa diuturna non fuit: mox enim maximo omnium ordinum studio Cicero in patriam revocatus est. Obviàm ei redeunti ab universis itum est. Domus ejus pub-

licâ pecuniâ restituta est. Postea Cicero Pompeii partes secutus à Cæsare victore veniam accepit. Quo interfecto, Octavium hæredem Cæsaris fovit atque ornavit, ut eum Antonio rempublicam vexanti opponeret; sed ab illo deindè desertus est et proditus.

Antonius, initâ cum Octavio societate, Ciceronem jamdiù sibi inimicum proscripsit. Quâ re auditâ, Cicero transversis itineribus fugit in villam quæ à mari proximè aberat, indèque navem conscendit, in Macedoniam transiturus. Quum verò jam aliquoties in altum provectum venti adversi retulissent, et ipse jactationem navis pati non posset, regressus ad villam: “Moriar, inquit, in patriâ sæpè servatâ.” Mox adventantibus percussoribus, quum servi parati essent ad dimicandum fortiter, ipse lecticam, quâ vehebatur, deponi jussit, eosque quietos pati quod sors iniqua coheret. Prominenti ex lecticâ et immotam cervicem præbenti caput præcisum est. Manus quoque abscissæ: caput relatum est ad Antonium, ejusque jussu inter duas manus in rostris positum. Fulvia Antonii uxor, quæ se à Cicerone læsam arbitrabatur, caput manibus sumpsit, in genua imposuit, extractamque linguam acu confixit.

Cicero dicax erat, et facetiarum amans, adeo ut ab inimicis solitus sit appellari Scurra consularis. Quum Lentulum generum suum exiguæ staturæ hominem vidisset longo gladio accinctum: “Quis, inquit, generum meum ad gladium alligavit?” Matrona quædam juniorem se, quàm erat, simulans dictitabat se triginta tantum annos habere. Cui Cicero: “Verum est, inquit, nam hoc viginti annos audio.” Cæsar, altero consule Mortuo die Decembris ultimâ Caunium consulem horâ septimâ in reliquam diei partem renun-

ciaverat : quem quum plerique irent salutatum de more : “ Festinemus, inquit Cicero, priusquàm abeat magistratu.” De eodem Caninio scripsit Cicero : “ Fuit mirificâ vigilantîâ Canninus, qui toto suo consulatu somnum non viderit.”

Marcus Brutus.

Marcus Brutus ex illâ gente, quæ Româ Tarquinius ejecerat, oriundus, Athenis philosophiam, Rhodi eloquentiam didicit. Sua eum virtus valdè commendavit : ejus pater, qui Syllæ partibus adversabatur, jussu Pompeii interfectus fuerat ; undè Brutus cum eo graves gesserat similitates ; bello tamen civili Pompeii causam, quòd justior videretur, secutus est, et dolorem suum reipublicæ utilitati posthabuit. Victo Pompeio, Brutus à Cæsare servatus est, et prætor etiam factus. Postea quum Cæsar superbiâ elatus senatum contemnere, et regnum affectare cœpisset, populus jam præsent istatu haud lætus vindicem libertatis requirebat. Subscripsêre quidam primi Bruti statuæ : *Utinam viveres !* Item ipsius Cæsaris statuæ : “ Brutus, quia reges ejecit, primus consul factus est hic, quia consules ejecit, postremò rex factus est.” Inscriptum quoque est Marci Bruti prætoris tribunali : *Dormis, Brute !*

Marcus Brutus, cognitâ populi Romani voluntate adversùs Cæsarem conspiravit. Pridiè quàm Cæsar est occisus, Porcia Bruti uxor consilii conscia cultellum tonsorium, quasi unguium resecandorum causâ, poposcit, eoque velut fortè è manibus elapso se ipsa vulneravit. Clamore ancillarum vocatus in cubiculum uxoris Brutus objurgare eam cœpit, quòd tonsoris officium præripere voluisset : at Porcia ei se-

cretò dixit : “ Non casu, sed de industriâ, mi Brute, hoc mihi vulnus feci : experiri enim volui, an satis mihi animi esset ad mortem oppetendam, si tibi propositum ex sententiâ parùm cessisset.” Quibus verbis auditis, Brutus ad cœlum manus et oculos sustulisse dicitur, et exclamavisse : “ Utinam dignus tali conjuge maritus videri possim !”

Interfecto Cæsare, Antonius vestem ejus sanguinolentam ostentans, populum veluti furore quodam adversus conjuratos inflammavit. Brutus itaque in Macedoniam concessit, ibique apud urbem Philippos adversus Antonium et Octavium dimicavit. Victus acie, quum in tumulum se nocte recepisset, ne in hostium manus veniret, uni comitum latus transfodiendum præbuit. Antonius, viso Bruti cadavere, ei suum injecit purpureum paludamentum, ut in eo sepeliretur. Quod quum postea subreptum audivisset, requiri furem, et ad supplicium duci jussit. Cremati corporis reliquias ad Serviliam Bruti matrem deportandas curavit. Non eadem fuit Octavii erga Brutum moderatio : is enim avulsum Bruti caput Romam ferri jussit, ut Caii Cæsaris statuæ subjiceretur.

Octavius Cæsar Augustus.

Octavius Juliæ Caii Cæsaris sororis nepos, patrem quadrimus amisit. A majore avunculo adoptatus, eum in hispaniam profectum secutus est. Deindè ab eo Apolloniam missus est, ut liberalibus studiis vacaret. Auditâ avunculi morte, Romam rediit, nomen Cæsaris sumpsit, collectoque veteranorum exercitu, opem Decimo Bruto tulit, qui ab Antonio Mutinæ obsidebatur. Quum autem urbis aditu prohiberetur ut Brutum de omnibus rebus certiores faceret. pri-

mo literas laminis plumbeis inscriptas misit, quæ per urinatorem sub aquâ fluminis deferebantur; ad id postea columbis usus est: iis nempe diù inculsis et fame affectis literas ad collum alligabat, easque à proximo mœnibus loco emittebat. Columbæ lucis cibique avidæ, summa ædificia petentes, à Bruto excipiebantur, maximè quum ille, deposito quibusdam in locis cibo, columbas illuc devolare instituisset.

Octavius bellum Mutinense duobus præliis confect, in quorum altero non ducis modo, sed militis etiam functus est munere nam aquilifero graviter vulnerato, aquilam humeris subiit, et in castra reportavit. Postea reconciliatâ cum Antonio gratiâ, junctisque cum ipso copiis, ut Caii Cæsaris necem ulcisceretur, ad urbem hostiliter accessit inde quadringentos milites ad senatum misit, qui sibi consulatum nomine exercitûs deposcerent. Cunctante senatu, centurio legationis princeps, rejecto sagulo, ostendens gladii capulum, non dubitavit in curiâ dicere: “Hic faciet, si vos non feceritis.” Cui respondisse Ciceronem ferunt: “Si hoc modo petiêritis Cæsari consulatum, auferetis.” Quod dictum ei deinde exitio fuit: invisus enim esse cœpit Cæsari, quod libertatis esset amantior.

Octavius Cæsar nondùm viginti annos natus consulatum invasit, novamque proscriptionis tabulam proposuit: quæ procriptio Syllanâ longè crudelior fuit: ne teneræ quidem ætati pepercit. Puerum quemdam nomine Atilium Octavius coëgit togam virilem sumere, ut tanquàm vir proscriberetur. Atilius, protinùs ut è Capitolio descendit, deducantibus ex more amicis, in tabulam relatus est. Desertum deinde à comitibus ne mater quidem præ metu recepit. Puer itaque fugit, et in sylvis aliquandiù delituit. Quum

verò inopiam ferre non posset, è latebris exivit, sequæ prætereuntibus indicavit, à quibus interfectus est. Alius puer etiam impubes, dùm in ludum literarium iret, cum pædagogo, qui pro eo corpus objecerat, necatus est.

Octavius, initâ cum Antonio societate. Marcum Brutum Cæsaris interfectorem bello persecutus est. Quod bellum quanquàm æger atque invalidus, duplici prælio transegit, quorum priore castris exutus vix fugâ evasit; altero victor se gessit acerbiùs. In nobilissimum quemque captivum sæviit, adjectâ etiam supplicio verborum contumeliâ. Uni suppliciter precanti sepulturam respondit jam illam in volucrum et ferarum potestate futuram. Ambo erant captivi pater et filius; quum autem Octavius nollet nisi uni, vitam concedere, eos sortiri jussit utri parceretur. Pater, qui se pro filio ad mortem subeundam obtulerat, occisus est; nec servatus filius, qui præ dolore voluntariâ occubuit nece: neque ab hoc tristi spectaculo oculos avertit Octavius, sed utrumque spectavit morientem.

Octavius ab Antonio iterùm abalienatus est, quòd is, repudiâtâ Octaviâ sorore, Cleopatram Ægypti reginam duxisset uxorem: quæ mulier cum Antonio luxu et deliciis certabat. Gloriata est aliquandò se centies sestertiûm unâ cœnâ adsumpturam. Antonio id fieri posse neganti magnificam apposuit cœnam, sed non tanti sumptûs quanti promiserat. Irrisa igitur ab Antonio jussit sibi afferri vas aceto plenum: expectabat Antonius quidnam esset actura. Illa gemmas pretiosissimas auribus appensas habebat; protinùs unam detraxit, et aceto dilutam absorbit. Alteram quoque simili modo parabat absumere, nisi prohibita fuisset.

ACTIACA PUGNA.

(Anno urbis conditæ 721.)

OCTAVIUS cum Antonio apud Actium, qui locus in Epiro est, navali prælio dimicavit; victum et fugientem Antonium persecutus, Ægyptum petit, obsessâque Alexandria, quò Antonius cum Cleopatrá confugerat, brevî potitus est. Antonius, desperatis rebus, quum in solio regali sedisset regio diademate cinctus, necem sibi conscivit. Cleopatra verò, quam Octavius magnoperè cupiebat vivam comprehendi triumphoque servari, aspidem sibi in cophino interficus afferendam curavit, eamque ipsa brachio applicuit: quod ubi cognovit Octavius, medicos vulneri remedia adhibere jussit. Admovit etiam psyllus, qui venenum exugerent, sed frustrà. Cleopatráe mortuæ communem cum Antonio sepulturam tribuit.

Tandem Octavius, hostibus victis, solusque imperio potitus, clementem se exhibuit. Omnia deinceps in eo plena mansuetudinis et humanitatis. Multis ignovit à quibus sæpè graviter læsus fuerat, quo in numero fuit Metellus unus ex Antonii præfectis. Quum is inter captivos senex, squalidus, sordidatusque processisset, agnovit eum filius ejus, qui Octavii partes secutus fuerat, statimque exiliens, patrem complexus, sic Octavium allocutus est: “Pater meus hostis tibi fuit; ego miles: non magis ille pœnam, quàm ego præmium meriti sumus. Aut igitur me propter illum occidi jube, aut illum propter me vivere. Delibera, quæso utrum sit moribus tuis convenientius.” Octavius postquàm paulum addubitavisset, misericor-

diâ motus hominem sibi infensissimum propter filii merita servavit.

Octavius in Italiam rediit, Romamque triumphans ingressus est. Tùm bellis toto orbe compositis, Jani gemini portas suâ manu clausit, quæ tantummodò bis antea clausæ fuerant, primò sub Numâ rege, iterùm post primum Punicum bellum. Tunc omnes præteritorum malorum oblivio cepit, populusque Romanus præsentis otii lætitiâ perfruitus est. Octavio maximi honores à senatu delati sunt. Ipse Augustus cognominatus est et in ejus honorem mensis Sextilis eodem nomine est appellatus, quòd illo mense bellis civilibus finis esset impositus. Equites Romani natalem ejus biduo semper celebrârunt; senatus populusque Romanus universus cognomen Patris patriæ maximo consensu ei tribuerunt. Augustus præ gaudio lachrymans respondit his verbis: "Compos factus sum votorum meorum; neque aliud mihi optandum est, quàm ut hunc consensum vestrum ad ultimum vitæ finem videre possim."

Dictaturam, quam populus magnâ vi offerebat, Augustus genu nixus, dejectâque ab humeris togâ deprecatus est. Domini appellationem semper exhorruit, eamque sibi tribui edicto vetuit, imò de restituendâ republicâ non semel cogitavit; sed reputans, et se privatum non sine periculo fore, et reipublicam plurimum arbitrio commissum iri, summam retinuit potestatem: id verò studuit, ne quem novi statûs pœniteret. Benè de iis etiam, quos adversarios expertus fuerat, et sentiebat et loquebatur. Legentem aliquandò unum è nepotibus invenit: quumque puer ter-
ritus volumen Ciceronis, quod manu tenebat, veste tegeret, Augustus librum cepit, eoque statim red-

dito : “ Hic vir, inquit, fili mi, doctus fuit et patriæ amans.”

Pedibus sæpè per urbem incedebat, summâque comitate adeuntes excipiebat undè quum quidam libellum supplicem porrigens, præ metu et reverentiâ nunc manum proferret, nunc retraheret ; “ Putasne, inquit jocans Augustus, assem te elephanto dare ? ” Eum aliquandò convenit veteranus miles, qui vocatus in jus periclitabatur, rogavitque ut sibi adesset. Statim Augustus unum è comitatu suo elegit advocatum, qui litigatorem commendaret. Tùm veteranus exclamavit : “ At non ego, te periclitante bello Actiaco, vicarium quæsivi, sed ipse pro te pugnavi ; ” simulque detexit cicatrices. Erubuit Augustus, atque ipse venit in advocationem.

Quum post Actiacam victoriam Augustus Romam ingrederetur, occurrit ei inter gratulantes opifex quidam corvum tenens, quem instituerat hæc dicere : *Ave, Cæsar victor, imperator.* Augustus avem officiosam miratus, eam viginti millibus nummorum emit. Socius opificis, ad quem nihil ex illâ liberalitate pervenerat, affirmavit Augusto illum habere et alium corvum, quem asferri postulavit. Allatus corvus verba quæ didicerat expressit : *Ave, Antoni victor, imperator.* Nihil eâ re exasperatus Augustus jussit tantummodò corvorum doctorem dividere acceptam mercedem cum contubernali. Salutatus similiter à psittaco, emi eum jussit.

Exemplo incitatus sutor quidam, corvum instituit ad parem salutationem ; sed, quum parùm proficeret, sæpè ad avem non respondentem dicebat : *Opera et impensa perit.* Tandem corvus cœpit proferre dictatam salutationem : quâ auditâ dùm transiret, Au-

gustus respondit: "Satis domi talium saluatorum habeo." Tùm corvus illa etiam verba adjecit, quibus dominum querentem audire solebat: *Opera et impensa periit*: ad quod Augustus risit, atque avem emi jussit quanti nullam adhuc emerat.

Solebat quidam Græculus descendenti è palatio Augusto honorificum aliquod epigramma porrigere. Id quum frustrà sæpè fecisset, et tamen rursùm eundem facturum Augustus videret, suâ manu in chartâ breve exaravit Græcum epigramma, et Græculo venienti ad se obviàm misit. Ille legendo laudare cœpit, mirarique tàm voce quàm vultu, gestuque. Dein quum accessit ad sellam quâ Augustus vehebatur, demissâ in pauperem crumenam manu, paucos denarios protulit, quos principi daret; dixitque se plus daturum fuisse, si plus habuisset. Secuto omnium risu, Græculum Augustus vocavit, eique satis grandem pecuniæ summam numerari jussit.

Augustus ferè nulli se invitanti negabat. Exceptus igitur à quodam cœnâ satis parcâ et penè quotidianâ, hoc tantùm insusurravit: "Non putabam me tibi esse tam familiarem." Quum aliquandò apud Pol lionem quemdam cœnaret, fregit unus ex servis vas crystallinum: rapi illum protinùs Pollio jussit, et ne vulgari morte periret, abjici murænis, quas ingens piscina continebat. Evasit è manibus puer, et ad pedes Cæsaris confugit, non recusans mori, sed rogans ne piscium esca fieret. Motus novitate crudelitatis Augustus, servi infelicis patrocinium suscepit: quum autem veniam à viro crudeli non impetraret, crystallina vasa ad se afferri jussit; omnia manu suâ fregit; servum manumisit, piscinamque compleri præcepit.

Augustus in quâdam villâ ægrotans noctes inquietas agebat, rumpente somnum ejus crebro noctuæ cantu; quâ molestiâ quum liberali se vehementer cupere significâsset, miles quidam aucupii peritus noctuamprehendendam curavit, vivamque Augusto attulit, spe ingentis præmii; cui Augustus mille nummos dari jussit; at ille minùs dignum præmium existimans, dicere ausus est: *Malo ut vivat*, et avem dimisit. Imperatori nec ad irascendum causa deerat, nec ad ulciscendum potestas. Hanc tamen injuriam æquo animo tulit Augustus, hominemque impunitum abire passus est.

Augustus amicitias non facilè admisit, et admissas constanter retinuit; imprimis familiarem habuit Mæcenatem equitem Romanum, qui eâ, quâ apud principem valebat gratiâ, ita semper usus est, ut prodesset omnibus, quibus posset, noceret nemini. Mira erat ejus ars et libertas in flectendo Augusti animo, quum eum irâ incitatum videret. Jus aliquandò dicebat Augustus, et multos morte damnaturus videbatur. Aderat tunc Mæcenas, qui circumstantium turbam perrumpere, et ad tribunal propiùs accedere conatus est; quum id frustrâ tentâsset, in tabellâ scripsit hæc verba: *Surge tandem, carnifex*: eamque tabellam ad Augustum projecit, quâ lectâ, Augustus statim surrexit, et nemo est morte mulctatus.

Habitavit Augustus in ædibus modicis neque laxitate neque cultu conspicuis, ac per annos ampliùs quadraginta in eodem cubiculo hieme et æstate mansit. Supellex quoque ejus vix privatæ elegantiae erat. Idem tamen Romam, quam pro majestate imperii non satis ornatam invenerat, adeò excoluit, ut jure sit gloriatus marmoream se relinquere, quam la-

teritiam accepisset. Raro veste aliâ usus est quàm confectâ ab uxore, sorore, filiâ, neptibusque. Altiuscula erant ejus calceamanta, ut procerior quàm erat videretur. Cibi minimi erat atque vulgaris. Secundarium panem et pisciculos minutos et ficus virides maximè appetebat.

Augustus non ampliùs quàm septem horas dormiebat, ac ne eas quidem continuas, sed ita ut in illo temporis spatio ter aut quater expergisceretur. Si interruptum somnum recuperare non posset, lectores arcessebat, donec resumeret. Quum audisset senatorem quemdam licèt ære alieno oppressum, arctè et graviter dormire solitum, culcitram ejus magno pretio emit : mirantibus dixit : “ Habenda est ad somnium culcitra, in quâ homo quí tantùm debebat dormire potuit.”

Exercitationes campestres equorum et armorum statim post bella civilia omisit, et ad pilam primò folliculumque transiit : mox animi laxandi causâ, modò piscabatur hamo, modò talis nucibusque ludebat cum pueris minutis, quos facie et garrulitate amabiles undiquè conquirebat. Aleâ multum delectabatur ; idque ei vitio datum est. Tandem afflictâ valetudine in Campaniam concessit, ubi remisso ad otium animo, nullo hilaritatis genere abstinuit. Supremo vitæ die, petito speculo, capillum sibi comijussit, et amicos circumstantes percontatus est num vitæ mimum satis commodè egisset ; adjecit et solitam clausulam ; “ Edite strepitum vosque omnes cum gaudìo applaudite.” Obiit Nolæ sextum et septuagesimum annum agens.

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Dictionary

OF ALL THE WORDS WHICH OCCUR IN THIS BOOK

ABBREVIATIONS.

<i>m.</i>	masculine;	<i>acc.</i>	accusative;
<i>f.</i>	feminine;	<i>abla.</i>	ablative;
<i>n.</i>	neuter;	<i>compa.</i>	comparative;
<i>c. g.</i>	common gender;	<i>super.</i>	superlative;
<i>adj.</i>	adjective;	<i>part.</i>	participle;
<i>pron.</i>	pronoun;	<i>perf.</i>	perfect;
<i>adv.</i>	adverb;	<i>v. a.</i>	verb active;
<i>præp.</i>	preposition;	<i>v. d.</i>	verb deponent;
<i>conj.</i>	conjunction;	<i>v. imper.</i>	verb impersonal;
<i>inter.</i>	interjection;	<i>v. incep.</i>	verb inceptive;
<i>indec.</i>	indeclinable;	<i>v. n.</i>	verb neuter;
<i>irreg.</i>	irregular;	<i>v. def.</i>	verb defective;
<i>indic.</i>	indicative;	<i>v. freq.</i>	verb frequentative
<i>gen.</i>	genitive;	<i>v. irreg.</i>	verb irregular;
<i>dat.</i>	dative;		

ABD

A, AB, Abs, *præp.* governing the *abla.* from, by. A is used before words beginning with a consonant, Ab before those beginning with vowels. Abs before q and t and in composition before c and t. A, Ab and Abs in composition have various significations; privation, as *amens*, without understanding; removal, as *aligo*, to drive away; separation, as *abrumpo*, to break off. *Abaliëno*, *äre*, *avi*, *atum*, *v. a.* to convey lands from one to another, to disinherit, to alienate; of ab and *aheno*. *Abdico*, *äre*, *avi*, *atum*, *v. a.* to disown, to renounce, to abdicate, to reject; of ab and *dico*, *äre*. *Abdico*, *äre*, *xi*, *ctum*, *v. a.* to refuse, to forebode, of ab and *dico*, *äre*. *Abdo*, *däre*, *didi*, *dutum*, *v. a.* to hide, to conceal, to separate; of ab and *do*. *Abduc*, *ducere*, *duxi*, *ductum*, *v. a.* to lead away, to withdraw; of ab and *duco*.

ABR

Abeo, *ire*, *ivi*, *itum*, *v. n.* to depart, to go away; of ab and *eo*. *Abesse*, to be absent; infinitive of *absum*. *Abhinc*, *adv.* from hence, in time to come; of ab and *hinc*. *Abiens*, *gen.* *abeuntis*, going away; *pres. part.* of *abeo*. *Abiectus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* dispirited, low, abject; also cast off; *perf. part.* of *abjicio*. *Abjicio*, *jicere*, *jeci*, *jectum*, *v. a.* to throw away, to lay aside; of ab and *jacio*. *Ablatus*, taken away; *perf. part.* of *aufero*. *Abluo*, *luere*, *lui*, *lutum*, *v. a.* to wash away, to expiate, to purify; of ab and *lavo*. *Abnuo*, *nuere*, *nui*, *nutum*, *v. a.* to deny, to refuse, to hinder; of ab and *nuo*. *Abripio*, *ripere*, *ripui*, *reptum*, *v. a.* to take or snatch away by force; of ab and *rapio*. *Abrögo*, *äre*, *avi*, *atum*, *v. a.* to abrogate, to abolish, to repeal; of ab and *rogo*.

Abrumpo, *rumpĕre, rūpi, ruptum, v. a. to break off, to cut asunder; of ab and rumpo*

Abs, *prap. See A*

Abscincio, *scindĕre, scīdi, scissum, v. a. to cut off; of ab and scindo*

Absens, *entis, absent, distant; participial adj. from absum*

Absimilis, *is, e, adj. very unlike; of ab and similis*

Absisto, *sistĕre, stīti, stitum, v. n. to depart from any place or thing, to cease; of ab and sisto*

Absolvo, *solvĕre, solvi, solūtum, v. a. to absolve, to acquit, to discharge, to finish; of ab and solvo*

Absorbeo, *sorbĕre, ūi & psi, ptum, v. a. to absorb, to sup, to suck in, to carry away violently; of ab and sorbeo*

Absque, *prap. cum abla. without, except*
Abstergeo, *ĕre, si, sum, v. a. to wipe clean, to wipe away*

Abstinentia, *æ, f. abstinence, inoffensiveness; from abstineo*

Abstineo, *ĕre, ūi, abstentum, v. a. to abstain from, to keep from; of abs and teneo*

Abstraho, *ĕre, xi, ctum, v. a. to drag, to draw away, to free; of abs and traho*

Abstuli, *I have taken away; indic. perf. of aufero*

Absum, *abesse, abfui, —, v. n. and irreg. to be absent, to be wanting, to be distant; of ab and sum*

Absūmo, *ĕre, psi, ptum, v. a. to consume, to spend; of ab and sumo*

Abundo, *āre, āvi, ātum, v. n. to abound, to overflow; of ab and undo*

Ac, *conj. and. Ac non, neither. Ac after juxta, idem, perinde quasi signifies the same as ut; as, est animus idem ac fuit, my mind is the same as it was.*

Ac after aliter, alius, secus generally ihan; as, aliter non scribam ac sentio, I will not write otherwise than I think

Acarnān, nis, m. an inhabitant of Acarnia

Acarnā, æ, f. a part of Epirus in Greece; also, a city near Syracuse in Sicily, where there was an ancient temple to Jupiter Olympus

Acca, *æ, f. Acca, a woman's name. Acca Laurentia was the nurse of Romulus and Remus*

Accedo, *ĕre, ssi, ssum, v. n. to draw near, to accede, to approach, to agree to, to be added to; of ad and cedo*

Accēlĕro, *āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. & n. to hasten, to make haste; of ad and celero*

Accendo, *ĕre, di, sum, v. a. to set on fire, to excite, to stir up; of ad and candeo*
Accepi, *I have received; indic. perf. of accipio*

Acceptus, *a, um, received, entertained, submitted to; perf. part. of accipio*

Accerso. *See Arcesso*

Accessi, *I have been added to, I have approached; indic. perf. of accedo*

Accido, *ĕre, accīdi, —, to fall down to, to come to, to happen; of ad and cado*

Accido, *cīdĕre, cīdi cīsum, v. a. to cut, to weaken; of ad and cado*

Accio, *ĕre, īvi, itum, v. a. to send for, to fetch; of ad and cio*

Accingo, *cingĕre, cīxi, cinctum, v. a. to gird to, to prepare for; of ad and cingo*

Accipio, *cipĕre, cepi, ceptum, v. a. to receive, to take to, to accept of; of ad and capio. Eum bene accepit, he treated him well*

Accitus, *ūs, m. a sending for; also accitus, a, um, sent for, part. of accio*

Accius, *ii, m. Accius, a Roman augur*

Acclāmo, *āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. to shout, to huzzu by way of honour or rejoicing, to cry out against; of ad and clamo*

Accūbo, *āre, ūi, itum, v. n. to lie down, to sit at table; of ad and cubo*

Accumbo, *ĕre, accubui, accubitum, v. n. to lie down, to sit down at meat; of ad and cubo*

Accuro, *ĕre, ri, sum, v. n. to run to; of ad and curro*

Accūsatio, *ōnis, f. an accusation, a blaming; from accuso*

Accūsator, *ōris, m. an accuser; from accuso*

Accuso, *āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. to accuse, to impeach, to blame; of ad and causor*

Acer or **acris**, *is, e, adj. sharp, sour; likewise courageous; acrior, acerrimus*

Acerbē, *adv. sharply, severely, bius, bisimē; from acerbus*

Acerbo, *āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. to aggravate, to heighten, to encourage; from acervus*

Acerbitas, *atis, f. sharpness, sourness, grief; from acerbus*

Acerbus, *a, um, adj. unripe, sour, sad; ior, issimus; from acer*

Acerrimē, *adv. very earnestly, very stoutly; superlative of acriter*

Acervus, *i, m. an heap an accumulation*

Acētum, *i, n. vinegar, raillery, gall or indignation*

Achaicus, *i, m. Achaicus, the surname of one of the Roman consuls*

Achilles, *is, m. Achilles the son of Peleus king of Thessaly and (as it is fabled)*

of *Thetis* a goddess of the sea. When he was a child it is said that his mother dipped him in the river *Styx*, which rendered him invulnerable in every part, except in the heel, by which she held him
Acies, ēi, *f.* the sharp edge or point of any thing, the sight of the eye, an army in battle-array; also a battle

Acquiesco, ēre, ēvi, ētum, *v. n.* to rest, to acquiesce, to be pleased with; of *ad* and *quiesco*

Acrior, or, *us*, *adj.* sharper; *comp.* of *acer*
Acriter, *adv.* sharply, valiantly; *acrius*, *acerrime*; from *acer*

Actiacus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* of or belonging to *Actium*

Actium, *i*, *n.* *Actium*, a city in *Epirus*, a country of ancient Greece, celebrated for a sea fight fought in its vicinity, in which *Anthony* was defeated

Actio, ōnis, *f.* an action or operation; from *ago*

Actor, ōris, *m.* an actor, a doer, a performer; from *ago*

Actus, *a*, *um*, *done*, *led*, *driven*; *perf. part.* of *ago*

Acuo, ēre, *i*, *tum*, *v. a.* to sharpen, to stimulate, to excite; from *acus*

Acus, ūs, *f.* a needle, *dat.* and *ablu.* plur. *acubus*

Acus, ēris, *n.* chaff

Acute, *adv.* sharply, ingeniously; *iūs*, *issimē*; from *acutus*

Acūtus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* and *part.* made sharp, acute, ingenious; *ior*, *issimus*; from *acuo*

Ad, *prep.* cum *accus.* to, before, at, near, towards. *Ad* seems sometimes to be taken adverbially, as *ad duo millia cæsa sunt*, there were slain about 2000. *Ad* in composition, is frequently changed into *ac*, *af*, *ag*, *al*, &c. for good sound's sake, as,

acquiescere, to rest; *afferre*, to bring to

Adāctus, *a*, *um*, forced, driven, brought under; *perf. part.* of *adigo*

Adāmo, āre, āvi, ētum, *v. a.* to love greatly; of *ad* and *amo*

Addico, ēre, *xi*, *ctum*, *v. a.* to approve or ratify, as used by the augurs, to sell, to give over, to devote, to condemn; of *ad* and *dico*

Addo, ēre, *dīdi*, *dītum*, *v. a.* to add, to give over and above, to adjoin; of *ad* and *do*

Addubito, āre, āvi, *atum*, *v. n.* to be in some doubt; of *ad* and *dubito*

Addūco, ēre, *xi*, *tum*, *v. a.* to bring to, to prevail with, to induce; of *ad* and *duco*

Ademptus, *a*, *um*, taken away, lost; *perf. part.* of *adimo*

Adeo, *adv.* so, to that degree, indeed, inasmuch that. *Atque adeo*, but what is more; of *ad* and *eo*

Adeo, ire *ivi*, & *ii*, *itum*, *v. n.* to go to, to speak to, to address by writing, to undertake, to undertake. *Adire in jus*, to go to law; of *ad* and *eo*

Adēptus, *a*, *um*, having obtained; *perf. part.* of *adipiscor*

Adesse, to be present; *infin. pres.* of *adsum*

Adhæreo, ēre, *si*, *sum*, *v. n.* to stick to, to adhere; of *ad* and *hæreo*

Adhibeo, ēre, *ui*, *itum*, *v. a.* to admit, to call or send for, to use, to attend, to apply. The signification of this verb often depends on the noun which follows it, as, *adhibere auxilium*, to help; *blanditias to flatter*; *cibum*, to eat; *potum*, to drink; *consolationem*, to comfort; *consuetudinem*, to accustom, &c. of *ad* and *habeo*

Adhuc, *adv.* hitherto, as yet, still more besides; of *ad* and *huc*

Adjaceo, ēre, *ui*, —, *v. n.* to lie near to, to border upon; of *ad* and *jaceo*

Adigo, ēre, ēgi, *actum*, *v. a.* to drive, to bring to, to force; of *ad* and *ago*

Adjicio, ēre, ēci, ēctum, *v. a.* to cast unto, to add, to apply, of *ad* and *jacio*

Adimo, ēre, ēmi, *emptum*, *v. a.* to take away; of *ad* and *emo*

Adipiscor, *adipisci*, *adeptus*, *v. d.* to get, to arrive at, to reach, to obtain

Aditus, ūs, *m.* a way or passage, an access, an avenue; from *adeo*

Adjūmentum, *i*, *n.* help, aid, assistance; from *adjuvo*

Adjungo, ēre, *xi*, *ctum*, *v. a.* to join to, to add, to associate, to apply; of *ad* and *jungo*

Adjutor, ōris, *m.* an assistant, an helper; from *adjuvo*

Adjuvo, āre, *vi*, *ūtum*, *v. a.* to assist, to back or favour; of *ad* and *juvo*

Administro, āre, *avi*, *atum*, *v. a.* to administer, to manage, to govern; of *ad* and *ministro*

Admirābilis, *is*, *e*, *adj.* wonderful, admirable; from *admiror*

Admiratio, ōnis, *f.* admiration, wonder; from *admiror*

Admirātor, ōris, *m.* an admirer; from *admiror*

Admiror, āri, *atus*, *v. d.* to admire, to wonder at; of *ad* and *miror*

Admiscceo, ēre, *admiscui*, *admistum* or *admixtum*, *v. a.* to mingle with, to mix; of *ad* and *misceo*

- Admistus** or **admixtus**, a, um, mixed or mingled; *perf. part. of admisceo*
- Admitto**, ēre, mīsi, inissum, v. a. to admit, to commit, to listen, to inoculate or ingraft; of *ad* and *mitto*
- Admōdum**, adv. very, very much, as yet, for some time, yes, truly; of *ad* and *modus*
- Admōneo**, ēre, ui, itum, v. a. to admonish, to put in mind; of *ad* and *moneo*
- Admōveo**, ēre, i, admōtum, v. a. to move or bring to, to close, to apply; of *ad* and *moveo*
- Adōleo**, ēre, ui and *evi*, ultum, v. n. to burn, to worship by burnt offerings, to grow; of *ad* and *oleo*
- Adōlescens**, entis, c. g. a young man or woman till arrived at full age; but Roman writers apply it sometimes to persons who have attained the age of 40 years; from *adoleo*
- Adōlescētia**, æ, f. the age succeeding childhood, youth; from *adoleo*
- Adōlescēntulus**, i, m. a youth, a strippling; from *adoleo*
- Adōlesco**, ēre, ēvi, ultum, v. incept. n. to grow, to increase, to burn or blaze; from *adoleo*
- Adōpērio**, ire, ui, tum, v. a. to cover all over; of *ad* and *opērio*
- Adōptio**, ōnis, f. adoption, likewise a grafting; from *adopto*
- Adōptō**, āre, avi, atum, v. a. to adopt, to assume, to be ingrafted into; of *ad* and *opto*
- Adōrior**, īri, tus, v. d. to assault, to accost, to attempt; of *ad* and *orior*
- Adōro**, āre, avi, atum, v. a. to adore, to salute with profound reverence; of *ad* and *oro*
- Adrumētum**, i, n. *Adrumetum*, a town of Africa, on the Mediterranean, built by the Phœnicians
- Adscribo**. See *Ascribo*
- Adsto**. See *Asto*
- Adsum**, adesse, adfui or affui, v. n. to be present. to come, to stay, to be ready, to assist
- Adsumo**. See *Assumo*
- Advēho**, ēre, xi, ctum, v. a. to import, to carry by sea or land; of *ad* and *veho*
- Advēnio**, īre, i, tum, v. n. to come to, to accrue; of *ad* and *venio*
- Advento**, āre, avi, atum, v. freq. to come, to approach, to draw near; from *advenio*
- Adventus**, ūs, m. an arrival, a coming; from *advenio*
- Adversarius**, i, m. and *Adversaria*, æ, f. an enemy, a foe; from *adversor*
- Adversarius**, a, um, adj. opposite, contrary to; from *adversor*
- Adversor**, āri, atus, v. d. to oppose, to thwart; of *ad* and *versor*
- Adversum** or **Adversus**, præp. cum accus against, towards, *Adversum* and *Adversus*, are sometimes used adverbially
- Adversus**, a, um, adj. unfortunate, unseasonable, evil, displeased. *Adversus* is also *perf. part. of adverto*
- Adverto**, ēre, ti, sum, v. a. to turn to, to bring before, to advert. *Advertere* in illum, to punish him; of *ad* and *verto*
- Adulatio**, ōnis, f. fawning, flattery; from *adulor*
- Adulor**, āri, atus, v. d. to fawn, to flatter, to cringe
- Adulter**, i, m. an adulterer, a whoremaster; of *ad* and *alter*
- Adultera**, æ, f. an adulteress, a whore of *ad* and *alter*
- Adulterus**, a, um, adj. debauched, mixed
- Adultus**, a, um, grown up; *perf. part. of adoleo*; also, adj. stout, strong.
- Adulta æstas**, midsummer; **adulta nox**, midnight
- Advocatio**, ōnis, f. the office of a patron or advocate, a plea, a defence, a consultation; from *advoco*
- Advocātus**, i, m. an advocate, a friend who solicits for another, a lawyer, a patron, from *advoco*; also, *perf. part. of advoco*
- Advoco**, āre, avi, atum, v. a. to call or send for friends, to plead for, to cull, to summon together; of *ad* and *voco*
- Advolo**, āre, avi, atum, v. n. to fly to, to make haste; of *ad* and *volo*
- Ædes**, or **Ædis**, is, f. a temple; in the plur. *ædes*, ædium, an house
- Ædificatio**, ōnis, f. the act of building, a building; from *ædifico*
- Ædificium**, i, n. an edifice, a building, a house; from *ædifico*
- Ædifico**, āre, avi, atum, v. a. to build, to erect, to frame; of *ædes* and *facio*
- Ædilis**, is, m. an edile, an officer, whose duty it was to take care of the temples and other public buildings, to see that the streets and conduits were kept neat and clean, to superintend the markets, provide for solemn funerals, the exhibition of plays, &c.; from *ædes*
- Ædilitas**, ātis, f. the office of the edile; from *ædilis*
- Ægates**, is, f. *Ægates*, a promontory of Æolia; likewise, *Ægates*, um, plur. f. the Ægates, three islands opposite Carthage, called *Aræ*

Æger, ægra, ægrum, adj. sick, indisposed in body or mind, pensive; **ager pedibus, ill** of the gout; **ægrior, ægerimus**

Ægéria, æ. f. *Ægeria*, a goddess, by whose direction *Numa Pompilius* the 2nd king of Rome, pretended to be directed in regulating the affairs of his government

Ægre, adv. hardly, with difficulty; **ægrius, ægerrimè**; from *ager*

Ægritudo, inis, f. bodily sickness, but chiefly used for sorrow, care, anxiety; from *ager*

Ægrôto, âre, avi, atum, v. n. to be sick or ill, to be depraved; from *ager*

Ægyptius, a, um, adj. Egyptian, of or belonging to Egypt; from *Ægyptus*

Ægyptus, i, f. *Egypt*, an extensive country of Africa watered by the Nile, bounded on the east by the Red sea and Arabia the Stony; on the north by the Mediterranean; on the south by Æthiopia; and on the west by Cyrene. Its extent according to modern calculation, is 160 leagues from north to south, and it measures 100 leagues on the Mediterranean, but this is only imaginary, Egypt being in fact, a narrow vale on each side of the Nile, bounded by parallel ranges of hills and mountains. This country has been the mother of the arts and sciences; but is now sunk in the grossest ignorance. Its present capital is Cairo, which contains, about 300,000 inhabitants

Æmilianus, i, m. *Æmilianus*, the name of a celebrated Roman general
Æmilius, the name of many celebrated Romans

Æmûlatio, ônis, f. emulation, rivalry, jealousy, envy; from *æmulor*

Æmûlor, âri, atus, v. d. to use endeavours to excel, to rival, to imitate, to envy

Æquâlis, is, e, adj. equal of the same age, shape or stature; from *æquus*

Æquâliter, adv. equally; from *æqualis*
Æquè, adv. as well, alike, equally; from *æquus*

Æqui, orum, plur. m. the *Æqui*, a people who lived in the vicinity of ancient Rome

Æquitas, âtis, f. equity, equality, justice, evenness of temper; from *æquus*

Æquo, âre, avi, atum, v. a. to equalize, to make equal; from *æquus*

Æquus, a, um, adj. level, even, equal, just, kind, patient

Ærarius, i, n. the treasury, the exchequer; from *æs*

Ærarius, a, um, adj. belonging to brass or copper

Æs, a, ris, n. brass, copper; but *æs* most commonly denotes money, which at first, was made of brass. *Æs alienum, deb*

Æstas, âtis, f. summer; from *æstus*

Æstimâbilis, is, e, adj. estimable, worthy to be esteemed; from *æstimo*

Æstimâtiô, onis, f. an estimate or valuation; from *æstimo*

Æstimô, âre, avi, atum, v. a. to esteem, to value, to regard

Æstivus, a, um, adj. of or belonging to summer; from *æstus*

Æstus, us, m. excessive heat, the boisterous motion of the waves, the tide, the sway of unruly passions

Ætas, âtis, f. an age or the dimension of a man's life, an age or generation of men, time

Æternum, adv. continually, eternally, forever and ever; from *ætus*

Æternus, a, um, adj. eternal, continual, lasting; from *ætus*

Æfer, Afri, m. an African

Affâbilis, is, e, adj. affable, easy to be spoken to; from *affari*

Affâbilitas, âtis, f. courtesy, affability, kindness; from *affabilis*

Affâris or Affâre (*affor* not being used), *affâri, affatus, v. d.* to speak to, to address; of *ad* and *fari* or *fare*

Affecto, âre, avi, atum, v. a. to affect, to desire or aim at, to solicit; from *afficio*

Affero, afferre, attûli allatum, or Adfero, v. a. to carry or bring to, to report or bring news, to alledge, to procure; of *ad* and *fero*

Afficio, ère, èci, èctum, v. a. to affect, to inflame, to move, with respect either to body or mind. Being joined with a noun it is rendered by the verb of that noun; as *afficere delectatione*, to delight; *honore*, to honour; *laude*, to praise, &c.; of *ad* and *facio*

Affigo, ère, xi, xum, v. a. to fix to, to fasten, to imprint; of *ad* and *figo*

Affinis, is, e, adj. neighbouring, adjoining, contiguous; of *ad* and *finis*

Affinis, is, c. g. a kinsman, a kinswoman, a cousin; of *ad* and *finis*

Affirmo, âre, avi, atum, v. a. to affirm, to avouch, to confirm; of *ad* and *firmitas*

Affixus, a, um, fastened or fixed; perf. part. of affigo

Afflatus, a, um, blown upon, blasted, scorched, inspired; perf. part. of affluo

- Afflatus**, ūs, *m.* a blast or breathing upon, a breath or gale of wind; from *afflo*
- Affligo**, ēre, xi, ctum, *v. a.* to throw or dash on the ground, to vex, to grieve, to afflict; of *ad* and *fligo*
- Afflo**, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to breathe upon, to blast; of *ad* and *flo*
- Affluo**, ēre, xi, xum, *v. n.* to flow upon or in, to flock together, to assemble, to abound; of *ad* and *fluo*
- Afri**, orum, *plur. m.* the Africans; from *Africa*
- Africa**, æ, *f.* Africa, one of the three parts of the ancient world. It is bounded on the east by the Red Sea, on the north by the Mediterranean, and on the south and west by the Ocean. In its greatest length, it is 4300 miles, and breadth 5500. It is joined to Asia, on the east, by the isthmus of Suez, which is only 10 miles in width. A great part of this continent is so immediately situate under the sun, that the interior, which, is in general, barren and sandy, is very little known either to the inhabitants of Europe or America
- Africanus**, i, *m.* Africanus, a surname, which was conferred on a Roman general of the name of Scipio, who subdued Africa, and which was afterwards continued to his descendants
- Agēdum** and **Agitum** (used adverbially), well, come on. This is the imperative of *ago* with *dum* added to it
- Agellus**, i, *m.* a little field, a small piece of ground; from *ager*
- Ager**, agri, *m.* a field, a farm; **Agri**, *plur.* the country distinguished from the city
- Agger**, ēris, *m.* an heap or pile of any thing, a causeway, a mud wall, a fortress; of *ad* and *gero*
- Agrēdior**, di, ssus, *v. d.* to go up to, to accost, to attack; of *ad* and *gradior*
- Agito**, āre, avi, atum, *v. freq.* to drive, to tumble and toss, to chase, to vex; from *ago*
- Agmen**, inis, *n.* an army marching, a company of soldiers chiefly in infantry, an herd of cattle, a pack of dogs, a hive of bees
- Agnitus**, a, um, owned, acknowledged, known; *perf. part.* of *agnosco*
- Agnosco**, ēre, ōvi, itum, *v. a.* to know, to find out, to discover a thing known before; of *ad* and *nosco*
- Ago**, agere, egi, actum, *v. a.* to do, to act, to drive, to lead; *agere conventus*, to hold assemblies; *agere cursum*, to run, *vitam*, to live, &c.
- Agrarius**, a, um, *adj.* of or belonging to the fields. *Lex agraria*, the agrarian law, *i. e.* a law passed by the Roman senate, directing an equal distribution of the public lands among the people; from *ager*
- Agrestis**, is, e, *adj.* rural, belonging to the country, wild, clownish; from *ager*
- Agricola**, æ, c. g. a husbandman or ploughman, one who tills the ground; of *ager* and *colo*
- Agricultura**, æ, *f.* agriculture, husbandry, tillage; of *ager* and *colo*
- Agrippa**, æ, *m.* Agrippa, the name of several celebrated Romans
- Aio**, ais, ait, aiunt, &c. *v. defect.* I say. See *Grammar*
- Ala**, æ, *f.* a wing of a bird, a pinion, an arm pit, the wings of an army
- Alacer** vel **cris**, cris, cre, *adj.* cheerful, merry, pleasant; *alacrior alacerrimus*
- Alba**, æ, *f.* Alba, the name of a place in the vicinity of ancient Rome
- Albanus**, a, um, *adj.* of or belonging to Alba
- Alacritas**, itātis, *f.* alacrity, cheerfulness, pleasure; from *alacer*
- Alea**, æ, *f.* a die, dice, gaming of all sorts, luck, hazard
- Ales**, itis, *c. g.* any great winged bird, a fowl. Jovis ales, an eagle; Palladis ales, an owl; Cytherea ales, a dove; Mala ales, bad luck; Secunda ales, good luck
- Alexander**, ri, *m.* Alexander the Great, son of Philip king of Macedon, a prince of an extraordinary spirit, and endowed with a form of body thereunto corresponding. He began his extraordinary career about the age of twenty, and in the space of twelve years conquered the greatest part of the known world. He received his education from Aristotle and Calisthenes, and greatly honoured learning and learned men. After he had conquered Babylon, he became haughty and supercilious and was much addicted to intemperance. Some say, that he died in a fit of drunkenness; others, that he was poisoned by some of his officers, in revenge for the death of many persons, whom he had wantonly caused to be murdered.
- Alexandria**, æ, *f.* Alexandria, a city in Egypt, near the Nile, now called Scandaria, and another in Syria or Cilicia, now Scanderoon

Aliàs, *adv.* at another time, in another manner; from *alius*
Alibi, *adv.* elsewhere, with another person, in another place; from *alius*
Alienigēna, *a*, *c. g.* a stranger, a foreigner, an alien; of *alienus* and *gigno*
Aliēno, *āre*, *avi*, *atum*, *v. a.* to alienate, to estrange, to discard; from *alius*
Aliēnus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* another man's, of another country, foreign; from *alius*
Alimētum, *i*, *n.* nourishment, sustenance, food; from *alo*
Aliò, *adv.* to another place; from *alius*
Aliòqui or **Alioquin**, *conj.* otherwise, else, if not; of *aliò* and *quin*
Aliquādiu, *adv.* for some time, a good while; of *alius* and *quādiu*
Aliquando, *adv.* at some time, sometimes, at last, formerly, hereafter; of *alius* and *quando*
Aliquantò or **Aliquantum**, *adv.* somewhat a little; of *alius* and *quantus*
Aliquis, *aliqua*, *aliquid* or *aliquid*, *comp.* pron. some, somebody, something; of *alius* and *quis*
Aliquot, *adj. plur. indec.* some, several, a few; of *alius* and *quot*
Aliquoties or **Aliquotiens**, *adv.* several times, divers times; from *aliquot*
Alter, *adv.* in another manner, otherwise, else; from *alius*
Alius, *a*, *ud*, *adj. gen. alius*, *dat. alii*, like the pronoun *ille*; other, another, different
Allia, *a*, *f.* *Allia*, a river in Italy, near which the Romans were defeated by the Gauls with immense slaughter. The day, on which this happened, was ordered to be placed in their calendar amongst the unlucky days, and to be called dies *Alpiensis*
Allātus, *a*, *um*, brought, reported, told; perf. part. of *affero*
Allicio, *ere*, *lexi* & *licui*, *lectum*, *v. a.* to wheedle, to allure, to entice, to draw on; of *ad* and *lacio*
Alligo, *āre*, *avi*, *atum*, *v. a.* to bind, to tie, to fasten unto, to entangle, to impeach; of *ad* and *ligo*
Aliòquor, *qui*, *locūtus* or *loquutus*, *v. d.* to speak to, to salute; of *ad* and *loquor*
Alò, *ēre*, *ui*, *altum* or *alitum*, *v. a.* to nourish, to feed, to bring up
Alpes, *ium*, *plur. f.* the Alps, a range of high mountains, which separate Italy from France and Germany
Altare, *is*, *n.* an altar
Altè, *adv.* on high, highly, deeply, far off; *adūs*, *altissimè*; from *altus*

Alter, *ēra*, *ērum*, *adj. gen. alterius*, *dat. alteri*, like the pronoun *ille*; another, one of two, different
Altercor, *āri*, *atus*, *v. d.* to reason, to debate, to scold, to quarrel; from *alter*
Altitudo, *inis*, *f.* height or depth, loftiness; from *altus*
Altiusculus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* somewhat high; from *altus*
Altus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* high, deep, lofty, exalted; *ior*, *issimus*. *Altus* is likewise the perf. part. of *alo*
Altum, *i*, *n.* the main, the sea, heaven
Alveus, *i*, *m.* the channel of a river, a conduit pipe, the hold of a ship, the belly of any thing, a chess board
Alvus, *i*, *f.* and sometimes *m.* the belly the paunch, the stomach; also the excrements
Am, an inseparable preposition, only used in composition with other words, signifying around or about; as *ambio*, to surround
Amābilis, *is*, *e*, *adj.* amiable, lovely, friendly; from *amo*
Amans, *tis*, *c. g.* a lover, a sweetheart, a gallant; also a mistress
Amans, *tis*, *adj.* studious, desirous, also pres. part. of *amo*
Ambio, *ire*, *ivi* and *ii*, *itum*, *v. a.* to go round, to encompass, to solicit; of *am* and *eo*
Ambitio, *ōnis*, *f.* a going about, a suing or canvassing for favour, ambition, vain glory; from *ambio*
Ambo, *a*, *o*, (*adj. plur. declined in the same manner as duo*) both
Ambulatio, *ōnis*, *f.* a walking, a walk, a place to walk in; from *ambulo*
Ambulo, *āre*, *avi*, *atum*, *v. n.* to walk, to go a foot pace step by step
Ambustus, *i*, *m.* *Ambustus*, a man's name
Amens, *amentis*, *adj.* foolish, silly, out of his wits; of *a* and *mens*
Amentum, *i*, *n.* a thong, a strap or lash to hold a spear, javelin, &c. by
Amicè, *adv.* in a friendly manner; *iūs*, *issimè*; from *amicus*
Amicio, *ire*, *ui* and *ivi*, *ctum*, *v. a.* to put on a garment, to cover, to wrap up
Amicitia, *a*, *f.* friendship, kindness, amity, alliance; from *amicus*
Anictus, *a*, *um*, clothed; perf. part. of *amicio*
Amictus, *ūs*, *m.* a garment, apparel, attire; from *amicio*
Amicus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* friendly, kind, agreeable, acceptable; from *amo*

ANO

Amicus, i, m. a friend, a confidant, a patron; from amo
Amilcar, āris, n. Amilcar, a celebrated Carthaginian general, the father of Annibal
Amitto, ēre, si, ssum, v. a. to send away, to dismiss, to let go, to lose; of a and mitto
Amnis, is, m. or f. a river, a stream, a flood, the sea
Anio, ā, ē, avi, atum, v. a. to love, to delight
Amœnus, a, um, adj. pleasant to the sight, agreeable, delightful, possessed of rural beauty
Amor, ōris, m. love, lust, the object beloved
Amōveo, ēre, vi, tum, v. a. to remove, to lay aside, to displace; of a and moveo
Amplē, adv. amply, largely, richly; from amplus
Amplector, ti, xus, v. d. to surround or incircle, to embrace, to make much of; of am and plecto
Amplūdo, inis, f. bulk, size, extent, greatness, honour, dignity; from amplus
Amplius, adv. more, upwards of, moreover, nay more than that. Amplius, was also a law term in the Roman courts, when the cause was adjourned from some difficulty having arisen; from amplius
Amplus, a, um, adj. large, ample, great, extensive, noble; for, issimus
Amputo, āre, avi, atum, v. a. to cut off, to prune; of am and puto
Amulius, ii, m. Amulius, the brother of Numitor, the 15th king of Latium, in a direct line from Æneas, whom he slew that he might get possession of his kingdom. He was the uncle of Romulus and Remus
An, adv. or conj. whether? or, or else.
An est? is it he? nescio ad is sit, I know not whether it be he; nescio an abierit, I know not whether he be gone or not; hocce agis an non? do you mind me or not?
Anceps, ancipitis, adj. double, sharp on both sides, two edged, doubtful, uncertain
Ancile, is, n. and Ancilium, i. n. a sacred shield or buckler, which was used only by the priests of Mars, upon certain solemn occasions. This rite was instituted by Numa Pompilius, and with these shields it was supposed, that the prosperity of the empire was closely connected
Ancilla, æ, f. a maid servant, a waiting woman

ANN

Ancus, i, m. Ancus Ancus Martius was the fourth king of Rome
Ango, ere, xi, —, v. a. to strangle, to choke, to vex
Anguis, is, m. & f. a serpent
Angulus, i, m. a corner or nook, an angle
Angustia, æ, f. narrowness, straitness, poverty; plur. angustiarum, a defile, a place difficult to be passed; from angustus
Angustus, a, um, adj. narrow, strait, scanty, pinching, poor, slender; from angustus
Anima, æ, f. a breeze or wind, the air, the vital air or breath, life; dat. and abla. plur. animabus. Homo est compositus ex anima et corpore, man is composed of soul and body. Anima and animus, though frequently confounded, have significations materially different. Anima signifies the principle of life; that, by which animate is distinguished from inanimate creatures; while animus denotes the rational soul; that which gives man his superiority in the scale of living beings
Animadverto, ēre, ti, sum, v. a. to observe, to attend to, to notice, to examine, to consider; also, to punish; as animadvertere in aliquem, to punish any one
Animal, ālis, n. a living creature, a man, bird, beast, fish, an animal
Animus, i, m. the rational part of man, the soul, the mind. Sec Anima
Anio, ōnis, m. Anio, a river in Italy
Annalis, is, e, adj. of or belonging to a year; from annus
Annibal, is, m. Annibal, the son of Amilcar, a most celebrated general of the Carthaginian army, whom, when a boy, his father made swear eternal enmity to Rome. He was a most inveterate foe to the Romans, and being possessed of vast military talents, contrived to defeat them in many battles. At last, however, being subdued by Scipio Africanus, he fled to Bithynia and ended his life by poison
Anniversarius, a, um, adj. that which takes place once in the year; from annus
Annōna, æ, f. properly the year's increase from one's land, provisions chiefly of corn, all sorts of victuals
Annulus, i, m. a ring, any thing like a ring; from annus
Annuo, ēre, ui, utum, v. n. to nod, to promise, to grant; of ad and nuo
Annus, i, m. properly a circle, whence annulus, a ring, a year, a circle

- Annus**, a, um, *adj.* annual, that which continues a whole year; from annus
- Anser**, ĕris, m. a goose or gander
- Ante**, *præp.* cum accus. before. Eum ante me diligo, I love him more than myself; ante alios fortunatus, fortunate above others; mihi ante alios iuit carus, he was dear to me above others. Ante is often used as an adverb; as, multo antè, long before
- Antea**, *adv.* before that, formerly, at a time prior to the present; of ante and ea, accus. plur. neut. of is
- Antecedere**, ĕre, ssi, ssum, v. n. to go before, to excel; of ante and cedo
- Anteo**, ĭre, ĭvi, ĭtum, v. n. to go before, to outgo, to excel, to surpass; of ante and eo
- Antepōno**, ĕre, antepōsui, antepōsitum, v. n. to set before, to prefer; of ante and pono
- Antequam** or **Anteaquam**, *adv.* before that, ere that. Antequam is sometimes elegantly disjoined; as, Achæi non antea ausi capessere bellum, quam revertissent legati, the Achæans did not dare to commence war, before the ambassadors had returned; of ante and quam
- Antidōtum**, i, m. a preservation against poison, an antidote
- Antigonus**, i, m. Antigonus, a general in the service of Alexander
- Antiochus**, i, m. Antiochus, a king of Syria
- Antipater**, ri, m. Antipater, one of Alexander's generals and successors. There were, likewise, several others of the same name
- Antiquus**, a, um, *adj.* ancient, worthy, respectable; from ante
- Antistes**, ĭtis, c. g. a chief priest, a great lawyer, a priestess
- Antonius**, ii, m. Anthony, the name of some celebrated Romans, particularly of one, who was the fomentor of the civil war, and whom the senate, by the persuasion of Cicero, voted to be an enemy to the commonwealth. When he arrived in Egypt, after the battle of Philippi, where he vanquished the forces of Brutus, he divorced his wife Octavia, in order that he might marry Cleopatra queen of Egypt. Octavius resenting this indignity to his sister, made war upon him, and defeated him in a sea fight at Actium, forced him to flee to Alexandria, where finding himself closely besieged, he in despair fell upon his own sword
- Anus**, ūs, *f.* an old woman
- Anxius**, a, um, *adj.* thoughtful, sorrowful, troubled in mind, anxious; from ango
- Apenninus**, a, um, (mons being understood) the Apennines, a ridge of high mountains, parting Italy through the middle of the whole length of it, from the Alps, almost betwixt the upper and the lower, i. e. the Tyrrhenian or Tuscan and the Adriatic seas. The top of the Apennines is now called Monte Fiscello
- Aper**, apri, m. a boar, a wild boar, a brawn
- Aperio**, ĭre, ui, tum, v. a. to open, to lay open, to discover, to uncover, to make bare; of ad and pario
- Apertè**, *adv.* plainly, clearly, manifestly openly; iūs, issimè; from apertus
- Apertus**, a, um, *adj.* wide open, clear, serene; a'so, *perf. part.* of aperio
- Apollo**, inis, m. Apollo. The son of Jupiter and Latona, born in the isle of Delos, at the same birth with Diana, who is also called Iphæbe, as he Phæbus. He was accounted the god of physic, music, poetry and divination. He had a famous temple and oracle at Delphi
- Apollonia**, æ, *f.* Apollonia, a city in the island of Rhodes
- Apollonius**, i, m. Apollonius, a celebrated teacher of eloquence at Rhodes
- Appārātus**, ūs, m. a preparing, equipage, splendour, furniture; from apparō
- Appāreo**, ĕre, ui, ĭtum, v. n. to appear, to be evident; of ad and pareo
- Appāritor**, ōris, m. a sergeant, marshal, beadle, &c. any inferior officer who waits upon a superior magistrate; from appareo
- Apparo**, āre, avi, atum, v. a. to prepare with care, to provide; of ad and paro
- Appellatio**, ōnis, *f.* a naming, a term or title, an appeal from an inferior to a superior court; from appello
- Appello**, āre, avi, atum, v. a. to call, to name, to address, to accuse, to appeal
- Appello**, ĕre, appuli, appulsum, v. a. to drive, to bring to land, to force; of ad and pello, ĕre
- Appendo**, ĕre, i, sum, v. a. to hang by, to weigh out, to pay; of ad and pendo
- Appeto**, ĕre, ĭvi, ĭtum, v. a. to desire eagerly, to catch at, to try, to get hold of, to attack; of ad and peto
- Appius**, i, m. Appius, the name of many celebrated Romans
- Appius**, a, um, *adj.* Appian, of or belonging to the family of Appius. Appia via,

- the *Appian way*, a road made and paved with stones, by *Appius Claudius* the consul, from whom it received its name. It extended from Rome by *Capua* to *Brundisium*, and is in length three hundred miles
- Applaudo**, ēre, si, sum, v. n. to strike on the ground with one's feet, to applaud, to clap hands; of *ad* and *plaudo*
- Applico**, are, ui and avi, itum and atum, v. a. to apply, to set or lay one thing near to another, to direct; of *ad* and *plico*
- Appono**, ēre, sui, situm, v. a. to place near, to lay upon or nigh to, to reckon; of *ad* and *pono*
- Apprehendo**, ēre, i, sum, v. a. to apprehend, to lay hold of; also to learn, to understand; of *ad* and *prehendo*
- Apporto**, āre, avi, atum, v. a. to bring or carry to, to bring news or tidings; of *ad* and *porto*
- Apprimo**, ēre, pressi, pressum, v. a. to press to, to squeeze hard; of *ad* and *premo*
- Approbo**, āre, avi, atum, v. a. to approve, to allow; of *ad* and *probo*
- Appropinquo**, āre, avi, atum, v. a. to approach, to come nigh, to draw near; of *ad* and *propinquo*
- Aprilis**, is, m. *April*, the month so called
- Aptē**, adv. fitly, agreeably, suitably; iūs issimē; from *aptus*
- Aptus**, a, um, adj. fit, meet, apt; ior, issimus
- Apud**, præp. cum accus. at, close by, nigh before, among
- Apulia**, æ, f. *Apulia*, a country in Italy, near the *Adriatic Sea*, between *Damnia* and *Calabria*. It is now called *Uglia*
- Aqua**, æ, f. water, rain. *Aqua intercus*, the dropsy
- Aquila**, æ, f. an eagle, a Roman ensign or banner
- Aquilifer**, ēri, the standard bearer amongst the Romans, who had as his ensign, the figure of an eagle; of *aquila* and *fero*
- Ara**, æ, f. an altar, a refuge, a sanctuary, a southern constellation near the *Scorpion*
- Arbiter**, tri, m. an arbitrator, an umpire, a judge
- Arbitrium**, i, n. an award, judgment, will, pleasure, the office of an arbitrator; from *arbitror*
- Arbitror**, āri, atus, v. d. to think, to judge, to arbitrate; from *arbitr*
- Arbor** or **Arbos**, ōris, f. a tree, the mast of a ship; also, the wood of a tree
- Arca**, æ, f. a chest, a coffer, a coffin
- Arceo**, ēre, ui, —, v. a. to hinder, to drive away, to restrain
- Arcesso** or **Accerso**, ēre, iui, itum, v. a. to send for, to fetch, to summon to a court of justice
- Archimēdes**, is, m. *Archimedes*, a famous geometrician and astronomer of *Syracuse*, who when that city was besieged by the Romans, for some time baffled their efforts, by means of the machines which he invented. *Marcellus* the consul so greatly admired his talents, that when the city was at last taken, and a general massacre of the inhabitants about to take place, he gave orders, that *Archimedes* should be preserved. He was killed, however, by a soldier, whilst intent in describing some mathematical figures on the ground, and entirely ignorant of the capture of the city
- Architectus**, i, m. an architect. a master builder, the deviser or inventor of any thing
- Arctē**, iūs, issimē, adv. straightly, clearly, stiffly; from *arctus*
- Arctus**, a, um, adj. close, tight, fast, stingy; ior, issimus
- Arcus**, ūs, m. a vault of a roof or arch in a building, a bow; dat. and abla. plur. *arcibus*
- Ardea**, æ, f. *Ardea*, a city in Italy
- Ardens**, tis, adj. or pres. part. of *ardeo*; burning hot, as with a fever, love, desire, &c. sprightly, rough, boisterous
- Ardeo**, ēre, si, sum, v. n. to burn, to be on fire, to be inflamed, to desire eagerly
- Ardor**, ōris, m. burning heat, fervour, rage; from *ardeo*
- Arena**, æ, f. sand, a shore, land or haven, the amphitheatre, where prizes were fought for by sword players, because strewed with sand to absorb the blood; from *areo*
- Arco**, ēre, ui, —, v. n. to be dry
- Argentæus**, a, um, adj. made of silver, bright as silver; from *argentum*
- Argentum**, i, n. silver, coin or money, made thereof
- Argentaria**, æ, f. (*mensa* or *taberna* being understood) a banker's table or shop, a silver mine; from *argentum*
- Argentarius**, a, um, adj. belonging to silver or money; from *argentum*
- Argivi**, orum, plur. m. inhabitants of *Argos*, Grecians; from *Argos*

Argos, eos, n. and **Argi**, orum, m. *Argos*, a renowned city of *Peloponnesus*, whose tutelar goddess was *Juno*, formerly famous for its breed of horses

Arguo, ère, ui, ùtum, v. a. to argue, to prove, to shew, to accuse, to reprove

Aridus, a, um, adj. dry, parched, lean, meagre, barren; from *areo*

Arma, orum, plur. n. arms, all kind of armour, the instruments or tools of any art

Armamentarium, i, n. an armament, all kind of furniture for war, an arsenal, a magazine; from *arma*

Armenia, æ, f. *Armenia*, a country in *Asia*, now called *Turcomania*. It is divided into two parts, viz. *Major* and *Minor*. The former of these is bounded on the north by *Iberia*, on the east by the *Hircanian Sea*, on the south by *Mesopotamia*, and on the west by *Cappadocia*. *Armenia Minor* hath on the north and west a part of *Cappadocia*, on the east *Euphrates*, and on the south *Mount Taurus*

Armilla, æ, f. a bracelet, a jewel worn on the arm or wrist

Armo, Ære, avi, atum, v. a. to arm, to raise or stir up to arms, to furnish, to provide

Aro, Ære, avi, atum, v. a. to plough, to till ground to reap, to gather

Arpinum, i, n. *Arpinum*, an ancient town of the *Volsci* in *Italy*, famous for being the birth place of *Carius Marius* and *Cicero*. It is now called *Arpino*

Arripio, ripère, ripui, reptum, v. a. to seize, to take by force, to snatch, to arrest; of *ad* and *rapio*

Ars, artis, f. art, a faculty, a talent, skill, cunning, a trade

Artaxerxes, is, m. *Artaxerxes*, the name of two kings in the first *Persian empire*, the first called *Longimanus* and *Ahasuerus*; the latter *Mnemon*, the son of *Darius*

Artifex, icis, c. g. an artist, a maker, a workman, an author, an artificer, a craftsman, a contriver; of *ars* and *facio*

Artus, ùs, m. a joint, the limbs, dat. and abla. plur. *artibus*

Aruns, Aruntis, m. *Aruns*, the son of *Tarquin the Proud*, who was killed in a combat with *Brutus* the first consul. *Brutus* was likewise slain at the same time

Aruspex. See *Haruspex*

Arx, arcis, f. the top, peak or ridge of

any thing, as of a rock, hill or mountain, &c. a fort, a castle, a citadel

As, assis, n. a pound, or anything which can be divided into 12 parts; the name of a Roman coin, of which 10 made a denier, about a cent and a half of our money

Ascendo, ère, i, sum, v. a. to ascend, to climb, to mount; of *ad* and *scando*

Ascribo, ère, psi, ptum, v. a. to write unto, to enrol, to register, to impute, to assign; of *ad* and *scribo*

Asdrubal, àlis, m. *Asdrubal*, a Carthaginian nobleman, who, upon the surrender of *Carthage*, in the third *Punic war*, cast himself, wife and children into the flames

Asia, æ, f. *Asia*, one of the three parts of the old world, bounded north by the *Frozen Ocean*, east by the *Pacific Ocean*, and *Bhering's Straits*, south by the *Indian Ocean*, and West by *Europe* and the *Red Sea*. Though *Europe* has long been superior to the other quarters of the globe, in the arts and sciences, in commerce, civilization, and purity of religion, yet *Asia* will ever be an interesting part of the world from her extent of territory, excellence of climate, fertility of soil, fragrance, of her plants, richness of her mines, and splendour of her gems. Here the first man was created, here the ark rested after the general deluge, and from hence emigrations have peopled the other quarters of the earth. Here, too, the blessed *JESUS* was born, and made an atonement for the sins of the world, and from hence his apostles and missionaries have diffused his glorious gospel throughout the world. It is 5337 miles in length and 5230 in breadth

Asiaticus, i, m. *Asiaticus*, a surname conferred upon *Lucius Scipio*, on account of the victories which he had obtained in that quarter of the world

Asiaticus, a, um, adj. pertaining to *Asia*

Asper, Èra, Èrum, adj. rough, uneven, harsh, stubborn, grating; of *ior*, *errimus*

Aspèritas, àtis, f. roughness, unevenness, austerity; from *asper*

Aspernor, àri, atus, v. d. to despise, to scorn, to disdain, to refuse; of *ad* and *sperno*

Aspèro, Ære, avi, atum, v. a. to make rough or uneven, to anger, to aggravate; from *asper*

Aspicio, ère, exi, ectum, v. a. to look at, to behold, to spy; of *ad* and *specio*

Aspis, *Idis*, *f.* a venomous serpent called an asp

Assēcutus, having overtaken; *perf. part.* *f.* **assequor**

Assentatio, *ōnis*, *f.* flattering, soothing also, assent, compliance; from **assentor**

Assentor, *ārī*, *atus*, *v. d.* to flatter, to cajole, to comply with and humour one

Assēquor, *quī*, *quutus* or *cutus*, *v. d.* to overtake, to obtain, to follow; of *ad* and *sequor*

Assi:leo, *ēre*, *sēdi*, *sessum*, *v. n.* to sit by or near, to attend; of *ad* and *sedeo*

Assigno, *āre*, *avi*, *atum*, *v. a.* to assign, to depute, to attribute; also to subscribe; of *ad* and *signo*

Assimūlo, *āre*, *avi*, *atum*, *v. a.* to pretend, to counterfeit, to resemble, to compare; of *ad* and *imulo*

Assuefācio, *ēre*, *feci*, *factum*, *v. a.* to accustom, to inure; of *assuesco* and *facio*

Assuesco, *ēre*, *ēvi*, *ētum*, *v. n.* to accustom, to be accustomed or used to a thing. Also, *act.* to acquaint

Assumo, *ēre*, *psi*, *ptum*, *v. a.* to take, to adjoin or add to one, to assume too much; of *ad* and *sumo*

Assurgo, *ēre*, *assurrexi*, *assurrectum*, *v. n.* to rise up, to ascend or be in height, to grow up, to increase; of *ad* and *surgo*

Asto, *āre*, *iti*, *itum*, *v. n.* to stand, to stand by, to be present, to attend or wait upon; of *ad* and *sto*

Astutia, *æ*, *f.* craftiness, cunning; from *astus*

Astus, *ūs*, *m.* craft, subtlety, policy

Asylum, *i*, *n.* a sanctuary, a place of refuge for offenders to fly to, an asylum

At, *conj.* but, however, nevertheless. It is often joined with *enim*, *tamen*, &c. as *atenim*, *attamen*, but

Athēnæ, *arum*, *f. plur.* Athens, a city of Greece, between Macedonia and Achaia, on the sea coast, called afterwards Attica. The city and university of Athens were more distinguished for learning than any other place in the ancient world. Its present name is *Serines*

Athenienses, *ium*, *m. plur.* the Athenians; from *Athenæ*

Athēsis, *is*, *m.* Athesis, a river in Italy, now called the *Adige*

Atilius, *i*, *m.* Atilius, the name of a noble Roman called Atilius Regulus. See *Regulus*

Atque, *conj.* and, also, as

Atqui, *conj.* or *adv.* but, yet, however

Atrox, *ōcis*, *adj.* cruel, wicked, resolute fierce - *ior*, *issinus*

Atrium, *i*, *n.* a court yard, a hall, a place where they used to dine and keep their table plate and furniture, as also the statues of their ancestors

Attalus, *i*, *m.* Attalus, the name of three kings of Pergamus in Asia, all of whom were greatly attached to the interest of Rome

Attendo, *ēre*, *di*, *sum* or *tum*, *v. a.* to bend the mind to, to attend to; of *ad* and *tendo*

Attentē, *adv.* attentively, diligently, cheerfully; from *attentus*

Attentus, *a*, *um*, held, detained, *perf. part.* of *attendo*; also, *adj.* attentive, mindful, diligent

Attingo, *ēre*, *attigi*, *attactum*, *v. a.* to touch gently, to treat of, to arrive at; of *ad* and *tango*

Attono, *āre*, *ui*, *itum*, *v. a.* to astonish, to amaze, to affright; of *ad* and *tono*

Attraho, *ēre*, *xi*, *cium*, *v. a.* to draw to one, to entice, to allure; of *ad* and *traho*

Attuli, I have brought, *indic. perf.* of *affero*

Avaritia, *æ*, *f.* avarice, greediness; from

avarus

Avarus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* greedy, covetous

Auctor, *oris*, *c. g.* properly an increaser or enlarger, an author, an adviser; from *augeo*

Auctōritas, *ātis*, *f.* authority, reputation, power, a testimony quoted from an author; from *auctor*

Auctus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* increased, augmented, improved; also *perf. part.* of *augeo*

Auctus, *ūs*, *m.* increase, augmentation, growth; from *augeo*

Aucupium, *i*, *n.* birding or fowling, the fowls caught, an earnest desire or endeavour, an enticement

Audacia, *æ*, *f.* audacity, presumption, impudence; from *audax*

Audaciter, *adv.* boldly, confidently, rashly; *iūs*, *issimē*; from *audax*

Audax, *ācis*, *adj.* bold daring, audacious; *ior*, *issimus*

Audeo, *ēre*, *ausus*, *v. neut. pass.* to dare, to presume, to adventure

Audio, *īre*, *īvi*, *itum*, *va.* to hear, to give ear, to listen

Ave, *v. def.* Ave, *aveto*, *plur.* *avete*, *ave* *tote*, *infin.* *avēre*, all hail, God save you

Avello, *ēre*, *i*, *avulsi*, *avulsum*, *v. a.* to pull or drag away, to part or keep asunder

Aventinus, *i, m.* *Mount Aventine, one of the seven hills, on which ancient Rome was built*

Aveo, *ere, —, v. n.* *to desire, to covet, to wish, to be glad*

Aversor, *ari, atus, v. d.* *to turn from one and look another way, to disregard, to slight, to disdain; from avert*

Averto, *ere, ti, sum, v. a.* *to turn or drive away, to beat back, to pervert, to embezzle; cf a and verto*

Aufero, *auferre, abstuli, ablatum, v. a.* *to take or carry away, to hinder, to plunder to rob; of ab and fero*

Aufugio, *ere, gi, itum, v. a.* *to run away, to fly from, to shun; of ab and fugio*

Augeo, *ere, xi, ctum, v. a.* *to increase, to augment, to advance, to make greater*

Augur, *uris, c. g.* *an augur, a soothsayer, one who pretends to foretell future events by the flying, singing or feeding of birds, &c.; of avis and garrus*

Augurium, *i, n.* *divination or soothsaying, by the flight or singing of birds, &c. a foretoken, a prediction, a conjecture; from augur*

Augustus, *a, um, adj.* *venerable, imperial, august, noble, magnificent*

Augustus, *i, m.* *the sixth month (August) called Sextilis, till, in honour of Augustus, its name was changed for his, as had been done in respect to the month formerly called Quintilius (now July) in honour of his father Julius*

Augustus, *i, m.* *Augustus, the second emperor of Rome, grandson to the sister of Julius Cæsar*

Avidè, *adv.* *eagerly, greedily, earnestly; ius, issimè; from avidus*

Avidus, *a, um, adj.* *greedy, avaricious, hungry, covetous; ior, issimus*

Avis, *is, f.* *a bird, a fowl, luck*

Aula, *æ, f.* *a fore court or entry of an house, an hall*

Aulam, *i, n.* *a piece of hanging, a curtain as in the theatre, tapestry*

Aulus, *i, m.* *Aulus, the name of several celebrated Romans*

Avoco, *are, avi, atum, v. a.* *to call off, to lead aside, to withdraw; of a and voco*

Auratus, *a, um, adj.* *gilt or gilded, covered with gold; from aurum*

Aureus, *a, um, adj.* *golden, made of gold, precious; from aurum*

Auris, *is, f.* *an ear, hearing*

Aurum, *i, n.* *gold, money, plate, any thing made of gold*

Ausim, *is, it, plur. ausint, v. def.* *I dare, I durst; from audio*

Auspex, *icis, m.* *a soothsayer or diviner, from observing what birds do; of avis and specio*

Auspicium, *i, n.* *a consulting the auspices, a sign or token of the event of things showed by the flying or other actions of birds; from auspex*

Ausus, *a, um, having dared; perf. part. of audio*

Aut, *conj. or, or else.* *When aut is repeated in the same sentence, the first aut is translated either, the second or; as aut legit aut scribit, he either reads or writes*

Autem, *conj. but.* *It never stands first in a sentence, but has always a word or two going before it*

Avulsus, *a, um, torn away; perf. part. of avello*

Avunculus, *i, m.* *the mother's brother or uncle on the mother's side*

Avus, *i, m.* *a grandfather*

Auxi, *i have increased; indic. perf. of augeo*

Auxilior, *ari, atus, v. d.* *to help, to aid, to assist; from auxilium*

Auxilium, *i, n.* *assistance, help, aid, succour*

B

BACULUM, *i, n.* *and Baculus, i, m.* *a staff, stick or cudgel, a walking staff*

Bagrada, *æ, f.* *Bagrada, a river in Africa*

Balista, *æ, f.* *or rather Ballista, æ, a warlike engine contrived to throw or shoot stones or darts, a crossbow or sling*

Balneum, *i, n.* *a bath, a bagnio, a washing place*

Barba, *æ, f.* *a beard*

Barbârus, *a, um, adj.* *barbarous, rude, foreign, cruel*

Barbârus, *i, m.* *a barbarian. In ancient times the Greeks and Romans were accustomed to account all nations as barbarians except themselves*

Beatus, *a, um, adj.* *blessed, happy, prosperous, ior, issimus. Likewise perf. pert. of beo*

Bellicosus, *a, um, adj.* *of or pertaining to war, warlike; from bellum*

Bellicum, *i, n.* *a trumpet. Bellicum cænere, to sound an alarm*

Bellicus, *a, um, adj.* *pertaining to war, warlike; from bellum*

BLA

Bello, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to war, to make war. to fight; from bellum
Belua, a, *f.* a great beast, a wild beast, a great fish
Bellum, i, *n.* war, a battle
Benē, *adv.* well, rightly, happily; *comp.* meliūs, *superla.* optimē
Bēnēfācio, ēre, feci, factum, *v. a.* to do good, to do well, to benefit. In the *pass.* benefico, fieri. factus, which is often used impersonally; as benefit mihi, I am benefitted
Beneficium, i, *n.* a benefit, good turn, courtesy, kindness or obligation, also promotion; from benefacio
Bēnēvōlens, entis, *adj.* benevolent, wishing well, friendly; of bene and volo
Bēnēvōlertia, *f.* benevolence, good will; from benevolus
Bēnēvōlus, a, um, *adj.* benevolent, wishing well, favourable; entior, entissimus; of bene and volo
Bēnignē, *adv.* bountifully, liberally, kindly, graciously; from benignus
Bēnignitas, ātis, *f.* courtesy, goodness, bounty, kindness; from benignus
Benignus, a, um, *adj.* kind, liberal, abundant, fertile; ior, issimus
Beo, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to bless, to make happy, to regale
Bibo, ēre, i, itum, *v. a.* to drink, to imbibe, to hearken
Bibulus, i, *m.* Bibulus, a consul joined with Cæsar; but he acted not at all, except in protesting against the acts of his colleague, whence any thing which was transacted that year, was said to be done Julio & Cæsare consulibus, by way of jest for Cæsare & bibulo
Biduom, i, *n.* the space of two days; of bis and dies
Biui, æ, a, *adj.* two by two, two or double. We have also Binus, a, um, in the singular
Bis, *adv.* twice, double; in composition contracted, into bi, thus Bicolor, ōris, *adj.* of two colours, &c.
Bithynia, æ, *f.* Bithynia, a country of Asia Minor, next to Troas on the Euxine sea, supposed to have been planted by the Thracians, whence Xenophon calls it Thracia Asiatica. It is now, by some called Bursia; by others Bescangial, and by the Turks Osmanili
Bithynii, orum, *plur. m.* the Bithynians; from Bithynia
Blanditiæ, ærum, *plur. f.* fair words, compliments, courtship, flattery; from blandus

BRU

Blandus, a, um, *adj.* kind, soothing, pleasing, courteous; ior, issimus
Blosius, i, *m.* Blosius, a man's name
Bocchus, i, *m.* Bocchus, a king of Mauritania, and ally of the Romans, who delivered Jugurtha in fetters to Sylla
Bona, ōrum, *n. plur.* goods, effects, moveables; from bonus
Bōnitas, ātis, *f.* goodness, either natural or moral, bounty, kindness; from bonus
Bonum, i, *n.* any good or blessing, virtue, any endowment or qualification of the mind
Bonus, a, um, *adj.* good, honest, happy; *compa.* melior, better, *superla.* optimus, best
Bos, bōvis, *c. g.* an ox or cow; *dat. and abla. plur.* bobus or bubus
Brachium, i, *n.* the arm. This word commonly denotes the whole arm from the shoulder to the hand, the part above the elbow, being, in that case, called lacertus. Brachium, as arm, in English is transferred to various things from resemblance, as the branch of a tree, a crab's claw, &c.
Brevi, *adv.* (tempore being understood) soon after, in a short time; from brevis
Brevis, is, e, *adj.* short, brief, small, little; ior, issimus
Brevitās, ātis, *f.* lowness, as of stature, shortness, brevity; from brevis
Breviter, *adv.* shortly, briefly, in a few words, in fine; from brevis; ior, issimus
Britannia, æ, *f.* the island of Great Britain
Britanni, orum, *m.* the British, the inhabitants of the island of Great Britain
Bruma, æ, *f.* the shortest day of the year, the winter solstice, winter
Brundisium, i, *n.* Brundisium, a maritime town in the kingdom of Naples, on the Adriatic Sea, famous for the Appian way being paved all along from Rome to that place
Brutus, i, *m.* Brutus, the name of a number of very remarkable persons at Rome, whereof was (1) Junius Brutus, who was the first consul, with his colleague Collatinus, after the expulsion of the kings, U. C. 266. (2) M. Junius Brutus, an eminent orator. (3) Domitius Junius Brutus, one of the conspirators against Julius Cæsar, who was slain by Anthony. Brutii, orum, *plur. m.* denotes the same family. There was also a people of this name who inhabited in

the extreme parts of Italy, over against Sicily in Calabria

Bubŭlus, a, um, *adj.* of or belonging to an ox or cow. *Caro bubula*, beef

Bulla, æ, *f.* a bubble of water when it rains or when the pot boils. A trinket of gold or silver, in the form of a heart or ball, and hollow within, worn at the breasts of children of rank till they were 17 years of age, and afterwards hung up as an offering to the household gods.

C

CADĀVER, ĕris, *n.* a carcase, a dead body
Cādo, ĕre, cĕcidi, cāsum, *v. n.* to fall, to slide, to tumble down, to chance or fall out

Cādūceator, ōris, *m.* an herald, sent to treat of peace, as the *ſezialis* did of war
Cādūceum, i, *n.* or *Caduſcus*, i, *m.* a staff or white wand, which heralds or ambassadors carried when they went to treat of peace, a rod with the figure of two snakes twisted round it. *Mercurij's wand*

Cæcilius, i, *m.* *Cæcilius*, the name of several eminent Romans

Cæcus, a, um, *adj.* blind, ſecret, cloſe, obſcure

Cædo, ĕre, cĕcidi, cæsum, *to beat, to ſtrike, to cut or kill*

Cædes, is, *f.* ſlaughter, harock, murder; from *cædo*

Cælum. *See* Cœlum

Cælius, i, *m.* *Cælius*, one of the ſeven hills, on which Rome ſtood. Its preſent name, is *Mons di Saint Giovanni*

Cæſar, āris, *m.* *Cæſar*, the ſurname of the *Julians* in Rome, *Julius Cæſar*, who was killed in the Senate houſe, was the firſt emperor, and all the ſucceeding emperors had the name of *Cæſar*, as a mark of honour and diſtinction

Cæſāries, ĕi, *f.* hair, a buſh of hair, a man's or a woman's head of hair

Cæſus, a, um, *adj.* ſlain; *perf. part.* of *cædo*

Cæter and **Cæterus**, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* the other, the reſt

Cæterum, *adv.* but, notwithstanding, nevertheless; from *cæter*

Caius, ii, *m.* *Caius*, a common prænomen among the Romans; *Caius* to the men, and *Caia* to the women; hence that cuſtom of the bride's ſaying, as ſoon as

ſhe came into her husband's houſe. *Ubi tu Caius, ego Caia*, where you are maſter, i will be miſtreſs

Calāmitas, ātis, *f.* properly a ſtorm of hail, which breaks the reeds or ſtalks of corn, a calamity, a miſfortune, a trouble, loſs; from *calanus*

Calāmus, i, *m.* a reed or ſtalk of corn, a pipe or flute; likewise an inſtrument for writing with

Calatinus, i, *m.* *Calatinus*, the name of one of the Roman conſuls

Calceo, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to put on ſhoes, to ſhoe; from *calceus*

Calceus, i, *m.* a ſhoe, or any thing worn on the feet; from *calx*

Calcar, āris, *n.* a ſpur; from *calx*

Calendæ or **Kalendæ**, *f. plur.* the name of the firſt day of every Roman month. *Ad Græcas calendæ ſolvere*, to pay at the Greek calendæ, i. e. never, as the Greeks had no calendæ

The mode of reckoning time amongst the ancient Romans being ſomewhat intricate, and the knowledge of it eſſentially neceſſary to the underſtanding of the ancient classics, it has been deemed expedient to ſubjoin for the uſe of the learner, the following explanation of

THE DIVISION OF THE ROMAN MONTHS.

The Romans divided their months in to three parts, by *Kalends*, *Nones* and *Ides*. The firſt day of every month was called the *Kalends*; the fifth day the *Nones*; and the thirteenth the *Ides*; except in the months of *March*, *May*, *July* and *October*, in which the *Nones* fell upon the ſeventh, and the *Ides* upon the fifteenth.

In reckoning the days of their months, they counted backwards; thus, the 1st day of January was marked *Kalendis Januariis* or *Januarii*, or by contraction *Kal. Jan.* The laſt day of December was *pridie Kalendas Januarias* or *Januarii*, (ſcil. ante) viz. the day before that. The 30th of December was *tertio Kalendas Januarias* or *Januarii*, the 29th *quarto Kal. Jan.* the 28th *quinto Kal. Jan.* the 27th *sexto Kal. Jan.*, &c. till they came back to the 15th day, or to the *Ides*, which were marked *Idibus Decembris* or *Decembris*. The day before the *Ides* was *pridie Idus Decem*

bris, (scil. ante) the day before that tertio Id. Dec. And so back to the Nones, or the fifth day of the month, which was called Nonis Decembris or Decembris. The 3d day of December was tertio Non. Dec. and the day before that or the 2d of December was quarto Non. Jan. or ante diem tertiam Non. Dec. and so on through the rest of the year

In leap years, that is, when February has 29 days, which happens every fourth year, both the 24th and 25th days of that month, were marked sexto Kalendas Martii or Martias; and hence the leap year is called Bissextilis.

Junius Aprilis, Septemque, Novemque, tricenos,

Unum plus, reliqui, Febrius tenet octo viginti;

At si Bissextilis fuerit, superaditur unus.

Tu primam mensis lucem dic esse kalendas.

Sex Maius, nonas, October, Julius & Mars

Quatuor, at reliqui: dabit Idus qui libet octo.

Omnes post Idus lucas dic esse kalendas.

Nomen sortiri debent a mense sequenti

Thus the 14th day of April, June, September and October, was marked 14th Kal. of the following month. The 15th was 17th Kal. &c. The 14th of January, August, and December, 19th Kal. &c. So the 16th day of March, May, July and October, was marked 17th Kal. &c. and the 14th day of February, 16th Kal. Martii or Martias. The names of all the months are used as substantives or adjectives, except Aprilis, which is only used as a substantive

Caleo, ēre, ui, —, v. n. to be hot, to grow warm, to be in love, to grow earnest, to be new or fresh

Calesco, ēre, ui, —, v. incept. to wax hot or grow warm; from caleo

Calidē, adv. hotly, eagerly, iūs, issimē; from calidus

Calidus, a, um, adj. hot, warm, hasty, passionate; from caleo

Cālē, i. inis, f. darkness, obscurity, ignorance

Caleo, ēre, ui, —, v. n. to be hard, to be callous, to be cunning

Calliæ, adv. cunningly, craftily, shrewdly; iūs, issimē; from callidus

Callidus, a, um, adj. cunning, skilful, wily; ior, issimus; from calleo

Calpurnius, ii, m. Calpurnius, an eminent Roman, who saved the army, when in eminent danger, in consequence of the rashness of Attilius Collatinus

Calvitium, ii, n. baldness; from calvus

Calvus, a, um, adj. bare, bald, thin

Calx, calcis, f. a chalk stone, lime, mortar, cement. Calx viva, lime stone

Calx, calcis, m. & f. the heel, the end of a thing

Camillus, i, m. Camillus, the name of a celebrated Roman general

Campānia, æ, f. Campania, a campaign country in the kingdom of Naples, now called Terradi Lavoro. It was accounted the most pleasant and delightful country in Italy

Campana, æ, f. Campana, a giddy Roman lady, who was much more attentive to trinkets and gewgaws than to the education of her children

Campester or ris, ris, re, adj. of or belonging to a plain or field, champaign; from campus

Campus, i, m. a plain, an open field, a military camp

Candeo, ēre, ui, —, v. n. to be white, to shine, to glow like a coal, to be red hot

Candidatus, a, um, adj. clothed in white; from candidus

Candidatus, i, m. a candidate for any place of honour or profit, so called from the white garments he wore; from candidus

Candidus, a, um, adj. bright, fortunate, favourable, clear, white; from candeo

Caninius, ii, m. Caninius, the name of a Roman consul, who only continued in office for part of a day

Canis, is, c. g. a dog or bitch, a celestial sign, the dog star

Cannæ, arum, plur. f. Cannæ, a village in the kingdom of Naples, where forty thousand Romans were slain by the Carthaginians under Annibal

Cannensis, is, e, adj. pertaining to Cannæ

Cannenses, i, um, plur. m. the inhabitants of Cannæ; from Cannæ

Cannius, ii, m. Cannius, a noble Roman, who was the intimate friend of T. P. Atticus

Cano, canēre, cecinī, cantum, v. a. to sing harmoniously, to play upon a musical

- instrument.* Classicum canere, to sound an alarm; receptui canere, to sound a retreat
- Cantus, ūs, m. singing, a song, a tune; from cano
- Canusium, ii, n. Canosa, a town of Apulia, in the kingdom of Naples
- Capellus, i, m. and Capella, æ, f. a young goat or kid; from caper or capra
- Caper, ri, m. a he goat; also the smell of the arm holes
- Capiendus, a, um, to be taken; fut. part. pass. of capio
- Capesso, ěre, ivi, itum, v. a. to take, to take in hand, to receive. This verb frequently takes its meaning from the noun which follows it; as, capessere rempublicam, to take the management of state affairs; capessere pericula, to undergo dangers; capessere jussa, to execute orders, &c.
- Capillus, i, m. the hair of the head, the beard, hair in general
- Cāpio, ěre, cepi, captum, v. a. to take, to receive to contain. Capere locum castris, to select a place for a camp; capere honorem, to obtain honour. *With an accusative of a noun, it is often rendered by a verb of the same import as that of the noun; a, capere conjecturam, to guess; dolorem, to grieve; gaudium, to rejoice, &c.*
- Cāpitālis, is, e, adj. belonging to the head or life, capital, worthy of death, deadly, mortal; from caput
- Capitolium, ii, n. the capital, so called, because a human head was dug up on the spot on which it was built. The temple of Jupiter in Rome, a splendid building which stood on the Tarpeian rock
- Cappādoceſ, um, plur. m. the Cappadocians, the inhabitants of Cappadocia
- Cappādūcia, æ, f. Cappadocia, a large country in Asia Minor, situate on the Euxine Sea, famous for horses, mules, and slaves
- Capra, æ, f. a she goat, the name of a constellation, a fiery meteor; also the name of a place in Italy
- Capſīva, æ, f. a female captive, and Captivus, i, m. a male captive; properly Captivus, a, um, adj. captive, taken in war; from capio
- Capto, āre, avi, atum, v. a. to lie in wait, to trip up, to trick, to entrap, to allure; from capio
- Captus, a, um, deceived, taken by force, beguiled; perf. part. of capio
- Captus, ūs, m. a taking, a seizure, a seizing; from capio
- Capua, æ, f. Capua, an ancient city of Naples, now one of the chief cities of Terra di Lavoro
- Capŭlum, i, n. and us, i, m. a hilt, haff or handle; also a bier
- Caput, itis, n. the head, the sum or principal, the chapter of a book, the source of a fountain, the capital of a country, the principal or sum placed out at interest
- Carbo, ōnis, m. Carbo, the name of several Romans
- Carbo, ōnis, m. a dead coal, sometimes a burning coal
- Carbonārius, a, um, adj. pertaining to coals; from carbo. Also Carbonarius, i, m. a collier
- Carcer, ěris, m. a prison, a gaol, a hold, a goul bird, a barrier or starting place
- Careo, ěre, ui, cassus sum, itum and cassum, v. n. to want, to lack, to be free from
- Caritas, ātis, f. dearness, dearth, love, esteem; from carus
- Carmen, inis, n. a verse, a poem, a charm, an epitaph, a form of a sentence condemning to punishment
- Carnifex, icis, m. a hangman or executioner, a rogue a villain; of caro and facio
- Cāro, carnis, f. flesh in beasts, birds and fishes. The substance under the peel or rind in herbs and plants
- Carpentum, i, n. a chariot, a waggon, a coach
- Carpo, ěre, psi, ptum, v. a. to pluck, to gather, to pull, to tease. Carpere somnos, to sleep; iter, to go; oscula, to kiss
- Carthaginienses, ium, plur. m. the Carthaginians; from Carthago
- Carthago, inis, f. Carthage, once the most famous city in Africa, built by Queen Dido some time before Rome. It was a powerful and flourishing commonwealth, till at last, after a long contest with the Romans it was utterly subdued, in the third Punic war, by Scipio, who on that account, was called Africanus, and the city itself was razed to the ground by order of the Senate. It was situate about 10 miles from the modern Tunis
- Cārus, a, um, adj. dear, costly, precious; ior, issimus
- Casa, æ, f. a cottage, a cabin, a soldier's hut

CAT

Casilinum, i. n. *Casilinum*, a town of Campania seated upon the river Volturnus

Casilinates, um, plur. m. the inhabitants of *Casilinum*

Caspium mare, the Caspian sea. It hath no passage into any other sea; but is a lake of itself between Persia, Tartary, Muscovy and Georgia. It is said to be 600 miles in length, and 500 in breadth. It now goes by several names such as *Mer di sal*, *la mer di Baccii mer di Georgiam*, &c.

Cassis, is, m. a hunter's net, a tail, a cobweb

Cassis, idis, f. an helmet, an head piece, a sasade

Cassius, i, m. Cassius the name of several Romans. One of this name, was concerned in the assassination of *Julius Cæsar*

Castellum, i, n. a castle, a fort, a town or village; a pipe or conduit to convey water; from *castrum*

Castigo, âre, avi, atum, v. a. to chastise, to correct, to reprove

Castra, ðrum, n. plur. a camp. *Castra stativa*, a standing camp; *castra hiberna*, winter quarters; *castra æstiva*, a summercamp; *castra nautica*, a place where ships are laid up; *Castrum*, i, n. in the sing. a castle, a fortress, a citadel

Casus, ùs, m. a fall, a misfortune, a chance; from *cado*

Catellus, i, m. or *Catella*, æ, f. a little dog, a whelp, a puppy; from *Catulus*

Catēna, æ, f. a chain, a link, a pin or bracket of wood

Caterva, æ, f. a band of soldiers, a battalion, a crowd

Catilina, æ, m. *Catiline*, an infamous debauchee of Rome, whose plots against the commonwealth were defeated by the wisdom of *Cicero*. He was slain, when in the act of levying war against his country

Cato, ðnis, m. *Cato*, the surname of several Romans, whereof two were eminently remarkable. The former called *Cato Censorius*, for the strictness and dignity of his conduct in the censorship. He was 80 times accused and always acquitted with honour. The other, the great grand son of the former, called *Cato Uticensis*, because he madly committed suicide at *Utica*, on learning that *Cæsar* had conquered *Pompey*

CEL

Catulus, i, m. a whelp, the young of all beasts

Catullus, i, m. *Catullus*, a learned but a wanton poet. born at *Verona*, in the time of *Marius* and *Scylla*. *Catullus* was also the name of several other distinguished Romans

Cauda, æ, f. the tail of a bird. beast or fish, the rump

Caudinus, a, um, adj. pertaining to *Caudium*. *Caudinæ fauces* or *Caudinæ furculæ*, the passes of *Caudium*, where the Romans were sent under the yoke by the *Sabines*

Caudium, ii, n. *Caudium*, a town in Italy near *Beneventum*, now called *Arpaia*

Caudex. *icis*, m. *Caudex*, the surname of a Roman general

Cavea, æ, f. a cave, a den for beasts, a cage or coop for birds, a scaffold, a place in the theatre like a cockpit

Caveo, ère, i, cautum, v. a. & n. to beware, to take care, to guard against, to prevent, to shun, to avoid

Causa, æ, f. a cause, a reason, a design, a process at law

Causor, âri, atus, v. d. to pretend, to plead in way of excuse; from *causa*

Cautus, a, um, adj. wary, provident, artful, safe, secure; *ior*, *issimus*; from *caveo*

Cavus, a, um, adj. hollow, full of holes as a pumice

Cecidi, I have fallen; *indic. perf. of cado*

Cecidi, I have killed; *indic. perf. of cædo*

Cecini, I have sung; *indic. perf. of cano*

Cedo, ère, cessi, cessum, v. n. to yield, to depart, to give up, to withdraw, to desist, to leave off

Cëlèber or *bris*, *bris*, *bre*, adj. celebrated, renowned, much frequented; *celebrior*, *celeberrimus*

Cëlèbrâtus, a, um, adj. renowned or much spoken of, much frequented; also, *perf. part. of celebros*

Cëlèbritas, âtis, f. celebrity, renown, a crowd, a solemnity; from *celeber*

Cëlèbro, âre, avi, atum, v. a. to frequent, to celebrate, to solemnize; from *celeber*

Celer or *is*, *is*, e, adj. swift, speedy, active, brisk; *celerior*, *celerissimus*

Celeritas, âtis, f. quickness, swiftness; from *celer*

Cëlèriter, adv. quickly, speedily; *ius*, *errimè*; from *celer*

Cëlèro, âre, avi, atum, v. a. to hasten, to quicken; from *celer*

- Cele, âre, avi, âtum, *v. a.* to hide, to conceal, to dissemble
- Celsus, a, um, *adj.* high, lofty, elevated, noble, erect; *ior, issimus*
- Celtibêri, orum, *plur. m.* the Celtiberians. a people in Spain, dwelling near the river Iberus or Ebro, in the country of Arragon
- Censeo, êre, ui, sum, *v. n.* to think, to judge, to suppose. *Patres sensuerunt, the senators decreed.* It is also used actively, to tax, to levy, to assess
- Censor, ôris, *m.* a censor, a chief magistrate in Rome, of whom there were two. It was their business to take an account of families, to ascertain the value of their fortunes, and to assess the taxes necessary for the exigencies of the state; and this they were to do every fifth year. They had also the superintendence of the police and the manners of the citizens, and had even authority to expel from the Senate those who had committed any action unworthy of their rank. They could take from the Roman knights, who had been guilty of any disgraceful conduct, their gold ring and their horse, kept at the public expense, and utterly disfranchise meaner citizens; from *censeo*
- Censûra, æ, *f.* the censorship, the office of a censor; also censure, reproof; from *censeo*
- Census, ûs, *m.* a census, a review of the whole Roman people, their number and fortune; from *censeo*
- Centêssimus, a, um, *adj.* the hundredth; from *centum*
- Centies, *adv.* an hundred times; also indefinitely; from *centum*
- Centum, *adj. indec.* an hundred; but its compounds—ducenti, 200; trecenti, 300; quadringenti, 400; quingenti, 500; sexcenti, 600; septingenti, 700; octingenti, 800; noningenti or nongenti are declined like the *plur. of bonus*
- Centuria, æ, *f.* a company or band of an hundred men, a century or term of 100 years; from *centum*
- Centûrio, ônis, *m.* a centurion, a captain over an hundred infantry. Of such companies ten made a cohort, and six cohorts made a legion
- Cepi, I have taken; *indic. perf. of capio*
- Cêrêbrum, i, *n.* the brain, the head, the pith of a tree
- Ceres, Cerêis, *f.* Ceres, the daughter of Saturn and Ops, the goddess of corn and tillage. The word is also used to signify bread and all manner of food. *Sine Cerere & Libero friget Venus, i. e. Sine cibo & vino friget amor, without food and wine love becomes cold*
- Cerno, êre, crêvi, crêtum, *v. a.* to sift, to separate by a sieve, to see, to distinguish, to decree
- Certâmen, inis, *n.* a contest, a battle; from *certo*
- Certâtim, *adv.* striving to outdo one another, with contention, eagerly; from *certo*
- Certê or Certò, *adv.* certainly, undoubtedly; from *certus*
- Certo, âre, âvi, âtum, *v. a.* to strive, to contend, to fight
- Certus, a, um, *adj.* certain, sure. *Certiorum aliquem scire, to inform any one; ior, issimus*
- Cerva, æ, *f.* a kind, a deer
- Cervix, icis, *f.* the hinder part of the neck, the neck
- Cervus, i, *m.* a hart or stag, a forked stake or palisade pitched on the ground, to annoy the enemy as he gives the charge
- Cesso, âre, avi, atum, *v. n.* to cease, to give over, to leave off, to delay, to loiter; from *cedo*
- Cethêgus, i, *m.* Cethegus, a name of several Romans, one of whom was consul in the second Punic war; another was concerned in Catiline's conspiracy
- Chrysogonus, i, *m.* Chrysogonus, the name of a slave, who was set free by his master the tyrant Sylla
- Cibus, i, *m.* meal, food, nourishment
- Cicâtrix, icis, *f.* a scar or seam of a wound, a chop in the bough of a tree
- Cicer, êris, *n.* a small pulse less than pease, vetches
- Cicero, ôris, *m.* Mark Tully Cicero, the father of Latin eloquence, and the greatest orator ever raised or employed in ancient Rome
- Cieo, êre, civi, citum, or sometimes Cio, cire, civi, citum, *v. a.* to move, to stir up, to excite, to call upon
- Cimber, bri, *m.* a Cimbrian, *plur. Cimbri, orum, m.* the Cimbrians. People of Jutland and Holstia in Denmark. They were collected from various northern nations, and made an irroad into Italy; with the design of taking Rome; but were defeated by Marius near the river Athesis with the loss of 150,000 men.

Cimbricus, a, um, *adj.* pertaining to the *Cimbrians*

Cincinnatus, i, m. *Cincinnatus*, a noble Roman, who, when the city was in great distress, was taken from the plough and made dictator, in which station, after having completely routed the enemy, in the short space of 15 days, he resigned his high office and returned to his former humble employment

Cingo, gēre, xi, ctum, v. a. to tie about, to gird, to surround, to besiege

Cinis, inis, m. & f. ashes, embers, cinders; also the reliques and memory of the dead

Cinna, æ, m. *Cinna*, a Roman, who, in the time of the civil war, in his first consulship, slew his partner Octavius; but in his fourth was stoned to death by the army, at *Ancona*, on account of his cruelty

Cinneas, æ, m. *Cinneas*, a certain Thesalian, who was greatly beloved by king *Pyrrhus*, and of whom that monarch used to say, that he had taken more cities by his eloquence than by force of arms

Cio. See *Cieo*

Circa or **Circiter**, *prap. cum accus.* about, around, nigh to. hard by. *Circa* and *circiter* are often used as adverbs; as, *loci, quæ circa sunt, the places, which are in the neighbourhood* · *circiter pars quarta, about the fourth part*

Circe, es, f. *Circe*, a sorceress noted for her skill in the nature of poisonous herbs

Circenses, ium, plur. m. the *Circensians*

Circulus, i, m. a circle, a ring, a company standing or sitting together in a round figure; dim. from *circus*

Circum, *prap. cum accus.* about. Its signification is much the same as *circa*. It is likewise, frequently used adverbially. *Circum* in composition is frequently, but not always, changed into *circum* before words beginning with c, d, f, g, and t; as, *circundo* or *circumdo*, *circunfero* or *circumfero*, &c.

Circumaro, Ære avi, atum, v. a. to plough round about; of *circum* and *aro*

Circum or **Circundō**, Ære, dedi, datum, v. a. to compass about, to surround, to environ; of *circum* and *do*

Circum or **Circundūco**, Ære xi, ctum, v. a. to lead around, to deceive, to cancel

Circumēo, Ære, ii or ivi, itum, v. a. to go round about, to encompass, to deceive; of *circum* and *eo*

Circumfēro, ferre, tūli, lātum, v. a. to carry around, to report, to purify by lustration; of *circum* and *fero*

Circum or **Circunfundo**, Ære, fūdi, fūsum, v. a. to pour about, to surround

Circumiens, gen. euntis, going around about; pres. part. of *circumēo*

Circumjicio, jicere, jeci, jectum, v. a. to cast all about on every side; of *circum* and *jacio*

Circumpōno, Ære, sui, itum, v. a. to lay or put all about; of *circum* and *pono*

Circumscribo, Ære, psi, ptum, v. a. to draw a circle round, to circumscribe, to limit, to cheat; of *circum* and *scribo*

Circumsēdeo or **sideo**, Ære, sedi, sessum, v. a. to surround, to besiege, to blockade; of *circum* and *sedeo*

Circumsto, Ære, stiti, stitum, v. n. to stand about; of *circum* and *sto*

Circumveho, Ære, xi, ctum, v. a. to carry round or about; of *circum* and *veho*

Circumvenio, Ære, i, tum, v. a. to come about, to besiege, to circumvent, to defraud; of *circum* and *venio*

Circus, i, m. a circle, a circus, a place in Rome of a circular form, where games were exhibited; in latter times called *Circus Maximus*, to distinguish it from smaller places of the same kind

Cis, *prap. cum accus.* on this side; as, *cis flumen*, on this side the river. It is sometimes joined in composition to names of mountains and rivers; as,

Cisalpinus, on this side the Alps; *Cispadanus*, on this side the Po

Cisalpinus, a, um, *adj.* on this side of the Alps; of *cis* and *alpes*

Citerior, or, us, (*comp. from the obsolete citer*) nearer, hither. *Citimus*, a, um

superla. the nearest, the hithermost *Citerior Gallia* or *Hispania*, that part of Gaul or Spain nearest to Rome. *Hither Gaul, hither Spain*

Citra, *prap. cum accus.* on this side; as, *citra Rhenum*, on this side the Rhine; before, as, *citra Kalendas*, before the Kalends; without, as, *citra necessitatem*, without necessity. It is frequently used as an adverb

Citrum, i, n. citron wood, a table or other thing made thereof; from

Citrus, i, f. the citron tree

Citō, adv. quickly, nimbly, swiftly, soon; ius, issinē; from *citus*

Cito, Ære avi, atum, v. freq. to cite, to summon, to call, to rouse; from *cieo*

Citus, a, um, *adj.* swift, speedy, quickior,

- issimus, *also, rousea, perf. part. of cieo*
- Civicus, a, um, *adj. of a city or of citizens; from civis*
- Civilis, is, e, *adj. pertaining to the citizens, civil, courteous; ior, issimus; from civis*
- Civis, is, c. g. a citizen, a free man or free woman
- Civitas, âtis, f. a number of persons joined together in one society, a state, a city, the rights of citizens, citizenship; from civis
- Clâdes, is, f. destruction, slaughter, defeat, any kind of misery
- Clælia, æ, Clælia, a noble Roman lady
- Clam, præp. cum abla. and sometimes accus. by stealth, privily, without the knowledge of; as, clam patre or patrem, without the knowledge of the father. It is also used as an adverb
- Clamito, âre, avi, atum, v. freq. to cry out against, to cry aloud, to cry goods about; from clamo
- Clamo, âre avi, atum, v. n. to cry, to call upon, to beg earnestly, to speak aloud, to proclaim
- Clamor, ôris, m. a loud voice, an earnest calling, a bawling, a clamour; from clamo
- Claudestinus, a, um, *adj. secret, hidden, private, clandestine; from clam*
- Clango, ère, xi, —, v. a. to sound a trumpet, to cry like an eagle, goose or crane
- Clangor, ôris, m. the sound of a trumpet, the cry of an eagle, the cackling of a goose, any shrill noise; from clango
- Clare, *adv. clearly, brightly, loudly; ius, issimè; from clarus*
- Clareo, ère, ui, —, v. n. to be clear and bright, to shine, to be illustrious
- Claritas, âtis, f. clearness, brightness, loudness, fame; from clarus
- Clarus, a, um, *adj. clear, bright, loud, famous; ior, issimus*
- Clasicum, i, n. a trumpet, a call to arms upon the drum or trumpet, an alarm
- Classicius, i, m. Classicius, a man's name
- Classis, is, f. a fleet, sometimes a single ship, a class or rank of citizens, a number of boys in a school learning the same lesson
- Clava, æ, f. a club, a cudgel
- Clauco, ère, si, sum, v. a. to shut up, to close, to block up, to shut. Claudere sanguinem, to stop blood; claudere urbem obsidione, to blockade a city
- Clavis, is, f. a key, a bolt. Clavis adultera, a false key
- Claustrum, i, n. an inclosure, bar or close gate; also, any manner of thing that encompasseth any place, as walls, rails, bars, doors; from clauco
- Clausula, æ, f. a little sentence in the conclusion, an article or passage of a law; from clauco
- Clausus, a, um, shut up; perf. part. of clauco
- Clavus, i, m. a nail, a spike, the rudder or helm of a ship, a corn on the toe
- Claudius, (Marcus) i, m. Marcus Claudius, a man of singular rashness, who, when sent as Consul against the Carthaginians, was defeated with the loss of 6000 men killed, and 20,000 taken prisoners. He was condemned to death by the people for his misconduct, and his sister Claudia, having expressed herself indignantly upon this occasion, shared the same fate. Claudia and Claudius were likewise the names of several other Roman ladies and gentlemen
- Clemens, tis, *adj. quiet, merciful, mild, gentle; ior, issimus*
- Clémenter, *adv. quietly, mercifully, mildly, gently; ius, issimè; from clemens*
- Clémentia, æ, f. clemency, mercy, meekness, gentleness; from clemens
- Cleon, is, m. Cleon, a famous citizen of Hallicarnassus
- Cleopatra, æ, f. Cleopatra, queen of Egypt, sister and wife of Ptolemy the last, who clapt two asps to her breasts, and died upon her lover Mark Anthony's tomb
- Cliens, clientis, c. g. a client, was one who employed a lawyer
- Clinias, æ, m. Clinias a man's name
- Cliuo, âre, avi, atum, v. a. to bend, to incline
- Clivus, i, m. and Clivum, i, n. the ascent or descent of a hill, the pitch of a hill, a cliff
- Clodius, i, m. Clodius Publius, a Roman of noble extraction, but of very debauched morals
- Clælia, æ, f. Clælia, a Roman lady
- Clusium, i, n. Clusium, a town of Etruria
- Clusini, ôrum, plur. m. the Clusinians, the inhabitants of Clusium
- Clypea, æ, f. Clypea, a town in Africa
- Clypeus, i, m. a shield, buckler or target used by footmen
- Cneus, i, m. Cneus the surname of many Romans, particularly of Pompey the Great
- Coactus, a, um, forced; perf. part. of cogo
- Cocies, Itis, m. Horatius Cocles, a Roman, who alone opposed the invasions

- of the Tuscans under Porsenna when they were ready to enter Rome over a wooden bridge, till it was broken down behind him, and then cast himself into the river and swam to land
- Coequo, âre, avi, âtum, v. a. to make one thing equal with another; of con and æquo
- Côdex, icis, m. the trunk of a tree, a book or volume
- Coëgi, I have forced; indic. perf. of cogo
- Cœlius, i, m. Cœlius, the name of several eminent Romans
- Cœlum, i, n. heaven, the sky, the air, the firmament, the weather, a climate; also, a graving tool; plur. c. eli, orum
- Cœna, æ, f. supper, the principal meal of the ancient Romans. It answered to our dinner, or rather our dinner and supper put together; for their prandium was in the morning
- Cœno, âre, âvi, âtum and atus sum, v. n. to sup, to be at supper; from cœna
- Cœnôsus, a, um, adj. dirty, filthy, full of nastiness; from cœnum
- Cœnum, i, n. dirt, mire, poverty, meanness; also, a mean fellow
- Coëo, îre, îvi, îtum, v. n. to go or come together, to meet, to copulate; of cor and eo
- Cœpi, I begin or have begun, v. def.; cœperam, erim, issem, ero, îse, cœptum, cœptus, and cœpturus. Cœptus sum, for cœpi, is often used with the infin. pas.; as cœpti sunt premi, they began to be pressed
- Cœptus, ûs, m. a beginning or undertaking; also, Cœptus, begun; perf. part. of cœpi
- Coërceo, ère, ui, îtum, v. n. to restrain, to confine, to check; of con and arceo
- Cœtus, ûs, m. a meeting, an assembly, an engagement or charge; from coeo
- Côgitatio, ônis, f. thought, meditation, reflection; from cogito
- Côgito, âre, avi, atum, v. freq. to think, to consider, to meditate, to devise; from cogo
- Cognatio, ônis, f. kindred, chiefly by blood but sometimes by adoption; of con and natus
- Cognitus, a, um, known; perf. part. of cognosco
- Cognômen, inis, n. a surname, added to that which one has of his father, from something remarkable; of con and nomen
- Cognômino, âre, avi, atum, v. a. to give a surname, to nickname; of con and nomino
- Cognosco, ère, cognôvi, cognîtum, v. a. to know, to find out, to discover; of con and nosco
- Cogo, ère, coëgi, coactum, v. a. to bring or gather together, to compel or force; of con and ago
- Côhibeo, ère, ui, îtum, v. a. to confine, to restrain, to tie up, to contain; of con and habeo
- Cohors, tis, f. a yard with outhouses where poultry is kept, a band of soldiers, a company of foot in a regiment, of which there were ten. Cohors prætoriana, the prætorian band, the life guard of the prætor or other officer
- Côhortor, âri, atus, v. d. to exhort together, to exhort strongly; of con and hortor
- Colaphus, i, m. a blow, a box on the ear
- Collatia, æ, f. Collatia, the seat of Collatinus, in the vicinity of Rome
- Collatinus, i, m. Collatinus, one of the two first consuls at Rome. See page 13
- Collatus, a, um, brought together; perf. part. of confero
- Collaudo, âre, avi, atum, v. a. to praise with others, to extol, to commend; of con and laudo
- Collêga, æ, m. a colleague, a joint commissioner, a partner in office; from colligo, ère
- Colligo, âre, avi, atum, v. a. to bind together, to pinion, to entangle; of con and ligo
- Collîgo, ère, egi, ectum, v. a. to gather together, to collect, to conclude, to compile; of con and lego
- Collis, is, m. a hill, an easy ascent, an hillock
- Colloco, âre, âvi, atum, v. a. to set or pitch in a place, to let out at interest, to give in marriage; of con and loco
- Collôquium, i, n. a speaking together, a discourse, a conference; from colloquor
- Colloquor, qui, quutus or cutus, v. d. to speak together, to discourse; of con and loquor
- Collum, i, n. the neck, the crag
- Colo, ère, ui, cultum, v. a. to cultivate, to inhabit, to worship, to honour, to regard, to esteem, to practise; as colere hortum, to cultivate a garden; urbem, to inhabit a city; Deum, to worship God; magistratus, to honour the magistrates; justitiam, to practise justice, &c.
- Colônia, æ, f. a colony, a company of people sent from one place to another for the purpose of effecting a settlement, from colo

Cōlōnus, i, m. *a husbandman, a farmer, a planter, one who goes to settle in some other place; from colo*
Cōlor or **Colos**, ōris, m. *a natural colour, a complexion, a dye or hue, a cloak or pretence*
Cōlumba, æ, f. *a dove, a pigeon*
Cōlūmis, is, e, adj. *whole, sound, safe, healthy*
Cōmes, itis, c. g. *a companion, a colleague, a partaker; also, an earl or count; of con and eo*
Cōmis, is, e, adj. *mild, gentle, affable, complaisant*
Cōmitas, atis, f. *affability, complaisance; from comis*
Cōmitatus, ūs, m. *a train, a retinue, a county; also, perf. part. of comitor; from comes*
Comiter, adv. *gently, affably, courteously, kindly, also splendidly; from comis*
Comitium, i, properly *any assembly; a place in the forum of Rome, where assemblies of the people and courts of justice were held, a court house; Comitia, orum, n. plur. an assembly of the Roman people, to give their vote about any thing; of con and eo*
Cōmitor, āri, atus sum, v. d. *to accompany, to wait upon, sometimes Cōmito, are, avi, atum; of con and eo*
Commeātus, ūs, m. *provisions, victuals, a safe conduct, a furlough or leave of absence from an army, a convoy; from comneo*
Commēmōro, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. *to account, to relate, to mention, to rehearse; of con and memoro*
Commendo, āre, avi, atum, v. a. *to commend, to praise, to recommend to one's favour or care; of con and mando*
Comneo, āre, avi, atum, v. n. *to go to and fro, to go and come; of con and meo*
Commigro, āre, avi, atum, v. n. *to go from one place to another, to shift one's lodging or quarters; of con and migro*
Commilito ōnis, m. *a fellow-soldier; of con and miles*
Commīnuo, ēre, ui, ūtum, v. a. *to break in pieces, to diminish, to lessen, to crush; of con and minuo*
Committo, ēre, si, ssum, v. a. *to send out together or at the same time and place, to commit, to entrust, to join. Committere prælium, to engage in battle; of con and mitto*
Commōditas, atis, f. *convenience, advantage, indulgence; from commodus*

Commōdo, āre, avi, atum, v. a. *to lend, to profit, to do good to; from commodus*
Commōdum, i, n. *advantage, gain, profit, convenience; from commodus*
Commōdūm, adv. *in good time, seasonably, luckily; from commodus*
Commōdus, a, um, atq. *convenient, commodious, apt, profitable; of con and modus*
Commōneo, ēre, ui, itum, v. a. *to warn, to advise, to put in mind of; of con and moneo*
Commoror, ari, atus, v. d. *to abide with one, to tarry, to delay; of con and moror. Commōro, āre, avi, atum, v. a. is likewise sometimes found*
Commōveo, ēre, vi, tum, v. a. *to move together, to trouble, to vex; of con and moveo*
Commūneo, īre, ivi, itum, v. a. *to fortify; of con and munio*
Commūnio, ōnis, f. *communion, a mutual participation; from communis*
Commūnis, is, e, adj. *common, general, universal, equal; of con and munus*
Commūniter, adv. *in common, promiscuously, jointly; from communis*
Commūtatio, ōnis, f. *a change, an alteration; from commuto*
Commūto, āre, āvi, atum, v. a. *to exchange, to barter; of con and muto*
Cōmo, ēre, psi, ptum, v. a. *to comb, to deck the head*
Compar, āris, adj. *equal, like, even; of con and par*
Compāratio, ōnis, f. *preparation, comparison; from comparo*
Compāro, āre, avi, atum, v. a. *to prepare, to provide, to compare, to hire; of con and paro*
Compello, āre, avi, atum, v. a. *to address, to speak to; of con and obsol. v. pello, āre*
Compello, ēre, ūli, ūlum, v. a. *to drive or bring together, to constrain; of con and nello*
Comperio, īre, ri, ertum, v. a. *to find out, to know for certain; of con and pario*
Compērior, īri, ertus, v. d. *signifies the same as comperio*
Compes, compēdis, f. *abla. compede, (being the only cases found in the singular,) a fetter or shackle for the feet; also, an ornament worn by women on their feet; of con and pes*
Compilo, āre, avi, atum, v. a. *to pile or heap up, to bring together, to steal, to filch, to plunder; of con and pilo*
Completor, ti, xus sum, v. d. *to embrace, to comprehend, to describe, to encircle; of con and plector*

CON

Compleo, ère, èvi, ètum, *v. a. to fulfil, to accomplish, to fill up* : of con and pleo
 Complexus, ùs, *m. an embrace, a caress, affection*
 Complexus, a, um, *having embraced* ; *perf. part. of complector*
 Complōratiō, ōnis, *f. a lamentation or wailing together* ; from comploro
 Complōro, āre, avi, atum, *v. a. to bewail or weep together. to lament* ; of con and ploro
 Complures, c. *g. and Complura, and ia, n. many, a great many, of con and plus*
 Compōro, ère, sui, itum, *v. a. to place together, to compose, to make or frame, to write a book. Lites, to settle disputes* ; insidias ei, *to lay snares for him* ; of con and pono
 Compos, ōtis, c. *g. and sometimes n. having obtained his design or purpose* ; a partaker. Compos mentis, *having one's wits*
 Compositō, *adv. on purpose, designedly* ; de or ex composito, *signifies the same thing* ; from compositus
 Compositus, a, um, *adj. fitted, ready, set together, composed* ; ior, issimus ; likewise, *perf. part. of compono*
 Comprēhendo, ère, di, sum, *v. a. to take hold of, to apprehend, to seize* ; of cou and prehenāo
 Comprīmo, ère, essi, eßsum, *v. a. to press together, to check, to restrain* ; of con and preino
 Comprōbo, āre, avi, atum, *v. a. to approve, to allow, to confirm* ; of con and probō
 Compūll, *i have compelled* ; *indic. perf. of compello*
 Con, *insep. prap. together* ; as, conjungo, *to join together. When it is compounded with a word beginning with a vowel or with h, the n is always dropt* ; as, coapto, ccerceo, cohortor, &c. *When joined to words beginning with b, m, or p, the n is changed into m* ; as, combibo, commoveo, compono ; before l and r, *is changed into a similar letter* ; as, collige, corripio
 Conatura, i, *n. and Conatus, i, m. an endeavour, an attempt* ; from conor
 Concedo, ère, ssi, ssum, *v. n. to yield, to grant, to depart, to die* ; of con and cedo
 Concēbro, āre, avi, atum, *v. a. to celebrate, to solemnize, as a feast, birth day, banquet, funeral, to extol* ; of con and celebroy
 Concēpi, *i have conceived, indic. perf. of concipio*

CON

Conceptus, a, um, *conceived* ; *perf. part. of concipio*
 Concha, æ, *f. a shell fish, with two shells, the shell of any such fish, a trumpet or trump marine, such as Triton used*
 Concido, ère, di, sum, *v. a. to cut to pieces, to slay, to kill* ; of con and cædo
 Concido, ère, di, —, *v. n. to fall down flat, to die, to faint, to fail* ; of con and cado
 Concio, ère, Ivi, itum, *v. a. to move or stir up, to raise or call together*
 Concilio, āre, avi, atum, *v. a. to join or knit together, to reconcile, to conciliate* ; from concilium
 Concilium, i, *n. an assembly, a council, a meeting, a place of meeting* ; also, an agreement and mixture, as of the elements
 Concio, ōnis, *f. an assembly, an harangue, an oration, a speech*
 Concipio, ère, epi, eptum, *v. a. to conceive, to breed, to comprehend* ; of con and capio
 Concito, āre, avi, atum, *v. freq. to move greatly, to stir up, to trouble or disturb* ; from concio
 Conclāmo, āre, āvi, ātum, *v. a. to cry together, to make a shout, to make a proclamation* ; of con and clamo
 Concordia, æ, *f. agreement, peace, concord* ; from concors
 Concors, dis, *adj. of one mind or will, unanimous, peaceable, harmonious* : of con and cor
 Concūpio, ère, ivi, itum, *v. a. to desire earnestly, to covet, to lust* ; of con and cupio
 Concūpisco, ère, ii or ivi, itum, *v. incept. to desire earnestly, to covet, to lust after* , from concupio
 Concurro, ère, ri, sum, *v. n. to run together, to fall foul of one another as ships do, to concur, to agree* ; of con and curro
 Concursus, ūs, *m. a running or meeting together, a concourse, an encounter, an engagement* ; from concurro
 Concūtio, ère, ssi, ssum, *v. a. to shake, to move or stir, to vex* ; of con and quatio
 Condemno, āre, āvi, atum, *v. a. to accuse, to condemn as a judge* ; of con and damno
 Condiscipulus, i, *m. a school-fellow, a companion in learning* ; from condisco
 Condisco, ère, didici. —, *v. a. to learn to learn in common with others* ; of con and disco

- Conditio**, ōnis, *f.* a condition, a bargain, a covenant, particularly a covenant of marriage: from *condo*
- Conditor**, ōris, a maker, a builder, an inventor. **Conditor** historiæ, a writer of history; from *condo*
- Condo**, ēre, dī, ditum, *v. a.* to lay up, to hide, to conceal, to found. **Condere**, urbem, to build a city; **historiam**, to write a history; **jura**, to enact laws; **ensem**, to put up his sword, &c.; of *con* and *do*
- Coudōno**, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to give willingly and freely, to forgive, to pardon; of *con* and *dono*
- Condūco**, ēre, xi, ctum, *v. a.* to bring together, to conduct, to hire; of *con* and *duco*
- Confeci**, I have finished, *indic. perf.* of *con* and *facio*
- Confectus**, a, um, finished; *perf. part.* of *conficio*
- Confercio**, īre, si, tum, *v. a.* to stuff, to cram in; of *con* and *farcio*
- Confero**, ferre, tūli, latum, *v. a.* to bring together, to collect, to gather, to confer, to bestow, to betake. **Conferre** animum ad rem, to apply the mind to a subject; **argumentum** in pauca verba, to comprise the argument in a few words: **culpam** in aliquem, to lay the blame on any one; **conferre** se, to betake himself; of *con* and *fero*
- Confervus**, a, um, *adj.* full, stuffed, crammed thick and close together. **Confer** in agmen, a close body of men; *ior*, **issimus**; also *perf. part.* of *confercio*
- Confessio**, ōnis, *f.* a confession, an acknowledgment: from *confiteor*
- Confessus**, a, um, having confessed; *perf. part.* of *confiteor*
- Confestim**, *adv.* immediately, forthwith
- Conficio**, ēre, eci, ectum, *v. a.* to dispatch, to finish, to accomplish, to kill, to destroy. **Conficere** pacem to conclude peace; **iter**, to go a journey; of *con* and *facio*
- Confido**, ēre, idi, fisis sum, *v. n.* to trust, to confide, to rely on; of *con* and *fido*
- Configo**, ēre, xi, xum, *v. a.* to stick, to fasten together; of *con* and *figo*
- Confinis**, is, e, *adj.* next to, adjoining, bordering, adjacent; of *con* and *finis*
- Confinis**, is, *m.* a neighbour, a borderer; of *con* and *finis*
- Confirmo**, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to strengthen, to confirm, to say boldly; of *con* and *firmitas*
- Confiteor**, ēri, fessus, *v. d.* to acknowledge or confess; of *con* and *fateor*
- Conflagro**, āre, āvi, atum, *v. n.* to burn, to be on fire, to be set on fire; of *con* and *flagro*
- Confligo**, ēre, xi, ctum, *v. a.* to engage, to contend, to fight; of *con* and *figo*
- Conflo**, āre, āvi, atum, *v. a.* to blow together, to melt metal, to forge, to devise. **Æs** alienum **conflare**, to run in debt; **bellum**, to wage war, **exercitum**, to levy an army; of *con* and *fio*
- Confluo**, ēre, xi, xum, *v. n.* to flow together
- Confūdō**, ēre, di, sum, *v. a.* to dig, to stab; of *con* and *fodio*
- Confūgio**, ēre, i, itum, *v. n.* to fly for succour, to go for refuge, to retire, to have recourse; of *con* and *fugio*
- Confundo**, ēre, fūdi, fūsum, *v. a.* to pour out together, to confound, to mingle, to abash; of *con* and *fundo*
- Congēro**, ēre, ssi, stum, *v. a.* to heap or pile up, to amass; of *con* and *gero*
- Congestus**, ūs, *m.* a heap; likewise, *perf. part.* of *congero*
- Congrēdiōr**, di, ssus sum, *v. d.* to meet or go together, to join battle, to struggle with, to converse; of *con* and *gradiōr*
- Congrēgo**, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to gather or assemble together; of *con* and *grex*
- Congressus**, ūs, *m.* a meeting, a coming together, a conference or congress, an engagement or conflict; from *congrēdiōr*
- Congruo**, ēre, i, —, *v. n.* to come together as cranes do in a flock, to agree with, to accord
- Conjicio**, ēre, eci, ectum, *v. a.* to cast together, to conjecture, to aim, to imagine; of *con* and *facio*
- Conjugium**, i, *n.* marriage, wedlock; from *con* and *jux*
- Conjūgo**, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to join or couple together; of *con* and *jugo*
- Conjunctē** or **Conjunctim**, *adv.* jointly, familiarly, dearly; *ius*, **issimē**
- Conjunctio**, ōnis, *f.* a joining together, union, agreement, fellowship; from *conjunctus*
- Conjunctus**, a, um, *adj.* joined, familiar, acquainted; *ior* **issimus**; likewise, *perf. part.* of *conjungo*
- Conjungo**, ēre, xi, ctum, *v. a.* to join together, to couple in marriage, to associate; of *con* and *jungo*
- Conjūratio**, ōnis, *f.* a confederacy or conspiracy, a general compact or agreement; from *conjuro*
- Conjūro**, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to conjure

- or conspire together, to plot, in a bad sense. Also, in a good sense, to agree and help one another; of *con* and *juro*
- Conjux*, ūgis, c. g a husband or wife; from *conjungo*
- Conor*, āri, ātus sum, v. d. to endeavour, to try, to attempt
- Connūbium*, i, n. wedlock, marriage, a wedding; from *connubo*
- Connūbo*, ēre, psi, ptum, v. n. to marry together, to be married; of *con* and *nubo*
- Conquiesco*, cēre, quievi, quietum, v. n. to be at rest, to be satisfied, to acquiesce; of *con* and *quiesco*
- Conquiro*, ēre, quisivi, quisitum, v. a. to search for diligently, to get together, to rake up; of *con* and *quæro*
- Consālūto*, āre, avi, atum, v. a. to salute or greet one another; of *con* and *saluto*
- Conscendo*, ēre, di, sum, v. a. to go up, to climb, to mount; of *con* and *scando*
- Conscio*, īre, ivi, itum, v. a. to know, to be privy to; of *con* and *scio*
- Conscisco*, ēre, īvi, itum, v. a. to vote by common consent, to make an order or act, to commit. *Junius sibi ipsi necem conscivit*, *Junius killed himself*; from *conscio*
- Consciūs*, a, um, adj. conscious, privy to, guilty; of *con* and *scio*
- Conscribo*, ēre, psi, ptum, v. a. to write, to put or set down in writing, to enlist; of *con* and *scribo*
- Conscriptus*, a, um, written, enrolled; perf. part. of *conscribo*
- Conscripti*, ōrum, m. plur. *conscripti*, a name given to those who were chosen by *Brutus* from the Equestrian order into the Senate after the expulsion of *Tarquin*, because their names were written in the same list with those of the Senators called *Patres*, whence the usual title by which the whole body of Senators were afterwards addressed was *Patres Conscripti*. In the time of *Romulus*, there were 100. *Tarquin* doubted the number, and *Brutus* having added another hundred, they amounted to 300
- Consecro*, āre, avi, atum, v. a. to consecrate, to hallow, to immortalize; of *con* and *sacro*
- Consecutus* or *quutus*, a, um, having followed; perf. part. of *consequor*
- Consector*, āri, atus, v. d. to follow, to court one's company; from *consequor*
- Conseidi*, i have sat with; indic. perf. of *consideo*
- Consensus*, ūs, m. consent, agreement; from *consentio*
- Consentāneus*, a, um, adj. agreeable, convenient; also, reasonable
- Consentio*, īre, si, sum, v. a. to consent, to be of the same opinion; of *con* and *sentio*
- Consequor*, qui, quutus or cutus, v. d. to follow, to overtake, to get; of *con* and *sequor*
- Consēro*, ēre, ui, tum, v. a. to close, to join or lay together; of *con* and *sero*
- Conservo*, āre, avi, atum, v. a. to maintain, to preserve, to save, to keep up or entire; of *con* and *servo*
- Concessus*, ūs, m. an assembly sitting together, a company or meeting; from *consideo*
- Consideo*, ēre, edi, essum, v. n. to sit together, to sit down, to sit still, to take up one's quarters; of *con* and *sedeo*
- Considēratio*, ōnis, f. consideration, regard, good heed, advice; from *considero*
- Consideratus*, a, um, adj. circumspect, wise, discreet, considerate; also, perf. part. of *considero*
- Considēro*, āre, avi, atum, v. a. to consider, to think of, to take care
- Consido*, ēre, sedi, sessum, v. n. to sit down, to light as a bird doth; of *con* and *sido*
- Consilium*, i, n. a counsel, an advice, a design, a scheme. Also, the Roman Senate, an assembly of counsellors
- Consisto*, ēre, stiti, stitum, v. n. to consist, to stand fast, to abide, to halt; of *con* and *sisto*
- Consobrina*, æ, f. *Consobrinus*, i, m. ~ cousin german, properly the child of the mother's sister; of *con* and *soror*
- Consōlor*, āri, atus, v. d. to comfort, to console, to divert one's grief; also, to be comforted
- Conspēctus*, a, um, adj. conspicuous; also, beheld; perf. part. of *conspicio*
- Conspēctus*, ūs, m. a sight, a view, presence; from *conspicio*
- Conspicio*, ēre, exi, ectum, v. a. to see, to behold, to observe, of *con* and v. absol. *specio*
- Conspicor*, āri, atus sum, v. d. to see, to behold, to perceive; from *conspicio*
- Conspicūus*, a, um, adj. conspicuous, easy to be seen, clear, remarkable; also, commendable
- Conspiratio*, ōnis, f. a conspiracy, a plot, an agreement
- Conspiro*, āre, avi, atum, v. a. to blow

- gether, to conspire, to consent ; of con and spiro
- Constans, tis, *adj.* constant, steady, resolute ; also, *præs. part.* of consto
- Constanter, *adv.* deliberately, constantly ; ius, issimè ; from constans
- Constantia, æ, *f.* constancy, steadiness, uniformity, a consistency of conduct ; from constans
- Constat, abat, constitit, &c. âre, *v. imper.* it is evident, it is clear, it costs. Constat inter omnes, all are agreed
- Consterno, âre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to astonish, to dismay, to rout, to put into disorder ; of con and sternuo
- Constiti, I have stood fast, I have abode indile, *perf.* of consisto
- Constituo, ère, ui, utum, *v. a.* to appoint, to determine, to resolve ; of con and statuo
- Consto, stare, stiti, stitum, *v. n.* to consist, to stand together, to abide, to cost. Constare sibi, to be consistent with one's self ; of con and sto
- Consueo, ère, èvi, etum, *v. n.* to be wont, to be used to
- Consuesco, ère, èvi, ètum and suetus sum, *v. n.* to acquire a habit by practice, to use, to be accustomed ; from consueo
- Consuetudo, inis, *f.* custom, usage ; from consuesco
- Consul, ūlis, *m.* a consul ; plur. consules, um, the consuls, the supreme magistrates of the Romans, two in number, who were created annually, with equal authority ; from consulo
- Consulâris, is, e, *adj.* pertaining to the consul, consular ; from consul
- Consulâtus, ūs, *m.* the consulship, the office or honour of a consul ; from consul
- Consulo, ère, sului, sultum, *v. a.* to consult with, to ask or give counsel, to consider, to regard. Consulo te, I ask your advice ; consulo tibi, I consult for your good
- Consultè and Consultò, *adv.* wisely, discreetly, advisedly, designedly ; from consulo
- Consulto, âre, âvi, atum, *v. a.* to consult together, to debate, to provide for ; from consulo
- Consumo, ère, psi, ptum, *v. a.* to lay waste, to consume, to destroy, to spend lavishly ; of con and sumo
- Consurgo, ère, rexi, rectam, *v. a.* and *n.* to rise up and show respect, to rise against, to arise ; of con and surgo
- Contactus, ūs, *m.* a touch or contact, an infection ; also, Contactus a, um, touch, ea, tainted ; *perf. part.* of contingere
- Contebria, æ, *f.* Contebria, a city in Spain
- Contego, ère, xi, etum, *v. a.* to cover, to cloak, to conceal ; of con and tego
- Contemno, ère, psi, ptum, *v. a.* to undervalue, to contemn, to despise, to set at nought ; of con and temno
- Contemptor, ōris, *m.* and Contemptrix, icis, *f.* a contemner, a despiser ; from contemno
- Contemptus, ūs, *m.* contempt, scorn, derision ; also, *perf. part.* of contemno
- Contendo, ère, di, sum or tum, *v. a.* to contend, to stretch or strain, to struggle ; of con and tendo
- Contentio, ōnis, *f.* a contention, exertion, a straining, a dispute ; from contende
- Contentus, a, um, stretched, strained, *perf. part.* of contendo ; also, *adj.* content ; from contineo
- Contexo, ère, ui, tum, *v. a.* to weave or join together, to twist, to forge, to devise ; of con and texo
- Contextus, ūs, *m.* a weaving together, the form and style of a discourse, the text or context ; from contexo
- Conticeo, ère, ui, itum, *v. n.* to hold one's peace, to keep silence ; of con and taceo
- Contigit, it hath happened ; *indic. perf.* of contingo
- Continens, containing ; *part.* of contineo ; also, *adj.* moderate, temperate, chaste, adjoining
- Continens, tis, *f.* used, *subst.* (terra being understood) the continent, the main land
- Continentia, æ, *f.* continency, abstinence, moderation, temperance ; from contineo
- Contineo, ère, ui, entum, *v. a.* to hold together, to coerce, to contain ; of coo and teneo
- Contingit, ebat, igit, &c. ère, *v. imper.* it happens
- Contingo, ère, tigi, tactum, *v. a.* to touch, to arrive at, to happen ; of con and tango
- Continuo, *adv.* by and by, presently, forthwith, immediately
- Continuo, âre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to continue, to persevere, to hold on ; also, to build close together
- Continuus, a, um, *adj.* continual, without intermission, daily
- Contor, âri, atus, *v. d.* to sound, to feel the bottom in water ; also, to enquire diligently
- Contra, *præp.* cum accus. against, con-

- trary to. Contra is also used as an adv. on the contrary, on the other hand*
 Contradico, ěre, xi, ctum, v. a. to speak against, to contradict; of contra and dico
 Contrāho, ěre, xi, ctum, v. a. to draw together, to muster, to contract, to a-bridge; of con and traho
 Contrarius, a, um, adj. contrary to, op-posite, repugnant; from contra
 Contubernālis, is, e, adj. belonging to the same quarters; of con and taberna
 Contubernalis, is, c. g. a comrade, a col-league or partner in office; of con and taberna
 Contubernium, i, n. a company of soldiers who lodge in the same tent or are billeted together; also, fellowship in one house; of con and taberna
 Contudi, I have bruised; indic. perf. of contundo
 Contuli, I have brought together; indic. perf. of confero
 Contumācia, æ, f. stubbornness, forwardness, insolence, contumacy; from contumax
 Contūmax, ācis, adj. contumacious, haughtiness, insolent. Sometimes in a good sense; as, constant, steady; from contumeo
 Contūmēlia, æ, f. contumely, an haughty speech, a sarcasm; from contumeo
 Contūmēliōsus, a, um, adj. reproachful, insolent, contumelious, abusive; from contumeo
 Contūmeo, ěre, ui, —, v. n. } to swell,
 Contūmesco, ěre, ui, —, v. inc. }
 to swell together; of con and tumeo
 Contundo, ěre, tūdi, tūsum, v. a. to beat, to batter, to bruise, to strike down; of con and tundo
 Contus, i, m. a long pole; also a weapon, wherewith they used to fight wild beasts on the stage
 Convāleo, ere, ui, itum, v. n. to recover, to be well again; of con and valeo
 Convālesco, ěre, ui, itum, v. inc. to wax strong, to recover health, to get strength; from convaleo
 Convecio, āre, avi, atum, v. freq. to carry, to convey; from conveho
 Convēho, ěre, xi, ctum, v. a. to carry or convey by ship, cart, or beast; of con and veho
 Convello, ěre, velli and vulsi, vulsum, v, a. to pull or tear in pieces, to rend or pull up, to convulse; of con and vello
 Convēniens, tis, adj. fit proper, becoming; also, gathering together; pres. part. of convenio
 Convenio, ire, i, tum, v. n. to come together, to convene, to assemble; of con and venio
 Convenit, iebat, it, &c. ire, v. impers. it is meet, it is convenient; from convenio
 Converto, ěre, ti, sum, v. a. to turn about, to transform, to convert, to translate; of con and verto
 Convicior, āri, atus, v. d. to taunt or reproach, to rail at one; from convicium
 Convicium, i, n. a loud noise, a reproach, a bawling or brawling
 Convictus, ūs, m. a living or boarding together, ordinary food, diet; from convivio
 Conviva, æ, c. g. he or she, who is bid to one's own table, a guest; from convivio
 Convivium, i, n. an entertainment, a feast, a banquet; from convivio
 Convivo, ěre, xi, ctum, v. n. to live together, to eat and drink together; of con and vivo
 Convoco, āre, avi, atum, v. a. to call together, to assemble; of con and voco
 Cōrior, iri, tus, v. d. to raise as in a storm, or as people do in a mutiny; of con and orior
 Cōphinus, i, m. a twig basket, a pannier, a coffin
 Copia, æ, f. plenty, abundance, riches; plur. copiarum, f. forces of soldiers, provisions
 Copiose, adv. abundantly, plentifully; iūs issimē; from copiosus
 Copiosus, a, um, adj. plentiful, copious, rich; from copia
 Copula, æ, f. a band, a fetter, a coupling or joining together, a dog's collar
 Coquo, ěre, xi, ctum, v. a. to boil, to cook or dress victuals
 Coquus, i, m. a cook; from coquo
 Cor, cordis, n. the heart. Id mihi cordi est, it is agreeable to me
 Cōram, præp. cum ubi, in presence of, before. Coram is likewise used as an adv
 Coreyra, æ, f. Coreyra, now called Corfu, an island in the Ionian sea, near the coast of Albania
 Coreyræi, ōrum, m. plur. the Coreyreans the inhabitants of Corfu
 Corinthii, ōrum, m. plur. the Corinthians, the inhabitants of Corinth
 Corinthius, a, um, adj. pertaining to Corinth; from Corinthus
 Corinthus, i, f. Corinth, a city of Achaia, in the middle of the isthmus, which joins the Morea to the continent. The inhabitants were once very powerful, and had great influence among the Grecian states

- Coriolæ, arum, f. plur.** *Coriolæ, a city of the Volsci, the birth place of the celebrated Coriolanus*
- Coriolanus, i, m.** *Coriolanus, a noble Roman, banished by the malice of his countrymen. He fled to the Volsci, by whom he was appointed their commander in chief, and proceeded within 4 miles of Rome with a hostile army, where he was, with great difficulty, persuaded by his wife and mother, to withdraw his troops. Coriolanus was, on his return, put to death by the Volsci as a traitor*
- Corium, i, n.** *the hide of a beast, leather; also the skin of a fish, the peel of a nut, the shell of an egg, or any such thing*
- Cornelia, æ, f.** *Cornelia, a noble Roman matron, the sister of Scipio, also the wife of Julius Cæsar*
- Cornelius, i, m.** *Cornelius, the name of many eminent Romans*
- Corneus, a, um, adj.** *of or like to horn, made of horn; from cornu*
- Gornu, n. indec.** *in the sing; plur. cornua, uum, ibus, &c. a horn, a trumpet, as being first made of horn, the wing of an army, a bow*
- Corōna, æ, f.** *a crown, a diadem, a circle of people*
- Corōno, āre, avi, atum, v. a.** *to crown, to set a garland upon one's head; from corona*
- Corpus, ōris, n.** *a body, all manner of substance, a corporation*
- Correptus, a, um, snatched, laid hold of; perf. part. of corripio**
- Corrigo, ēre, exi, ectum, v. a.** *to set to rights, to correct, to make better; of con and rego*
- Corripio, ēre, ui, eptum, v. a.** *to snatch up hastily, to lay hold of, to seize. Corripere gradum, to hasten one's pace; moram, to hinder; of con and rapio*
- Corrumpo, ēre, ūpi, uptum, v. a.** *to spoil, to corrupt, to bribe, to seduce; of con and rumpo*
- Corruo, ēre, ui, —, v. n.** *to fall together, to be broken and spent. It is also used as a v. a. to overthrow; of con and ruo*
- Cortex, icis, m. or f.** *a rind or bark; a shell or peel*
- Corvinus, i, m.** *Corvinus, a surname given to Marcus Valerius, who, in a single combat, slew a Gaul of great stature, and was greatly aided in the conflict by a raven, which perched upon his helmet. See page 28*
- Corvus, i, m.** *a crow, a kind of grapple or iron hook used in war*
- Cos, cotis, f.** *a whetstone, a hone*
- Cotta, æ, m.** *Cotta, the name of several eminent Romans*
- Crās, adv.** *to-morrow, in time to come*
- Crates, is, and Cratis, is, f.** *a hurdle of rods wattled together, a drag; also an instrument to punish with death by torture*
- Creatus, a, um, created; perf. part. of creo**
- Creber, ra, rum, adj.** *frequent, often, thick; crebrior, creberrimus*
- Credibilis, is, e, adj.** *credible; from credo*
- Credibiliter, adv.** *credibly, probably; from credibilis*
- Crēdo, ēre, dīdi, dātum, v. a.** *to believe, to trust, to credit*
- Cremera, æ, f.** *Cremera, a river in Italy*
- Crema, āre, avi, atum, v. a.** *to burn, to set on fire*
- Creo, āre, avi, atum, v. a.** *to create, to frame, to fashion, to cause or occasion*
- Crepida, æ, f.** *a slipper, a sandal; also, a shoemaker's last*
- Crēpido, inis, f.** *a creek, shore, or bank, the top or brow of a steep rock, the border or brink of any thing*
- Crepitus, ūs, m.** *a noise, rustling or crashing, a clap. Crepitus dentium, the gnashing of the teeth; from crepo*
- Crepo, āre, ui, itum, v. n.** *to make a noise to creak, to crackle, to crash, to clatter*
- Cresco, ēre crēvi, crētum, v. n.** *to grow, to encrease, to become rich or powerful*
- Creta, æ, f.** *Crete, an island lying between 35 and 36 N. lat. 200 miles long, and about 60 broad, almost equally distant from Europe, Asia, and Africa. Mount Ida rises in the middle of the island, and Lethe, the river of oblivion, waters its land. It now contains about 350,000 inhabitants, 100,000 of whom are Greeks, the rest Turks. Its modern name is Candia*
- Cretensis, is, e, adj.** *pertaining to the island of Crete*
- Cretenses, ium, plur. m.** *the inhabitants of Crete*
- Crimen, inis, n.** *a crime, an accusation, blame, a false report, an impeachment*
- Criminor, ari, atus, v. d.** *to accuse, to charge with a crime, to blame; from crimen*
- Crinis, is, m.** *the hair of the head*
- Crūciatus, ūs, m.** *torment, pain, affliction, anguish; from crucio*
- Crūcio, āre, avi, atum, v. a.** *to put in pain, to torment, to afflict, to grieve, from crux*
- Crūdēlis, is, e, adj.** *cruel, fierce, ill-natured; for issimus; from crudus*

- Crūdēlitas**, ātis, *f.* cruelty, inhumanity, barbarity; from *crudelis*
Crudehiter, *adv.* cruelly; from *crudelis*
Crudus, a, um, *adj.* raw, fresh, green, crude, unripe, cruel; *ior*, *issimus*
Cruento, āre, āvi, ātum, *v. a.* to stain with blood; from *cruur*
Cruentus, a, um, *adj.* bloody, of blood, as red as blood; *ior*, *issimus*; from *cruur*
Crūmēna, æ, *f.* a purse, a pouch, a budget
Cruor, ōris, *m.* blood from a wound, gore
Crus, crūris, *n.* the shank, the leg from the knee to the ankle, the hind leg of quadrupeds
Crux, crūcis, *f.* a cross, gibbet or gallows; any person or thing which troubles or torments us, affliction
Crystallinus, a, um, *adj.* made of crystal, or like to crystal; from *crystallum*
Crystallum, i, *n.* crystal
Cūbicūlum, i, *n.* a bedchamber, a lodging room; from *cubo*
Cubitus, i, *m.* an elbow, a cubit
Cubo, āre, ui, itum, *v. n.* to lie down, to be in bed, to sit at table
Cucurri, I have run; *indic. perf.* of *curro*
Cūjas, cūjātis, *pron.* of what country, belonging to whom
Cujus, a, um, *adj.* whose or whereof; also, *gen. sing.* of *qui* and *quis*
Cujusdam, *gen. sing.* of *quidam*
Culcita or **Culcitra**, æ, *f.* the tick of a bed, a feather bed, a cushion, a pillow
Culmen, inis, *n.* the top or height of a thing, the ridge of an house or hill
Culpa, æ, *f.* a fault, blame, guilt
Culpo, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to blame, to find fault with, to censure; from *culpa*
Cultellus, i, *m.* a little knife, a pruning knife; from *culter*
Culter, tri, *m.* a coultter of a plough, a knife.
Culter tonsorius a razor
Cultus, a, um, *decked, tilled, cultivated*; *perf. part.* of *colo*
Cultus, ūs, *m.* tilling, husbandry, apparel, worship, a method of living; from *colo*
Eūm, *prep.* cum *abla.* with, together with. We say *mecum*, *tecum*, *nobiscum*, &c. instead of *cum*, *me*, *cum te*, &c.
Cum, *adv.* when, at what time. *Cum* *primum*, as soon as; *cum* *minimum*, at the least; *cum* *plurimum*, at the greatest
Cum, *conj.* whereas, seeing that, since; *cum*, *tum*, may be translated, both, and; as, so, not only but also
Cumæ, arum, *f.* Cumæ, a city in Italy, where Tarquin the Proud ended his days
Cumbo, ēre —, *v. n.* to lie down

Cunctatio, ōnis, *f.* delaying, lingering, delay, doubt; from *cunctor*
Cunctor, āri, atus sum, *v. d.* to delay, to stay, to be at a stand
Cunctus, a, um, *adj.* all, the whole
Cunque or **Cumque**, an adverbial particle; *ut* *cunque*, however or whensoever; *quicunque*, whosoever, &c.
Cupidē, *adv.* desirously, greedily; *ius* *issimē*; from *cupido*
Cūpiditas, ātis, *f.* desire, earnestness, eagerness, in a good sense; a desire or appetite, in a middle sense; covetousness, ambition, study of revenge, in a bad sense; from *cupio*
Cupido, inis, *m.* Cupid, the god of love; also, *f.* covetousness, desire; from *cupio*
Cupidus, a, um, *adj.* desirous, covetous, greedy, eager; *ior* *issimus*; from *cupio*
Cupio, ēre, ivi, itum, *v. a.* to covet, to desire
Cur? *adv.* why? wherefore?
Cura, æ, *f.* care, concern, charge, study, a cure
Cūrātio, ōnis, *f.* a taking care of, a method of cure, the dressing of a wound; from *curo*
Cures, iam, *plur. f.* Cures, a town in the Sabine country, the birth place of Numa Pompilius the 2d king of Rome
Curia, æ, *f.* a court, the place where the senate or council assembled, the council house or state house. The hall that belonged to each of the 35 wards; also, the ward itself, the senate
Curiatii, orum, *m. plur.* the Curiatii, three brothers in the Alban army, born at one birth, who were slain by the Horatii, three brothers belonging to the Roman army, whose birth was equally remarkable. See page 5
Curius, i, *m.* Curius, the name of several eminent Romans
Curo, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to cure, to take care of, to refresh; from *cura*
Curro, ēre, cūcurri, cursum, *v. n.* to run, to go apace
Currus, ūs, *m.* a carriage, a chariot or coach; from *curro*
Cursor, oris, *m.* a runner; from *curro*
Cursus, ūs, *m.* the act of running, a race, a course, a voyage; from *curro*
Cūrulis, is, e, *adj.* belonging to a chariot; from *currus*. *Sella curulis*, a chair of state, made of ivory, carved and placed in a chariot, in which the chief officers of Rome were wont to be carried to council

Custodia, æ, *f.* custody, keeping or preserving watch and ward, care, charge
Custodio, ire, ivi, itum, *v. a.* to keep safe, to preserve, or defend, to observe or watch diligently; from custos

Custos, ōdis, *c. g.* a keeper, a watchman, a centinel

Cūtis, is, *f.* the skin, the rind or outmost coat of a thing

Cyprus, i, *f.* Cyprus, an island in the Levant, betwixt Syria and Cilicia, now called the Happy Isle.

D

DAMNO, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to condemn, to cast in a suit, to prove guilty; from damnum

Damnum, i, *n.* harm, loss, disadvantage, damage

Daps, dapis, *f.* cheer, diet, dainties, a feast; also, a sacrifice in seed time; plur. dapes, um, dainties, good cheer

Dato, āre, avi, atum, *v. freq.* to give from hand to hand, or from one to another; from do

Datus, a, um, given; *perf. part.* of do

De, *præp.* cum *abla.* of, concerning, about. De, in composition has various and even contrary significations; as, deamare, to love greatly; decrescere, to decrease, &c. It likewise, sometimes, drops the following vowel; as, dego, of de and ago; demo, of de and emo, &c.

Dea, æ, *f.* a goddess; *dat.* and *abla. plur.* deabus

Deambulo, āre, avi, atum, *v. n.* to walk abroad, to walk up and down; of de and ambulo

Dēbeo, ēre, ui, itum, *v. a.* to owe, to be in debt, to be bound to one; of de and habeo

Debillis, is, *e, adj.* weak, faint, feeble

Debitor, ōris, *m. a* debtor; from debeo

Dēcedo, ēre, ssi, ssum, *v. n.* to depart, to yield, to cease and give over, to die; of de and cedo

Decem, *adj.* indec. ten

Dēcember, bris, *m.* December, the month so called

Dēcemvirālis, is, *e, adj.* pertaining to the office of the Decemviri

Dēcemviri, orum, *plur. m.* the decemviri, ten men chosen and appointed for writing the twelve tables of the Roman law, *A. U. C.* 301, which they collected out of the writings of Solon. They also governed the commonwealth, instead of

consuls; but their government only lasted for two years: also, a body of ten men commissioned for any particular purpose; of decem and vir

Deceo, ēre, ui, —, *v. n.* to become or be seem. This verb is generally used impersonally

Deceptus, a, um, deceived; *perf. part.* of decipio

Decerno, ēre, crevi, cretum, *v. a.* to decree, to determine, to discern, to fight; of de and cerno

Decerpo, ēre, psi, ptum, *v. a.* to pluck off, to diminish or lessen; of de and capio

Decessi, I have departed; *indic. perf.* of decedo

Dēcet, ēbat, uit, &c. ēre, *v. impers.* it becometh

Decido, ēre, di, —, *v. n.* to fall down, to fall off or away, to die; of de and cado

Dēcido, ēre, di, sum, *v. a.* to cut off, to cut out, to decide a business; of de and cædo

Dēcimus, a, um, *adj.* the tenth; from decem

Decimus, i, *m.* Decimus, the name of a celebrated Roman

Dēcipio, ēre, ēpi, eptum, *v. a.* to take, to intrap, to deceive, to beguile; of de and capio

Decius, i, *m.* Decius, the name of three Romans, who willingly gave up their lives for their country; the father in the Latin war, the son in the Etruscan, the grandchild in the war against Pyrrhus

Declāro, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to declare, to show evidently, to proclaim; of de and clarus

Declino, āre, avi, atum, *v. a. & n.* to bend one way or other, to decline, to avoid; of de and clino

Decor, ōris, *m.* comeliness, a fine mien, gracefulness, beauty, decency; from deceo

Decoro, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to decorate, to adorn, to embellish; from decus

Decrētum, i, *n.* a decree, an ordinance or statute; from decerno

Decrētus, a, um, decreed, ordained; *perf. part.* of decerno

Dēcus, ōris, *n.* a credit or grace, an honour or commendation

Decutio, ēre, ssi, ssum, *v. a.* to shake down, to strike or shake off; of de and quatio

Dēdeceo, ēre, ui, —, *v. n.* to misbecome, not to be seem; of de and decen

Dēdecus, ōris, *n.* a disgraceful thing, disgrace, discredit, dishonour; of de and decus

Dedi, I have given; *indic. perf.* of do

DEH

Dēditio, ōnis, *f.* a surrender, a yielding up; from *de*lo
Dēdo, ēre, dedidi, deditum, *v. a.* to submit, to yield, to give up, to surrender; of *de* and *do*
Dēduco, ēre, xi, ctum, *v. a.* to bring down, to lead forth, to remove, to persuade; of *de* and *duco*
Dēductio, ōnis, *f.* a bringing or leading forth, a conveyance, a deduction; from *deduco*
Deesse, to be wanting; *infin. pres.* of *desum*
Defatigatio, ōnis, *f.* weariness, fatigue; of *de* and *fatigo*
Defatigo, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to weary, to tire; of *de* and *fatigo*
Defeci, I have revolted; *indic. perf.* of *deficio*
Defectio, ōnis, *f.* a defection or revolt, a swoon, a want, an eclipse; from *deficio*
Defectus, ūs, *m.* defect, want, an eclipse; also, *perf. part.* of *deficio*
Defendo, ēre, di, sum, *v. a.* to defend, to keep off, to preserve; of *de* and the *absol. v. fendo*
Defensio, ōnis, *f.* a defence
Dēfero, ferre, tūli, latum, *v. a.* to carry or bring, to convey, to bring word, to offer, to complain of; of *de* and *fero*
Defetiscor, i, defessus, *v. d.* to be weary or faint; of *de* and *fatiscor*
Dēficio, ēre, feci, fectum, *v. a.* to leave or fail one, to faint, to decay, to revolt, to break as a bankrupt doth
Dēfigo, ēre, xi, xum, *v. a.* to put down, to plant, to fasten with nails, to astonish; also, to pitch a camp; of *de* and *figo*
Deflecto, ēre, xi, xum, *v. a.* to bend or bow down, to turn aside, to digress from a purpose; from *de* and *flecto*
Defluo, ēre, xi, xum, *v. n.* to flow or swim down, to fall off as hair doth, to decay, to come to nought; of *de* and *fluo*
Deformis, is, e, *adj.* deformed, ugly, misshapen; of *de* and *forma*
Deformitas, ātis, *f.* deformity, ugliness; from *deformis*
Defui, I have been wanting; *indic. perf.* of *desum*
Defungor, i, defunctus sum, *v. d.* to be rid of a business, to discharge or perform one's duty; of *de* and *fungor*
Degēner, ēris, *adj.* unlike his ancestors, degenerating, unworthy; of *de* and *gener*
Dego, ēre, degi, —, *v. n.* to lead, to spend, to pass, to live
Dēhonestamentum, i, —, a disgrace or dis-

DEM

paragement, a reproach; from *de*honesto
Dēhonesto, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to disgrace or disparage; of *de* and *honesto*
Dejicio, ēre, jēci, jectum, *v. a.* to throw or cast down, to drive out, to turn away; of *de* and *jacio*
Dein, *adv.* hereafter, moreover, furthermore
Deinceps, *adv.* successively, after that, moreover, in the next place; from *deinde*
Deinde, *adv.* from thence, from that place, then, after that; of *de* and *inde*
Delabor, i, psus, *v. d.* to slide or fall down, to fall, to decay; of *de* and *labor*
Delatus, a, um, brought; *perf. part.* of *deferō*
Dēlectābilis, is, e, *adj.* delectable, pleasant, delightful; from *delecto*
Delecto, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to delight, to please, to allure, to wheedle; of *de* and *lacto*
Delectus, a, um, chosen; *perf. part.* of *deligo*, ēre
Delectus, ūs, *m.* an election, a levy or muster of soldiers; from *deligo*
Deleo, ēre, ēvi, etum, *v. a.* to blot out, to deface, to destroy
Delibēro, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to deliberate, to advise, to consider; of *de* and *libero*
Delicatē, *adv.* delicately, daintily; from *delicatus*
Delicatus, a, um, *adj.* delicate, fine, handsome; from *delicium*
Delicium, i, *n.* but more frequently *deliciv*, arum, *plur. f.* a darling, any thing which delights, delicacies, niceties, &c.
Deligo, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to bind up or tie; of *de* and *ligo*
Deligo, ēre, lēgi, lectum, *v. a.* to choose, to pick out; of *de* and *ligo*
Deliteo, ēre, ui, —, *v. n.* to lie hid, to lurk, to hide one's self, to skulk; of *de* and *lateo*
Delitescō, ēre, ui, —, *v. incept.* to lie hid to shelter one's self; from *deliteo*
Delphi, orum, *plur. m.* Delphi, a city of Phocis in Greece, seated on the hill of Parnassus, where was the celebrated oracle of Apollo. It was supposed to be exactly in the middle of the earth, and therefore called *umbilicus orbis terrarum*, the navel of the earth
Delubrum, i, *n.* a church, a chapel, a place dedicated to religious worship, a shrine
Dēmigratio, ōnis, *f.* a shifting of quarters, a removal from one place to another; from *demigro*

Demigro, âre, avi, atum, *n. n.* to depart, to remove; of *de* and *nigro*

Demissè, *adv.* meanly, pitifully, objectly, humbly; *iūs, issimè*; from *demitto*

Dēmitto, ēre, si, ssum, *v. a.* to cast or let down, to let fall, to humble. Also, to dig or sink a well; of *de* and *mitto*

Demo, ēre, dempsi, demptum, *v. a.* to take away, to diminish; *f. omde* and *emo*

Dēmuni, *adv.* at length, at last, in fine; from *dēmo*

Dēnārium, i, *n.* a penny, Roman money

Dēnārius, i, *m.* a Roman denier, in the money of the United States about 16 1-4 cents. After the reign of Tiberius, it weighed less, and was worth about 14 cents

Dēnīgo, âre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to refuse, to deny, of *de* and *nego*

Denique, *adv.* to conclude, in fine, at last, finally, in a word

Dens, dentis, *f.* a tooth, a tusk, any thing like a tooth, as the share of a plough or tooth of an harrow

Dēnūdo, âre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to make bare or naked, to despoil, to expose the naked body to view; of *de* and *nudo*

Denuntio, âre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to denounce, to declare, to forewarn; of *de* and *nuntio*

Deosculor, âri, atus sum, *v. d.* to kiss and hug, to buss; of *de* and *osculor*

Dēpello, ēre, ūli, ulsum, *v. a.* to put away, to expel, to drive along; of *de* and *pello*

Depereo, ire, ivi & ii, itum, *v. n.* to perish, to be lost or gone; also, to be desperately in love; of *de* and *pereo*

Depono, ēre, sui, situm, *v. a.* to lay or set down, to depose, to lay aside; of *de* and *pono*

Deporto, âre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to carry away, to convey; of *de* and *porto*

Deposco, ēre, poposci, poscitum, *v. a.* to demand, to ask or wish for; of *de* and *posco*

Deprecor, âri, atus sum, *v. d.* to pray for, to entreat earnestly, to deprecate; of *de* and *precor*

Deprehendo, ēre, di, sum, *v. a.* to catch one, to take unawares, to discover or find out a thing; also, to overtake, to perceive; of *de* and *prehendo*

Depressus, a, um, *pressed*, or weighed down; *perf. part.* of *deprimo*

Deprimo, ēre, essi, essum, *v. a.* to press down, to depress, to make one stoop.

Deprimere navem, to sink a ship; of *de* and *premo*

Depuis-us, a, um, *driven away*; *perf. part.* of *depello*

Descendo, ēre, di, sum, *v. n.* to descend or

go down, to condescend, to degenerate or grow worse; of *de* and *scando*

Descisco, ēre, ivi, —, *v. n.* to depart to revolt; of *de* and *scisco*

Describo, ēre, psi, ptum, *v. a.* to transcribe, to write over, to tax or assess, to divide, to define. *Describere jura*, to try causes, to sit in judgment; of *de* and *scribo*

Desero, ēre, ui, tum, *v. a.* to leave alone, to forsake, to desert; of *de* and *sero*

Deses, idis, *adj.* idle, slow, slothful, careless; from *desideo*

Desideo, ēre, desēdi, *v. n.* to sit still, to be idle; of *de* and *sedeo*

Desiderium, i, *n.* desire, regret, craving, love, affection; from *desidero*

Desidero, âre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to desire, to wish or long for, to need, to lack

Desidia, a, *f.* idleness, slothfulness; from *deses*, *desidis*

Desilio, ire, ivi & ii, ultum, *v. n.* to leap down, to alight, to vault; of *de* and *salio*

Desino, ēre, ivi & ii, itum, *v. a. & n.* to leave off, to give over, to end or terminate; of *de* and *sino*

Desipiens, tis, *adj.* doting, silly, foolish; also, *pres. part.* of *desipio*

Desipio, ēre, ui, —, *v. n.* to dote for age, to rave, to be light-headed, to be transported with joy, to be a fool; of *de* and *sapio*

Desisto, ēre, stiti, stitum, *v. n.* to desist from, to discontinue, to give over; of *de* and *sisto*

Despēro, âre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to despair, to be out of hope; of *de* and *spero*

Despicio, ēre, despexi, despectum, *v. a.* to look down upon, to despise; of *de* and *specio*

Despondeo, ēre, spondi, & spopondi, sum, *v. a.* to promise, sometimes to betroth, to despond, to despair; of *de* and *spondeo*

Destino, âre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to design, to purpose, to resolve; also, to set a price upon

Destiti, I have desisted; *indic. perf.* of *desisto*

Desum, deesse, defui, *v. irreg.* to be wanting, to fail, to be absent; of *de* and *sum*

Desumo, ēre, psi, ptum, *v. a.* to take out, to choose; of *de* and *sumo*

Desuper, *adv.* from above, overhead; of *de* and *super*

Dētego, ēre, xi, tectum, *v. a.* to detect or uncover, to lay open or disclose; of *de* and *tego*

Deterreo, ēre, ui, itum, *v. a.* to deter, to

frighten, to discourage; of Se and terreo

Dētestor, āri, atus sum, *v. d. to call to witness, to imprecate, to detest, to avert; of de and testor*

Dētineo, ēre, ui, tentum, *v. a. to detain, to withhold, to hinder; also, to entertain or delight; of de and teneo*

Dētrāho, ēre, xi, ctum, *v. a. to draw or pull off or away, to diminish, to detract, to speak ill of; of de and traho*

Dētrecto, āre, avi, atum, *v. a. to refuse, to disown, to detract; of de and tracto*

Dētrimentum, i, *n. loss, damage, detriment, hurt*

Detuli, *I have complained; indic. perf. of defero*

Deturbo, āre, avi, atum, *v. a. to tumble or throw down, to thrust out, to dis-turb; of de and turbo*

Devasto, āre, avi, atum, *v. a. to waste, to destroy, to plunder, to make havoc of; of de and vasto*

Devinco, ēre, vici, victum, *v. a. to conquer, to vanquish; of de and vinco*

Devius, a, um, *adj. out of the way, retired, sequestered; also, erroneous.*

Devia avis, the owl; *of de and via*

Dēvōlo, āre, avi, atum, *v. a. to fly down, to leave, to hast away from; of de and volo*

Devōvō, ēre, i, tum, *v. a. to vow, to consecrate, to devote to one's service; also, to curse; of de and voveo*

Deus, i, m, *god, a deity or divinity, voc. sing. deus, plur. dii and diis oftener than dei and deis, and amongst the poets frequently di and dis; gen. deūm for deorum*

Dexter, era, erum, or **Dextra**, rum, *adj. right-handed or on the right hand, right, lucky, dextrous; dexterior, dextimus*

Dextera or **Dextra**, a, *f. (sc. manus) a right hand or right side*

Di or **Dis**, *insep. prap. generally signifying asunder: as, divello, to pull asunder; distraho, to draw asunder. In composition, di is used before words beginning with d, g, l, m, n, r, and v, and dis before words beginning with a, p, q, s, and t. Before sp and st the a in di is dropt; as disto. Before f, it is changed into f; as, diffēro; of dis and fero. Before words beginning with a vowel, di assumes r; as, dirimo; of di and emo*

Diadēma, ātis, *m. a white fillet where-with kings and queens encircled their*

foreheads, a diadem an imperial or royal crown

Diana, a, *f. Diana, the goddess of hunting. She received many surnames from the places where her worship was established, and from the functions over which she was supposed to preside. The most famous of her temples was that at Ephesus, which was accounted one of the seven wonders of the world*

Dicatio, ōnis, *f. a dedication; from dico, āre*

Dicax, ācis, *adj. talkative, bantering, loquacious; from dico*

Dico, āre, avi, ātum, *v. a. to dedicate, to consecrate, to devote, to set apart*

Dico, ēre, xi, ctum, *v. a. to speak, to say, to tell, to name. Dicere, is properly, to speak as an orator; whence it is distinguished from loqui. to speak in common conversation. Dicere causam, to plead a cause; diem, to appoint a day; impera. dic or dicto*

Dictātor, ōris, *m. a dictator, a chief magistrate amongst the Romans, vested with absolute power, and from whom there lay no appeal. He was never chosen except in cases of some imminent danger of the commonwealth, and commonly at the end of six months, resigned his authority*

Dictātura, a, *f. the office or honour of dictatorship; from dictator*

Dieterium, i, *n. a taunt, a scoff, a quiz, a jest; from dico*

Dictito, āre, avi, atum, *v. freq. to speak or tell often or in divers places; from dicto*

Dicto, āre, avi, atum, *v. freq. to say often, to dictate how or what one shall write or speak, to counsel, to advise, to promise*

Dictum, i, *n. a saying or word, a proverb, a jest, a proof or argument; also, a reproach, a lampoon; from dico*

Dictus, a, um, *said; perf. part. of dico*

Didici, *I have learned; indic. perf. of disco*

Didūco, ēre, xi, ctum, *v. a. to lead, or draw aside, to set open, to digest, to drain; of di and duco*

Dies, ei, *m. or f. in the sing. in the plur. always, m. a day, the light, length of time, life*

Diffēro, ferre, distūli, dilātum, *v. a. to scatter abroad, to carry hither and thither, to delay, to spread a report, to distract, to differ; of dis and fero*

Difficilis, is, e, *adj. difficult, troublesome; also, rough, boisterous; of dis and facilis; difficilior, difficillimus*

DIR

Difficiliter, *adv.* hardly, with difficulty ;
iūs, illimē ; from *difficilis*
Difficultas, *ātis, f.* difficulty, danger,
 scarcity ; from *difficilis*
Diffido, *ēre, diffisus sum, v. n.* to distrust,
 to mistrust, to despair ; of *dis* and *fido*
Diffuſo, *ēre, xi, xum, v. n.* to flow or run
 about as water doth, to melt, to dis-
 solve, to fall down ; of *dis* and *fluo*
Digitus, *i, m.* a finger or toe, a finger's
 breadth, a digit, a measure of water
Dignitas, *ātis, f.* dignity, honour, autho-
 rity, comeliness, reputation ; from *dig-
 nus*
Dignor, *āri, ātus, v. d. & pass.* to vouch-
 safe, to think worthy ; also, to be
 thought worthy ; from *dignus*
Dignus, *a, um, adj.* worthy, deserving,
 becoming, meet, fit ; *ior, issimus*
Digrēdior, *i, digressus sum, v. d.* to depart,
 to go or turn aside, to digress, to go
 from the purpose ; of *di* and *gradior*
Dijicio, *ēre, eci, ectum, v. a.* to cast down,
 to cast away or asunder ; of *di* and *jacio*
Dilatūs, *a, um,* delayed ; *perf. part.* of
diffiero
Diligens, *tis, adj.* diligent, careful, heed-
 ful, studious ; *ior, issimus* ; also, *pres.
 part.* of *diligo*
Diligentia, *æ, f.* diligence, carefulness ;
 also, picking or choosing ; from *diligo*
Diligo, *ēre, dilexi, ectum, v. a.* to fa-
 vour or love, to divide or cut up ; also,
 to choose ; of *di* and *lego*
Diluo, *ēre, ui, ūtum, v. a.* to wash, to rinse
 or make clean, to temper or allay, to
 purge or clear ; of *de* and *lavo*
Dimicatio, *ōnis, f.* a skirmish or battle,
 a struggle or contest ; from *dimico*
Dimico, *āre, ui, v. avi, atum, v. n.* to
 fight, to skirmish ; of *di* and *mico*
Dimidium, *i, n.* the half ; of *di* and *medius*
Dimidius, *a, um, adj.* half, divided into
 two parts ; of *di* and *medius*
Dimitto, *ēre, misi, missum, v. a.* to dis-
 miss, to send away, to let go, to dis-
 charge. *Dimittere uxorem*, to divorce
 a wife ; *scholam*, to break up school ;
militēs, to disband soldiers ; *reos*, to
 acquit the accused ; of *di* and *mitto*
Dimoveo, *ēre, i, tum, v. a.* to thrust or
 put aside, to remove ; of *di* and *moveo*
Dira, *arum, plur. f.* (precēs being under-
 stood) curses or imprecations ; also,
 the Furies
Direptus, *a, um,* robbed, spoiled ; *perf.
 part.* of *diripio*
Dirigo, *ēre, rexi, rectum, v. a.* to direct,

DIS

to arrange an army in order of battle,
 to guide, to govern : of *di* and *rego*
Dirimo, *ēre, ēmi, emptum, v. a.* to break
 off, to interrupt, to determine, to make
 an end of ; of *di* and *emo*
Diripio, *ēre, ūi, eptum, v. a.* to plunder,
 to snatch away by force, to rob ; of *di*
 and *rapio*
Diruo, *ēre, ūi, ūtum, v. a.* to break or pull
 down, to overthrow, to destroy ; of *di*
 and *ruo*
Dirus, *a, um, adj.* direful, cursed, dread-
 ful, deadly, terrible
Dis, *insep. prap.* See *Di*
Dis or **Ditis**, *c. g. & Bite, n. adj.* rich,
 wealthy ; *ditior, ditissimus*. *Dis* is a
 contraction for *dives*
Discēdo, *ēre, cessi, cessum, v. n.* to depart,
 to go away, to vanquish ; of *dis* and
cedo
Discerno, *ēre, crēvi, crētum, v. a.* to dis-
 cern, to judge, to determine ; of *dis* and
cerno
Discerpo, *ēre, psi, ptum, v. a.* to pluck or
 tear in pieces, to divide ; of *dis* and *carpo*
Disciplina, *æ, f.* instruction, discipline,
 knowledge, an art or trade ; from *disco*
Discipulus, *i, m.* a scholar, a disciple, an
 apprentice ; from *disco*
Disco, *ēre, didici, —, v. a.* to learn, to
 acquire the knowledge of things, to un-
 derstand
Discordia, *æ, f.* discord, variance, debate
 strife ; from *discors*
Discordo, *āre, avi, atum, v. n.* to be at dis-
 cord, to be at variance, to disagree,
 from *discors*
Discors, *dis, adj.* discordant, disagreeing,
 harsh, repugnant ; of *dis* and *cor*
Discrimen, *inis, n.* a difference, a distinc-
 tion, a contest, danger ; from *discerno*
Discurro, *ēre, ri, sum, v. n.* to run hither
 and thither. It is also used in an ac-
 tive sense, to run over ; of *dis* and *curro*
Discutio, *ēre, ssi, ssum, v. a.* to shake, to
 beat or batter down, to discuss ; also, to
 search, to enquire into ; of *dis* and *quatio*
Disertē, *adv.* eloquently, expressly, by
 name ; from *disertus* ; *iūs, issimē*
Disertus, *a, um, adj.* eloquent, of good
 utterance, well-spoken ; *ior, issimus* ;
 from *disero*
Disjicio, *ēre, jēci, jectum, v. a.* to cast
 asunder, to scatter, to discomfit or put
 to flight ; of *dis* and *jacio*
Dispar, *dispāris, adj.* unequal, unlike
 different ; of *dis* and *par*
Dispono, *ēre, sui, sūrum, v. a.* to put in

- order, to arrange, to dispose, to place ; of dis and pono
- Dispūto**, āre, avi, atum, v. a. to argue, to reason, to discourse, to dispute ; of dis and puto
- Dissensus**, ūs, m. dissention, variance ; from dissentio, ire
- Dissentio**, nis, f. dissention, strife, variance, discord
- Dissentio**, ire, si, sum, v. n. to dissent, to disagree ; of dis and sentio
- Dissero**, ēre, ūi, sertum, v. n. to discourse, to debate, to reason, to declare ; of dis and sero
- Dissēro**, ēre, sēvi, situm, v. a. to sow seed, to transplant ; of dis and sero
- Dissimilis**, is, e, adj. unlike ; ior, illimus ; of dis and similis
- Dissimilitudo**, inis, f. unlikeness ; from dissimilis
- Dissimūlo**, āre, āvi, atum, v. a. to dissembles, to conceal, to disguise ; of dis and simulo
- Dissipo**, āre, āvi, atum, v. a. to scatter, to dissipate, to disperse, to waste
- Dissuadeo**, ēre, si, sum, v. a. to dissuade, to advise to the contrary ; of dis and suadeo
- Distrāho**, ēre, xi, ctum, v. a. to distract, to pull or draw asunder, to separate ; of dis and traho
- Distribuo**, ēre, i, ūtum, v. a. to distribute, to divide, to bestow ; of dis and tribuo
- Distringo**, ēre, xi, ctum, v. a. to bind fast, to employ or take one up, to graze, to wound slightly, to draw a sword, to break in small pieces ; of dis and stringo
- Distūrbō**, āre, avi, atum, v. a. to disturb, to overthrow, to cast down ; of dis and turbo
- Ditesco**, ēre, — — —, v. incept. to grow rich ; from dives
- Ditio**, ōnis, f. power, dominion, authority
- Ditissimus**, a, um, adj. very rich ; superla. of dives or dis
- Dito**, āre, avi, atum, v. a. to enrich
- Diu**, adv. a long time or while, long, of long continuance ; also, in the day time ; diutius, diutissimē
- Diversus**, a, um, adj. divers, sundry, different ; from diverto
- Diverto**, ēre, ti, sum, v. a. to turn aside or out of the way, to take lodgings, to digress or go from the purpose ; of di and verto
- Dives**, divitis, adj. rich, wealthy, opulent ; ditior, ditissimus
- Divido**, ēre, si, sum, v. a. to divide, to distribute, to break down, to distinguish
- Divinatio**, ōnis, f. a divination ; from divinus
- Divinitus**, adv. from God, divinely, exceedingly well ; from divinus
- Divinus**, a, um, adj. divine, heavenly, excellent ; also, holy, consecrated
- Divitiæ**, arum, plur. f. riches ; from dives
- Diūturnitas**, atis, f. long continuance, length of time ; from diuturnus
- Diūturnus**, a, um, adj. lasting, of long continuance ; from diu
- Dixi**, i have said ; indic. perf. of lico
- Do**, dare, dēdi, dātum, v. a. to give, to grant, to bestow. Dare auxilium, to assist ; supplicium, to suffer punishment ; amplexus, to embrace ; nomen militiæ, to enlist as a soldier, &c. &c.
- Doceo**, ēre, ūi, doctum, v. a. to teach, to inform, to instruct
- Dōcilis**, is, e, adj. docile, quickly taught, apt to learn ; from doceo
- Doctor**, ōris, m. a master, a teacher of a school, a doctor, an instructor ; from doceo
- Doctrīna**, æ, f. learning, the art of teaching, doctrine ; from doceo
- Doctus**, a, um, taught ; perf. part. of doceo
- Doleo**, ēre, ūi, itum, v. n. to grieve, to be in pain
- Dolium**, i, n. a tub, any great vessel, a tun, a pipe, a hogshcad
- Dolor**, ōris, m. grief, pain, distress ; from doleo
- Dōlōsē**, adv. craftily, deceitfully ; from dolosus
- Dōlōsus**, a, um, adj. cunning, crafty, deceitful ; from dolus
- Dolus**, i, m. a device, a crafty purpose, guile, deceit
- Domicilium**, i, n. a mansion, a dwelling house, an abode, of domus and colo
- Dominatio**, ōnis, f. dominion, rule, authority ; from dominor
- Dōminor**, āri, atus sum, v. d. to be lord and master, to bear rule, to domineer ; from dominus
- Dōminus**, i, m. a lord, a master, a ruler, a chief ; from domus
- Domo**, āre, ūi, itum, v. a. to tame, to subdue, to vanquish, to break a horse, &c.
- Domus**, ūs or i, f. a house, home, a family. Domi forisque, at home and abroad, domi militiæque, in peace and in war
- Donec**, adv. until, while, as long as
- Dono**, āre, avi, atam, v. a. to give liberally, to present, to bestow ; also, to forgive, to remit ; from donam
- Donum**, i, n. a gift, a reward, a present

Dormio, ire, ivi, itum, *v. n.* to sleep, to be asleep

Dos, dōtis, *f.* a portion or dowry; money, goods, or lands given with a woman in marriage

Dotālis, is, e, *adj.* pertaining to a portion or dowry; from dos

Drusus, i, *m.* Drusus, the name of several eminent Romans

Dūbito, āre, avi, atum, *v. n.* to doubt, to mistrust; from dubius

Dūbium, i, *n.* a doubt

Dubius, a, um, *adj.* doubtful, variable, dangerous, perilous

Ducenti, æ, a, *adj. plur.* two hundred; of duo and centum

Duco, ěre, xi, ctum, *v. a.* to lead, to bring along, to conduct, to reckon. Ducere spiritum, to draw breath; aquam, to convey water; vallum, to cast up a rampart; muros, to build walls; uxorem, to marry a wife; eum in jus, to sue him; in carcerem, to imprison him, &c. impera. duc or ducito

Dactus, ūs, *m.* an aqueduct, a leading, a guiding; also, Ductus, a, um, *perf. part.* of duco

Dūdum, adv. but late, not long since; also, a great while since, not long ago; of diu and dum

Duilius, i, *m.* Caius Duilius, the first Roman officer who subdued the Carthaginian fleet

Dulcis, is, e, *adj.* sweet, delicious, delightful; icr, issimus

Dum, adv. until, upon condition that, provided that, so that, as long as, as yet

Dummodō, adv. so that, provided that; of dum and modus

Duntaxat, adv. only, alone, at least

Duo, æ, o, *gen.* duorum, duarum, duorum, &c. *adj.* two.

Duōdēcim, *adj.* indec. twelve; of duo and decem

Duōdēcimus, a, um, *adj.* the twelfth; from duodecim

Duplex, icis, *adj.* double, two fold; of duo and plico

Duplico, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to double, to make twice as much; of duo and plico

Duro, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to harden; also, to abide, to endure; from durus

Durus, a, um, *adj.* hard, firm, solid. blunt, dull, rude; ior, issimus

Dux, dūcis, *c. g.* a leader, a conductor, a general, the commander of an army; from duco

Dyrrachium, i, *n.* Dyrrachium, a town in

Macedonia, having a good port, at the mouth of the river Arcantara, in the gulf of Venice, formerly called Epidamnus, now Durazzo

E

E or **Ex**, *præp.* cum *abla.* of, out of, from. E somno, after sleep; e meo animo, according to my opinion; e contrario, on the contrary; e regione, on the opposite side, over, against. E, in composition, has various significations, and is used before b, d, g, l, m, n, r, j, and v

Ebrius, a, um, *adj.* intoxicated, drunken; also, plentiful

Ebur and **Ebor**, ōris, ivory, any thing made of ivory, or an elephant's tooth

Eburneus, a, um, *adj.* of ivory, fair, white, like ivory; from ebur

Ecquando? adv. at what time? whether at any time?

Ecquis, a, quod or quid, compound pron. what, who, or whether; any man, woman, or any thing; of et and quis

Ecquisnam, *ecquānam*, *ecquodnam* or *ecquidnam?* is there any man, any woman? &c.

Edax, ācis, *adj.* eating much, gluttonous, gourmandizing; from edo

Edico, ěre, xi, ctum, *v. a.* to declare publicly, to order by edict, to publish; of e and dico

Edictum, i, *n.* an edict, a decree, a proclamation; from edico

Editus, a, um, *adj.* high, lofty; also, uttered, published; *perf. part.* of edo

Edo, ěre or esse, edi, esum or estum, *v. a.* to eat, to graze, to consume. Though this verb is regularly varied as the 3d conjugation, it also agrees in many of its parts with the verb sum. See Grammar

Edo, ěre, edidi, editum, *v. a.* to bring forth, to publish, to utter, to show.

Edere animam, to die; exemplum, to give an example; scelus, to commit a crime. With some nouns, it is Englished by the verbs of those nouns; as, edere sonos, to sound; verba, to speak, cantus, to sing, &c.

Edoceo, ěre, ui, edoctum, *v. a.* to instruct, to teach diligently; of e and doceo

Edūcātio, ōnis, *f.* education, bringing up, nurture; from educo

Edūcātor, ōris, *m.* one who brings up; from educo. āre

EGR

- Edūco, āre, avi, atum, *v. a. to bring up, to train up; of e and duco*
 Edūco, ēre, xi, ctum, *v. a. to bring forth, to draw out, to bring up; of e and duco*
 Effectus, a, um, *effected; perf. part. of efficio*
 Effero, āre, avi, atum, *v. a. to make wild and savage as beasts are; of ex and ferus*
 Effro, efferre, extuli, elatum, *v. a. to bring out, to carry forth, to bury, to produce, to magnify; of ex and fero*
 Efficio, ēre, effeci, effectum, *v. a. to bring to pass, to effect, to finish; of ex and facio*
 Efflo, āre, avi, atum, *v. a. to breathe out; of ex and flo*
 Effluo, ēre, xi, xum, *v. a. to flow or run out, to leak, to run over; of ex and fluo*
 Effodio, ēre, effodi, effossum, *v. a. to dig out, to dig up, to pull out; also to grieve sore; of ex and fodio*
 Effoemino, āre, avi, atum, *v. a. to effeminate, to make delicate, wanton, or nice; of ex and foemina*
 Effringo, ēre, ēgi, actum, *v. a. to break up or open, to break in pieces, to enfeeble; of ex and frango*
 Effudi, *i have poured out; indic. perf. of effundo*
 Effugio, ēre, i, itum, *v. a. & n. to escape, to fly, to avoid; of ex and fugio*
 Effundo, ēre, effudi, effusum, *v. a. to pour out, to run forth in companies, to spread abroad, to spill, to spend riotously; of ex and fundo*
 Effutio, ire, ivi, itum, *v. a. to prate, to bubble, to speak foolishly, to blab out*
 Egeus, a, um, *adj. needy, necessitous, destitute; from egeo*
 Egeo, ēre, ui, —, *v. n. to need, to lack, to be in want. Egeo consilii or consilio, I stand in need of advice*
 Egēria, æ, *f. Egeria. See Ægeria*
 Egestas, ātis, *f. extreme poverty, beggary; from egeo*
 Egi, *I have done; indic. perf. of ago*
 Ego, *gen. mei, dat. mihi, &c. c. g. pron. I, I myself*
 Egomet, *comp. pron. I myself*
 Egredior, i, egressus, *v. d. to step forth, to go out, to debark or land, to go beyond, to transgress; of e and gradior*
 Egrēgiē, *adv. extremely, extraordinarily; from egrēgius*
 Egrēgius, a, um, *adj. excellent, choice, singular; of e and grex*
 Egressus, ūs, *m. a passage or going forth, egress; also, perf. part. of egredior*

EMO

- Ejicio, ēre, ēci, ectum, *v. a. to cast out, to expel, to throw off; of e and jacio*
 Ejusdem, *gen. sing. of pron. idem*
 Elābor, bi, elapsus, *v. d. to slide or slip away, to escape; of e and labor*
 Elangueo, ēre, ui, —, *v. n. to languish, to drop away; of e and langueo*
 Elātus, a, um, *adj. lofty, sublime, haughty, arrogant; also, perf. part. of elero, efferre*
 Electus, ūs, *m. a choosing, a choice, also, Electus, a, um, chosen; perf. part. of eligo*
 Elegans, tis, *adj. elegant, handsome, polite, delicate; from eligo*
 Elegānter, *adv. elegantly, handsomely; ius, issimē; from elegans*
 Elegantia, æ, *f. elegance, neatness, politeness, consisting in purity and plainness, from elegans*
 Elephantus, i, *m. and Elephas, antis, m. an elephant*
 Elicio, ēre, ui, itum, *v. a. to draw or strike out, to call or fetch out, to screw out; of e and lacio*
 Elido, ēre, si, sum, *v. a. to strike or dash against, to strangle or throttle, to squeeze out; of e and lido*
 Eligo, ēre, ēgi, ectum, *v. a. to choose, to elect, to pick out; of e and lego*
 Elis, Idis, *f. Elis, a country in Peloponnesus*
 Elis, is, *f. Elis, a city in Elis, famous for the Olympic games which were there celebrated*
 Elisus, a, um, *dashed against; perf. part. of elido*
 Elōquentia, æ, *f. eloquence, a graceful delivery; from eloquor*
 Elōquor, qui, elocūtus or eloquūtus, *v. d. to speak out, to speak as an orator; of e and loquor*
 Elūceo, ere, xi, —, *v. n. to shine forth, to be conspicuous; of e and luceo*
 Emētiōr, iri, emensus, *v. d. to measure out, to go or pass over, to finish or make an end; of e and metior*
 Emīneo, ēre, ui, —, *v. n. to stand as show one's self above others, to overtop, to excel; of e and maneo*
 Emitto, ēre, si, ssum, *v. a. to send forth or out, to let go, to publish, to utter*
 Emittere lachrymas, *to shed tears; sanguinem, to let blood; vocem, to speak, &c.; of e and mitto*
 Emo, ēre, ēmi, emptum, *v. a. to buy to purchase, to hire. Renē emere, to buy cheap; malē emere, to buy dear*

- Emollio**, ire, ivi, itum, *v. a.* to make soft, to effeminate, to civilize, of *e* and *mollis*
- Emptor**, ōris, *m. a.* a buyer, a purchaser; from *emo*
- En**, *adv.* lo! see, behold
- Enervo**, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to weaken, to enfeeble, to enervate, to effeminate; of *e* and *nervus*
- Enim**, *conj.* for, indeed, truly
- Eniteo**, ēre, ui, —, *v. n.* to appear bright and charming, to shine, to be famous and renowned; of *e* and *niteo*
- Enitesco**, ēre, ui, —, *v. incept.* to shine, from *eniteo*
- Ennius**, i, *m.* Ennius, an ancient poet of Calabria
- Ensis**, is, *m. a.* a sword, a rapier
- Eo**, ire, ivi, itum, *v. n.* to go sometimes, to come, to pass, to proceed. *Ire* inficias, to deny; obviam, to meet; in auras, to vanish, &c.
- Eō**, *adv.* on that account, thither, to that place; from *is*
- Ephēsii**, ōrum, *m. plur.* the Ephesians, the inhabitants of Ephesus
- Ephēsus**, i, *m.* Ephesus, the capital city of Ionia, famous for the temple of Diana, which Pliny reckoned as one of the wonders of the world
- Epigramma**, ātis, *n.* an inscription upon a statue, monument, or the like, whether in verse or prose, an epigram
- Epirotæ**, arum, *m. plur.* the inhabitants of Epirus
- Epirus**, i, *f.* Epirus, a country situate between Macedonia, Achaia, and the Ionian sea. It was formerly governed by kings; but was afterwards joined to the empire of Macedonia, and at last, became a part of the Roman dominions
- Epistōla**, æ, *f.* an epistle, a letter
- Epulæ**, ārum, *plur. f.* and *Epulum*, i, *n.* a feast, a banquet, a great treat, a regale
- Epūlor**, ari, ātus sum, *v. d.* to feast, to banquet
- Eques**, itis, *c. g.* a horseman, a knight, a title of rank among the Romans; from *equis*
- Equester** or **Equestris**, is, *e*, *adj.* pertaining to horsemen, equestrian, of or belonging to a knight; from *eques*
- Equitatus**, ūs, *m. a.* company of horsemen, the horse, the cavalry; also, the act of riding; from *equis*
- Equito**, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to ride, to sit on horse, to be a horseman; from *equis*
- Equus**, i, *m.* an horse, an engine in war now called *aries*; also, a sea fish
- Eram**, *I was*; *imperf. indic.* of *sum*
- Erectus**, a, um, erected; *perf. part.* of *erigo*
- Erexī**, *I have erected*, *indic. perf.* of *erigo*
- Erga**, *prop. cum accus.* towards, against, over against
- Ergo**, *conj.* therefore, on that account, because
- Erigo**, ēre, erexi, erectum, *v. a.* to erect or make upright, to build up, to advance, to rouse or excite; of *e* and *rego*
- Eripio**, ēre, ui, ereptum, *v. a.* to take away by force, to deliver, to rescue; from *e* and *rapio*
- Error**, ōris, *m.* a wandering or mistake, an error, a wrong or false opinion
- Erubeo**, ēre, ui, —, *v. n.* to blush; of *e* and *rubeo*
- Erubescō**, ēre, ui, —, *v. incept.* to blush, to be ashamed, to redden; from *eru* and *beo*
- Erūdīo**, ire, ivi, itum, *v. a.* to teach, to instruct, to inform; of *e* and *rudis*
- Erumpo**, ēre, ūpi, uptum, *v. n.* to break or burst out, to issue or sally out, to come to men's knowledge; also, *v. a.* to show or discover; of *e* and *rumpo*
- Eruo**, ēre, i, ūtum, *v. a.* to pluck, to tear up, to search or find, to subvert; of *e* and *ruo*
- Esca**, æ, *f.* meat, food; also, a bait to catch fishes or birds with
- Esse**, to be, infinitive of the verb *sum*, and also of the defective verb *edo*, to eat
- Et**, *conj.* and, also, both—and, or as well—as; as, *et terris jactatus et alto*, tossed about both by land and sea
- Etiam**, *conj.* also, too, moreover, yea, further, yes. *Etiam atque etiam*, again and again; of *et* and *jam*
- Etruria**, æ, *f.* Etruria, a celebrated country of Italy to the westward of the Tiber. The inhabitants were powerful and resolute enemies to the rising empire of the Romans, and were not subdued till after great effusion of blood. It is now the dukedom of Tuscany
- Etrusci**, ōrum, *m.* the Etruscans, the inhabitants of Etruria
- Etsi**, *conj.* though, although
- Evado**, ēre, si, sum, *v. n. & a.* to get away or out of, to avoid, to climb, to grow, to come to pass; of *e* and *vado*
- Evēnio**, ire, i, tum, *v. n.* to come out or proceed, simply to come, to happen; of *e* and *venio*
- Evēnit**, ebat, it, *v. imper.* it happens
- Eventus**, ūs, *m.* hap, chance, the end, is sue, or event; from *evenio*

EXC

Everto, ěre, ti, sum, *v. a. to turn upside down, to overturn or destroy ; of e and vorto*

Evito, ěre, avi, atum, *v. a. to shun, to eschew, to avoid ; of e and vito*

Evoco, ěre, avi, atum, *v. a. to call out, to invite, to summon ; of e and voco*

Exeō, ěre, avi, atum, *v. n. to fly out or away, to pass away quickly, to escape ; of e and volo*

Europa, æ, *f. Europe, one of the three grand divisions, of the earth, known amongst the ancients ; extending according to modern surveys, about 3000 miles from North to South, and 2500 miles from East to West. Though inferior, in extent, yet it is superior to the others for its politeness, learning, government, and laws ; for the cultivation of its soil, the temperature of its climate, and the intelligence, activity, and enterprise of its inhabitants. It is bounded on the North by the Frozen Ocean, on the East by Asia, on the South by the Mediterranean Sea, and on the West by the Atlantic Ocean*

Eurypides, is, *m. Eurypides, an excellent tragic writer, born at Salamis, the same day that Xerxes army was defeated. He was the pupil of Anaxagoras and Socrates, and travelled with Plato into Egypt*

Ex, *præp. cum abla. See E*

Exacerbo, ěre, avi, atum, *v. a. to sour, to provoke ; of ex and acerbo*

Exactor, ōris, *m. a gatherer or collector of taxes, an exactor ; from exigo*

Exanimis, is, e, & **Exanimus**, a, um, *adj. dead, astonished, lifeless ; of ex and animus*

Exānimo, ěre, avi, atum, *v. a. to terrify, to frighten greatly ; from exanimis*

Exardeo, ěre, si, sum, *v. n. to be on fire or all in a flame, to encrease or wax very vehement, to become terrible ; of ex and ardeo*

Exardesco, escēre, —, *v. incep. to grow hot ; from exardeo*

Exāro, ěre, avi, atum, *v. a. to plough over, to plough up ; also, to write or indite ; of ex and aro*

Exaspero, ěre, avi, atum, *v. a. to make sharp, to exasperate ; of ex and aspero*

Excalceatus, a, um, *adj. unshod, barefooted, also, perf. part. of excalceo*

Excalceo, ěre, avi, atum, *v. a. to pull off shoes ; of ex and calceus*

Excedo, ěre ssi, ssum, *v. n. to depart, to*

EXE

go forth or out. to aie ; also, v. a. to exceed, to surmount, of ex and cedo

Excellens, tis, *adj. high, rising, excelling in good sense, excellent ; ior, issimus, also, pres. part. of excello*

Excellenter, *adv. excellently ; ius, issimē ; from excellens*

Excello, ěre, ui, —, *v. n. to excel, to be high, to surmount*

Excelsus, a, um, *adj. high, tall, lofty ; of ex and celsus*

Excepi, *I have excepted ; indic. perf. of excipio*

Excidium, i, *n. the sacking of a city, ruin, destruction ; from excindo*

Excindo, ěre, di, ssum, *v. a. to cut out or down, to raze, to overthrow ; of ex and scindo*

Excio, ěre, iui, itum, *v. a. to call out or up, to summon, to waken ; of ex and cio*

Excipio, ěre, ěpi, ceptum, *v. a. to take cut, to receive, to except ; of ex and capio*

Excito, ěre, avi, atum, *v. a. to move, to raise up, to encourage, to rouse, to excite ; of ex and cito*

Excitus, a, um, *called or roused up ; perf. part. of excio*

Exclāmo, ěre, avi, atum, *v. a. to call out, to call aloud, to exclaim ; of ex and ciamo*

Exclūdo, ěre, si, sum, *v. a. to shut out, to exclude, to reject ; of ex and claudio*

Excōlo, ěre, ui, ultum, *v. a. to till or cultivate, to adorn, to garnish, to deck or polish, to instruct ; of ex and colo*

Excūsatio, ōnis, *f. an excuse, a defence ; from excuso*

Excūso, ěre, avi, atum, *v. a. to excuse, to cloak ; of ex and causa*

Excūto, ere, ssi, ssum, *v. a. to shake off or out, to fling as a horse doth his rider, to exomine ; of ex and quatio*

Execror, āri, atus sum, *v. d. to curse, to abhor, to detest ; sometimes Execro, ěre, avi, atum ; of ex and sacro*

Exegi, *I have required ; indic. perf. of exigo*

Exemplum, i, *n. an example, a precedent, a copy, a pattern, a sample ; of ex and amplus*

Exemptus, a, um, *exempted ; perf. part. of eximo*

Exeo, ěre, iui, itum, *v. n. to go out or forth, to retire, to depart ; of ex and eo*

Exequiæ, arum, *plur. f. funeral rites, burial ; from exequor*

Exēquor, qui, cutus or quutus, *v. d. to execute, to accomplish ; also, to follow the corpse to the grave, to inter ; of ex and sequor*

EXP

Exerceo, ēre, ui, itum, *v. a. to exercise, to practice, to train up, to keep from idleness; of ex and arceo*
Exercitatio, ōnis, *f. exercise, use, custom, practice; from exerceo*
Exercitium, ii, *n. exercise, practice; from exerceo*
Exercitus, ūs, *m. an host of a mea soldiers, an army, exercise; from exerceo*
Exero, ēre, ui, tum, *v. a. to thrust out or put forth, to draw out as a sword, to discover, to exert; of ex and sero*
Exhibeo, ēre, ui, itum, *v. a. to hold forth, to represent, to offer; of ex and habeo*
Exhorreo, ēre, ui, —, *v. n. to fear horribly, to be sore afraid; of ex and horreo*
Exiens, *gen. exeuntis, going out; pres. part. of exeo*
Exigo, ēre, ēgi, actum, *v. a. to drive out, to require, to demand, to exact; of ex and ago*
Exiguus, a, um, *adj. little, small, pitiful; of ex and egeo*
Exilis, is, e, *adj. thin, mean, small, of small value; from exeo*
Exilium, ii, *n. exile, banishment; from exul*
Eximius, a, um, *adj. choice, extraordinary, excellent; from eximo*
Eximo, ēre, ēmi, emptum, *v. a. to take away from, to deliver, to exempt; from ex and emo*
Existimatio, ōnis, *f. a private opinion, reputation, respect, esteem; from existimo*
Existimo, āre, avi, atum, *v. a. to judge, to esteem, to think; of ex and aestimo*
Exitium, ii, *n. destruction, mischief, ruin, death; from exeo*
Exitus, ūs, *m. a going forth, the issue or end of a business; also, death; from exeo*
Exordior, iri, itus, *v. dep. to lay the warp as weavers do, to begin; of ex and ordior*
Exordium, i, *n. a beginning, a preface, a preamble; from exordior*
Exsolvo, ēre, vi, ūtum, *v. a. to unbind, to pay, to recompense, to disentangle; of ex and solvo*
Exorior, iri, exortus, *v. d. to rise as the sun or stars, &c. to spring up, to recover from a fright; of ex and orior*
Expāveo, ēre, vi, —, *v. n. to be sore afraid or astonished; of ex and paveo*
Expāvesco, ēre, —, *v. incept. to be greatly afraid, to be frightened at; from expāveo*
Expectatio, ōnis, *f. expectation, attendance, a looking for, a dependance; from expecto*
Expecto, āre, avi, atum, *v. a. to look for,*

EX

to abide, to wait for, to expect; of ex and specto
Expēdio, ire, ivi, itum, *v. a. to dispatch, to expedite, to disentangle, to free; of ex and pes*
Expeditio, ōnis, *f. a military preparation, an expedition; from expedio*
Expello, ēre, pūi, pulsum, *v. a. to thrust or drive out, to expel, to reject; of ex and pello*
Expendo, ēre, di, sum, *v. a. to weigh, to ponder and consider, to examine diligently; of ex and pendo*
Expensa, æ, *f. and Expensum, i, *n. expense, charge, cost, a reckoning; from expendo*
Expensus, a, um, *weighed; perf. part. of expendo*
Expergiscor, i, *experrectus sum, v. d. to awake, to take heart*
Expērimētum, i, *n. an experiment, proof, or trial, an essay; from experior*
Experior, iri, ertus, *v. d. to attempt, to try, to assay, to prove*
Expers, *expertis, adj. destitute, void, having no experience of; of ex and pars*
Expertus, a, um, *adj. expert, skilful, cunning; also, tried; perf. part. of experior*
Expeto, ēre, ivi, itum, *v. a. to desire much, to covet, to ask, to demand; v. n. to happen, to fall out; of ex and peto*
Expio, āre, avi, atum, *v. a. to expiate, to atone, to purge by sacrifice; of ex and pio*
Expiro, āre, avi, atum, *v. a. to expire, to die, to breathe one's last*
Explōrator, ōris, *m. a scout, a spy or private searcher; from explorō*
Explōro, āre, avi, atum, *v. a. to search diligently, to find out, to explore; of ex and ploro*
Expōno, ēre, sui, situm, *v. a. to set forth, to expose, to leave to the wide world, to expound; of ex and pono*
Exposco, ēre, poposci, —, *v. a. to ask or require earnestly, to demand one to be delivered up to punishment*
Expōsitiō, ōnis, *f. an exposition or declaration, an exposing of a thing to hazard; from expono*
Expriimo, ēre, essi, essum, *v. a. to press, to wring or strain out, to express, to pourtray; of ex and premo*
Exprōbro, āre, avi, atum, *v. a. to upbraid, to twit, to reproach; of ex and probro*
Expugnatio, ōnis, *f. a conquering by force or assault, the storming of a town; from expugno*
Expugno, āre, avi, atum, *v. a. to take by**

EXU

- storm or assault, to vanquish ; of ex and pugno
 Expulsus, a, um, *expelled ; perf. part. of expello*
 Exquiro, ère, sivi, sîtum, v. a. to search or try out, to enquire diligently, to examine ; of ex and quæro
 Exquisitus, a, um, *adj. exquisite, choice, curious, fine ; also, perf. part. of exquiro*
 Exscindo, ère. See Excindo
 Exsecror, âri. See Execror
 Exsequiæ. See Exequiæ
 Exsilio, ire, ui and ivi, ultum, v. a. to go out hastily, to leap out ; of ex and salio
 Exsolvo. See Exsolvo
 Exspecto. See Expecto
 Exsto, âre. See Extro
 Exstruo, ère. See Extruo
 Exsul and Exsulo. See Exul and Exulo
 Extemplo, *adv. soon, quickly, immediately*
 Exterreo, ère, ui, itum, v. a. to put in fear, to frighten, to scare ; of ex and terreo
 Exterus, a, um, *adj. strange, foreign, of another country ; compa. exterior, superla. extremus*
 Extimeo, ère, ui, —, v. n. to be in great fear ; of ex and timeo
 Extinguo, ère, xi, ctum, v. a. to put out any thing that burns, to extinguish, to quench ; of ex and stinguo
 Extro, âre, itî, itum & atum, v. n. to stand out or up, to be, to remain ; of ex and sto
 Extollo, ère, extûli, elâtum, v. a. to lift or hold up, to praise, to extol ; of ex and tollo
 Extra, *præp. cum accus. without, beyond, except, saving, over and above*
 Extrâ, *adv. without, on the other side*
 Extraho, ère, xi, ctum, v. a. to draw out, to extract, to constrain, to delay ; of ex and traho
 Extraordinarius, a, um, *adj. extraordinary, contrary to common order and fashion ; of ex and ordinarius*
 Extrêmus, a, um, *adj. the last, final, the extreme, the lowest ; also, the most remote ; superla. of exterus*
 Extruo & Exstruo, ère, xi, ctum, v. a. to build, to erect, to furnish ; of ex and struo
 Extuli, I have brought forth ; *ind. ic. perf. of effero*
 Exûgo, ère, xi, ctum, v. a. to suck out, to drink up ; of ex and sugo
 Exul or Exsul, is, c. g. a banished man or woman, an exile ; of ex and solum
 Exulo, âre, avi, atum, v. n. to be banished, to live in exile ; from exul
 Exulto, âre, avi, atum, v. n. to leap and

FAC

- frisk about, to rejoice exceedingly, to vault ; of ex and salto
 Exuo, ère, ui, ûtum, v. a. to put off clothes &c. to divest, to strip ; of ex and suo
 Exûro, ère, ssi, stum, v. a. to burn or scorch up, to parch ; of ex and uro
- F**
- FABII, ðrum, plur. m. a noble and powerful family at Rome ; from Fabius
 Fabius, ii, m. Fabius, a Roman, the first of his family, who obtained the surname of Maximus, for lessening the power of the populace at elections
 Fabius, a, um, *adj. pertaining to the family of the Fabii*
 Fabricius, ii, m. Caius Fabricius, a noble Roman, whose conduct was so remarkable for integrity and self denial in the wars which he carried on against T yr rhus, that that monarch is, at last, said to have exclaimed, " Such a man is Fabricius, that the sun can be more easily diverted from his course, than he from the laws of the strictest honour."
 Fabrico, âre, avi, atum, v. a. and Fabricor, âri, atus sum, v. d. to make or frame, to build, to fabricate, to invent or devise
 Fabula, æ, f. a fable, a tale, a story
 Fâcêtè, *adv. merrily, precisely, wittily ; from facetus*
 Fâcêtia, æ, f. but more frequently facetiæ, arum, f. plur. witty and pleasant sayings, repartees, railery
 Fâcêtus, a, um, *adj. facetious, merry, pleasant ; ior, issimus ; from facio*
 Fâcies, ei, f. a face, a visage, the make or fashion of a thing, the resemblance
 Fâcilè or Faciliter, *adv. easily, without any aid ; facilius, facillimè ; from facilis*
 Fâcilis, is, e, *adj. easy, good-natured, also, kind, courteous ; faciliior, facillimus ; from facio*
 Fâcinus, ôris, n. a great action whether good or bad, an exploit, an adventure, wickedness, guilt
 Facio, ère, feci, factum, v. a. imper. fac or facito, to make or do, to grant, to cause, to commit, to perpetrate, to perform ; pass. fio, fiêri, factus. Facere jacturam, to suffer loss ; stipendium, to serve as a soldier ; conjecturam, to guess ; verba, to discourse ; moram, to delay, &c.
 Factum, i, n. a deed, an act either good or bad ; from facio

Factus, ūs, *m.* a making or building, also, **Factus**, a, um, done; *perf. part. of facio* |
Facultas, ātis, *f.* ability, power, faculty; |
 from **facilis**
Facundus, a, um, *adj.* eloquent, well spoken; |
 for, **issimus**; from **faris** or **fare**
Falerii, orum, *m.* **Falerii**, a city in Italy, |
 rendered famous by the noble conduct |
 of **Camillus**, towards a perfidious school- |
 master, during the time of the siege. |
 See page 23
Falernus, i, *m.* a mountain of Naples, |
 near the Tuscan sea, producing most |
 generous wines. Its modern name is |
Monte Massico
Falisci, orum, *plur. m.* a people of Tuscany
Fallo, ěre, **feselli**, **falsum**, *v. a.* to beguile, |
 to deceive, to cheat
Falsus, a, um, *adj.* false, deceitful; also, |
 deceived; *perf. part. of decipio*
Fama, æ, *f.* fame, reputation, renown, |
 character, report
Fames, is, *f.* hunger, famine
Familia, æ, *f.* a family; anciently and properly, |
 the servants belonging to one common master; afterwards, together with |
 them, the wife and children, or what we |
 from this word, call a family, a household |
 of which the master was called, **Paterfamilias**; the mistress, **Materfamilias**
Familiaris, is, e, *adj.* pertaining to a family, |
 familiar; from **famulus**
Familiaris, is, *m.* an intimate acquaintance; also, a servant of the family
Familiaritas, ātis, *f.* familiarity, acquaintance, |
 friendship; from **familia**
Familiariter, *adv.* familiarly, privately; |
 from **familia**
Famulus, i, *m.* an household servant, a |
 waiting man
Fanum, i, *n.* a temple, a church, a piece |
 of consecrated ground
Far, **farris**, *n.* all manner of corn; also, |
 meal or flour
Farcio, ěre, si, tum & ctum, *v. a.* to stuff, |
 to feed, to cram
Faris or **fare**, **fari**, **fatus sum**, *v. d.* (For |
 not being found in the 1st person) to |
 speak, to speak plainly or distinctly
Fas, *n.* indec. justice, equity, right, a |
 thing lawful. **Jus et fas omne delere**, |
 to destroy all law human and divine; |
fas est, it is lawful
Fascia, æ, *f.* a swaddling band, a band- |
 age to tie up wounds or broken limbs, |
 a wreath about the top of a pillar
Fascis, is, *m.* a bundle of wood, twigs, |
 straw, reeds, &c. a faggot. **Fasces**, ium,

m. plur. a bundle of birchen rods carried before the Roman magistrates, with |
 an axe bound up in the middle of them, |
 so as to appear at top
Fastus, a, um, *adj.* lucky, lawful. **Dies** |
fasti, pleading days; **dies nefasti**, were |
 days deemed unlucky, and on which it |
 was prohibited to transact any lawbusiness, |
 or hold any assembly of the people
Fateor, ěri, **fassus**, *v. d.* to confess, to acknowledge, |
 to own
Fatigo, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to fatigue, to |
 tire, to weary, to vex, to importune
Fatisco, ěre, —, —, *v. n.* to chink, to |
 gape; also, to fail, to grow faint, to be |
 weary
Fatiscor, ci, **fessus sum**, *v. d.* to be weary, |
 to give out
Fatum, i, *n.* God's providence, fate, the |
 order and series of causes, destiny, death
Faveo, ěre, i, **fautum**, *v. a.* to bear good |
 will, to favour, to countenance, to be- |
 friend
Favor, ōris, *m.* good will, favour, kindness; |
 from **faveo**
Fausta, æ, *f.* **Faustu**, a woman's name
Faustulus, i, *m.* **Faustulus**, a shepherd, |
 by whom **Romulus** and **Remus** were found |
 exposed when infants, and brought up, |
 as if they had been his own children
Faustus, i, *m.* **Faustus**, a man's name
Faustus, a, um, *adj.* lucky, fortunate, |
 prosperous
Faux, **faucis**, *f. plur.* **fauces**, um, the jaws, |
 the chaps or chops, the gullet pipe, the |
 straits or narrow passages between hills, |
 the mouth of a river
Fax, **fācis**, *f.* a torch, a flambeau, a fire |
 brand
Febris, is, *f.* a fever, an ague
Feci, I have made; *indic. perf. of facio*
Fēciālis, is, *m.* an herald at arms, who de- |
 nounced war or peace
Feselli, I have deceived; *indic. perf. of* |
fallo
Fēlicitas, ātis, *f.* felicity, happiness, |
 prosperity, fruitfulness; from **felix**
Felix, icis, *adj.* happy, prosperous, for- |
 tunate; for, **issimus**
Fēmina. See **Fœmina**
Fēmur, ōris, *n.* the thigh, properly the |
 outside of the thigh
Fenero and **Fenus**. See **Fœnero** and |
Fœnus
Fēra, æ, *f.* a wild beast, any kind of beast
Fēre or **Fermē**, *adv.* almost, nigh, with- |
 in a little, for the most part
Fēriæ, arum, *plur. f.* holidays, or

- which no work was done, nor courts of justice held
- Ferio**, ĩre, percussi, —, v. a. to strike, hit, or knock, to coin, to sacrifice
- Fernē**, adv. almost. See **Fere**
- Fēro**, ferre, tūli, latum, v. a. and irreg. to bear, to carry, to suffer, to bring, to lead. Ferre agre, to take it ill; legem, to pass a law; opem, to help; præ se, to make a show; imper. fer or ferto
- Fērox**, ōcis, adj. fierce, hardy, cruel; ferocior, ferocissimus
- Ferreus**, a, um, adj. of iron; also, cruel, hard-hearted; from ferrum
- Ferrum**, i, n. iron, any weapon or tool made of iron, a sword
- Ferveo**, ěre, ferbui, —, v. n. to be hot, to boil, to rage, to be in a ferment, to work or ferment as wine in a vessel
- Fervidus**, a, um, adj. scalding hot, fierce, hasty, vehement; ior, issimus; from ferreo
- Ferus**, adj. wild, savage, cruel; also, uncultivated
- Fessus**, a, um, wearied; perf. part. of fatiscor
- Festinatio**, ōnis, f. haste, speed, despatch; from festino
- Festino**, ěre, avi, atum, v. n. & a. to make haste, to hurry, to accelerate, to hasten, to be troubled
- Festus**, a, um, adj. festival, joyful, pleasant, solemn. Festus dies, a court-day
- Fictile**, is, n. (vas being understood) a vessel or other thing made of earth; from fingo
- Fictilis**, is, e, adj. earthen, made of earth; from fingo
- Fictus**, a, um, adj. false, counterfeit. Also, Fictus, a, um, feigned; perf. part. of fingo
- Ficus**, i, f. and Ficus, ūs, f. a fig, a fig-tree
- Ficus**, i, m. a disease called the piles; also, a person troubled with that distemper
- Fidēlis**, is, e, adj. faithful, trusty, sure; ior, issimus; from fides
- Fides**, ěi, f. faith, truth, honesty, confidence, a goddess of that name, word or promise. Bona fide, without fraud
- Fides**, is, and Fidis, is, f. a string of a musical instrument; also, a fiddle, lute, or any stringed instrument, a constellation
- Fido**, ěre, di, sum, and fisis sum, v. n. to trust, to put confidence in
- Fiducia**, æ, f. trust confidence, boldness, assurance; from fido
- Fidus**, a, um, adj. faithful, true-hearted, trusty; ior, issimus; from fido
- Figo**, ěre, xi, xum, v. a. to fix, to fasten, to set up publicly
- Figūra**, æ, f. figure, shape, fashion, an image; also, a figurative expression
- Filia**, a, f. a daughter, dat. & abla. plur. filiabus, more frequently than filiis
- Filiola**, æ, f. a little daughter; from filia
- Filiulus**, i, m. a young son; from filius
- Filius**, ii, m. a son, voc. sing. fili
- Fingo**, ěre, finxi, fectum, v. a. to make, to fashion, to mould, to imagine, to feign
- Finio**, ĩre, ivi, itum, v. a. to finish, to end, to accomplish, to determine, to define; from finis
- Finis**, is, m. or f. the end, the conclusion, the intent or purpose of a thing done; fines, ium, plur. m. the boundaries of a state or country
- Finitimus**, a, um, adj. bordering upon, close or near to; from finis
- Fio**, fieri, factus sum, v. pass. to be made or done, to be esteemed, to happen, to come to pass. This verb is used as the passive of facio
- Firmitas**, ātis, f. firmness, soundness, steadiness; from firmus
- Firmitudo**, inis, f. firmness, strength; from firmus
- Firmo**, āre, avi, atum, v. a. to strengthen, to confirm, to establish; from firmus
- Firmus**, a, um, adj. firm, steady, constant, solid; ior, issimus
- Fixus**, a, um, adj. firm, fast, steady, constant; also, fixed; perf. part. of fingo
- Flāgello**, āre, avi, atum, v. a. to whip, to scourge, to lash, to thresh; from flagrum
- Flāgellum**, i, n. a whip or scourge, a small branch or twig of a tree; from flagrum
- Flagitium**, ii, n. a base action, a crime
- Flāgito**, āre, avi, atum, v. a. to ask or demand with earnestness; also, to accuse, to impeach
- Flagro**, āre, avi, atum, v. n. to burn, to be on fire, to blaze
- Flagrum**, i, n. a whip or scourge, a lash
- Flāmen**, inis, n. a blast or puff of wind, a blast, a sound of an instrument, from flo
- Flāmen**, inis, m. a priest, so called from his wearing a hat of a flame colour from flamma
- Flaminius**, ii, m. Flaminius, the name of several eminent Romans
- Flamma**, æ, f. a flame or bright burning fire

- Flēbilis**, is, e, *adj.* *doleful, to be lamented and wept over; from fleo*
- Flecto**, ēre, xi, xum, *v. a.* *to bend, to bow*
- Fleo**, ēre, evi, etum, *v. n.* *to weep, to bewail, to lament*
- Fligo**, ēre, xi, etum, *v. a.* *to beat, and dash against the ground, to afflict, to vex*
- Flo**, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* *to blow, to cast or sound metal*
- Flōreo**, ēre, ui, —, *v. n.* *to flourish, to blossom, to prosper; from flos*
- Flos**, floris, *m. a flower, a bloom or blossom*
- Fluctus**, ūs, *m. a wave, a surge or billow; from fluo*
- Flumen**, inis, *n. a river, a stream or water course; from fluo*
- Fluo**, ēre, xi, etum, and xum, *v. n.* *to flow, to run as water doth, to melt, to drop or fall out*
- Flūvius**, ii, *m. a river, the water in a river; from fluo*
- Fōcūlus**, i, *m. a little hearth, a fire, a chaffing dish; from focus*
- Fōcus**, i, *m. a fire hearth, an house, the fire. Pugnare pro aris et focus, to fight for God and one's country*
- Fodio**, ēre, fōdi, fossum, *v. a.* *to dig, to mine, to thrust into, to pierce*
- Fœdēro**, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* *to confederate, to reconcile by making a league; from fœdus*
- Fœdus**, ēris, *n. a league, a covenant, an alliance, a treaty*
- Fœmina**, æ, *f. a woman; also, the female in brutes*
- Fœnēro**, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* *to lend upon usury; from fœnus*
- Fœnēror**, ari, atus sum, *v. d.* *to lend upon usury; from fœnus*
- Fœnus**, ēris, *n. interest upon money lent, usury. Sometimes written senus*
- Folium**, ii, *n. a leaf of a tree*
- Follīculus**, i, *m. a little bag or satchel of leather, a ball blown with wind, the green husk or hose of wheat or other grain; from follis*
- Follis**, is, *m. a bag, purse, or scrip of leather, a pair of bellows; also, a ball made of leather, and blown full of wind, to be beaten with the hand*
- Fons**, tis, *m. a fountain, a spring, the spring head or principal cause of any thing*
- For** (not used), faris or fare, fari, fatus sum, *v. d.* *to speak, to speak plainly or distinctly*
- Fōras**, *adv.* *out of doors, forth*
- Forem**, es, et, &c. *v. defect.* *I might be*
- or I might have been; in fin. fore, to be or to be about to be, the same with futurum esse*
- Foris**, is, *f. a door, a gate, an entry. But this word is more frequently used in the plur. fores, ium, &c.*
- Fōris**, *adv.* *without doors, outwardly, from without, from abroad*
- Forma**, æ, *f. a form or shape, figure, beauty; also, a shoemaker's last*
- Formīdo**, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* *to fear, to dread*
- Fōrmīdo**, inis, *f. fear, dread, terror, as tonishment*
- Formīdolosus**, a, um, *adj.* *dreadful, terrible, dangerous; from formido*
- Foro**, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* *to pierce or bore a hole; from foris*
- Fors**, tis, *f. fortune, luck, chance, hazard*
- Fortitan**, *adv.* *perhaps, it may be so, by chance; from fas*
- Fortasse**, & fortassis, *adv.* *it may be, perhaps. peradventure. perchance; from fors*
- Fortē**, *adv.* *by chance, happily, peradventure; from fors*
- Fortis**, is, e, *adj.* *brave, valiant, courageous, manly; ior, issimus*
- Fortiter**, *adv.* *bravely, valiantly, constantly; ius, issimē; from fortis*
- Fortuitō**, *adv.* *by chance, casually, accidentally; from fors*
- Fortuitus**, a, um, *adj.* *casual, accidental; from fors*
- Fortūna**, æ, *f. fortune, hazard, adventure; from fors*
- Fōrum**, i, *n.* *the forum, a public place in Rome, where assemblies of the people were held, justice was administered, and other public business transacted, a court house, a market place*
- Fossa**, æ, *f. a ditch, a mote, a trench; from fodio*
- Fōvea**, æ, *f. a pit, a deep hole made in the ground to catch wild beasts, a den; from fodio*
- Fōveo**, ēre, fōvi, fōtum, *v. a.* *to keep warm, to cherish or nourish, to maintain, to foment*
- Fractus**, a, um, *broken; perf. part. of frango*
- Frænū**, i, *n. plur.* *frāni or fræna, orum, a bridle, the bit of a bridle, a curb, a check*
- Frāgor**, ōris, *m. a noise, a crash, a crack as when a thing breaks*
- Frango**, ēre, frēgi, fractum, *v. a.* *and n.* *to break, to bruise, to weaken, to impair*
- Frāter**, fratris, *m. a brother, confederate*

FUG

or ally; also, a nephew, a confederate, a cousin german
Frāternus, a, um, *adj.* of a brother, brotherly, fraternal
Fraudo, āre, avi, atum, v. a. to cheat, to beguile, to defraud; from *fraus*
Fraus, fraudis, f. deceit, fraud, guile, an artifice
Frēgi, I have broken; *indic. perf.* of *frango*
Freudeo, ēre, ui, —, v. n. to grind or gnash the teeth together for anger or pain, to groan; also, to break or bruise
Frenum. See *Fra num*
Frēquens, tis, *adj.* frequent, abounding with; *ior*, *issimus*
Frēquenter, *adv.* frequently, oftentimes
Frēquens, tis, *adj.* frequent, abounding with; *ior*, *issimus*
Frēquentia, a, f. a great company or meeting of people, a crowd; from *frēquens*
Frēquento, āre, avi, atum, v. a. to go often to, to frequent, to bring together; from *frēquens*
Frētum, i, n. sometimes *Fretus*, ūs, m. a narrow sea between two lands, an arm of the sea, the straits; also, the sea in general
Frētus, a, um, *adj.* trusting to, relying upon
Frigeo, ēre, ui, —, v. n. to be or to grow cold, to catch cold; from *frigus*
Frigidus, a, um, *adj.* cold, chilly, frigid, faint; *ior*, *issimus*; from *frigeo*
Frigus, ōris, n. cold, chillness, winter; also, coolness of affection
Frons, frondis, f. a leaf of a tree, a green bough with leaves
Frons, tis, f. sometimes m. the forehead, the forepart, the brow; also, the van or front of an army
Fructus, ūs, m. fruit, profit, advantage, interest of money; from *fruo*
Frūgālitās, ātis, f. frugality, modesty, temperance; from *frugi*
Frūgi, *adj.* indec. thrifty, sober, temperate, modest
Frūmentārius, a, um, *adj.* belonging to corn or forage; from *frumentum*
Frūmentor, āri, atus sum, v. d. to provide corn, to forage, to purvey; from *frumentum*
Frūmentum, i, n. all manner of corn or grain for bread, especially wheat or rye
Fruor, i, fructus or fructus, v. d. to enjoy, to take the profit of, to make use of
Frustā, *adv.* in vain, to no purpose
Fūdi, I have poured out; *indic. perf.* of *fundo*
Fūga, a, f. flight, running away; also exile

FUN

Fūgio, ēre, i, itum, v. n. and a. to fly, to escape, to run away; also, to shun, to avoid
Fūgo, āre, avi, atum, v. a. to put to flight, to chase or drive away
Fui, I have been; *indic. perf.* of *sum*
Fulcio, ire, si, tum, v. a. to prop, to support, to sustain or uphold, to keep or bear up; also, to continue in the same mind
Fulgeo, ēre, si, —, v. n. to shine, to glitter, to lighten
Fulgur, ūris, n. lightning, a flash, a thunderbolt; from *fulgeo*
Fulmen, inis, n. a thunderbolt, lightning; from *fulgeo*
Fulmentum, i, n. a prop or stay, to bear any thing up with; from *fulcio*
Fulvia, a, f. *fulvia*, a bold and ambitious woman, who was at first, married to the tribune Clodius, and afterwards to Mark Antony. He took an active part in all the intrigues of her husband's triumvirate, and evinced the most cruel and vindictive disposition. Also, a woman of the same name, who discovered to Cicero the designs of Cataline against the state
Fūmo, āre, avi, atum, v. n. to smoke, to reek; also, to foam, to froth; from *fumus*
Fūmus, i, m. smoke; also, great offers and liberal promises without performance
Fūnāle, is, n. a torch or link made of cord with wax or rosin about it, a flambeau; also, a halter, a cord
Fūnālis, is, e, *adj.* belonging to cords or torches
Functus, a, um, having enjoyed; *perf. part.* of *fungor*
Funda, a, f. a sling, a casting net, the bezil of a ring wherein the stone is set; also, a purse, a satchel
Fundāmentum, i, n. a foundation or ground work, a basis; from *fundo*, āre
Fundo, āre, avi, atum, v. a. to found, to lay the ground work, to build; from *fundus*
Fundo, ēre, fūdi, fūsum, v. a. to pour out, to shed, to spread, to found or cast metal, to rout, to defeat
Fūndus, i, m. land or ground, a country farm, a foundation or bottom
Fūnebris, is, e, *adj.* belonging to funerals, sorrowful; from *funus*
Fūnestus, a, um, *adj.* pertaining to dead bodies, polluted by touching a dead body, dismal, fatal; from *funus*
Fungor, i, functus sum, v. d. to discharge an office, to suffer, to execute, to conform to

GAR

Funiculus, i, m. a little rope, cord, or line; from funus
 Funis, is, m. sometimes f. a rope, cable, or cord
 Fünus, éris, n. a funeral, a dead body, death; also, the grave
 Fur, is, c. g. a thief, a robber; also, a servant, a varlet
 Fūrax, ácis, adj. thievish, given to picking and stealing, light fingered; from fur
 Furca, æ, f. a fork or any thing to under-set or prop; also, a gibbet
 Furcula, æ, f. a little fork. Furculæ Caudinæ, a place in Italy, where the Romans being led into a snare were defeated by the Sabines
 Furius, i, m. Furius, a man's name, the name of the celebrated Camillus, which see page 23
 Fūro, ére, —, v. n. to be mad, to rage, to be distracted
 Fūror, óris, m. fury, madness, rage; from furo
 Fūsus, a, um, routed; perf. part. of fundo

G

GABII, orum, m. Gabii, a city in the vicinity of Rome, which became an easy prey to Tarquinius Superbus, in consequence of the finesse of his son
 Gabini, orum, plur. m. the inhabitants of the City Gabii
 Gádes, ium, plur. a port and city in the south part of Spain, near the straits of Gibraltar, now called Cadiz. The city stands upon an island, which is separated from the continent by a small creek. It is now a place of very great trade
 Gálea, æ, f. an helmet or head piece
 Gallia, æ, f. now called France, was the country of Gaul, which was inhabited in Cæsar's time, by the Belgæ, Aquitani, and Celtæ, to whom the Romans gave the general name of Galli. Gallia was divided into two parts, Cisalpina, which was also called Tonsa and Togata; and Transalpina, which was called Comata and Bracata
 Gallicus, a, um, adj. pertaining to Gaul
 Gallus, i, m. an inhabitant of Gaul; from Gallia
 Garrio, ire, ivi, itum, v. n. to babble, to chatter as a bird, to prate, to talk idly
 Garulitas, átis, f. chattering, babbling, prattling; from garrio

GER

Garrulus, a, um, adj. chattering or chirping as birds, prating, babbling, talkative; from garrio
 Gaudeo, ére. gāvīsus sum, v. n. to rejoice to be glad, to be pleased with, to delight in
 Gaudium, ii. n. joy, gladness, mirth; from gaudeo
 Gaza, æ, f. the treasure of a prince, wealth, riches, one's estate or stock
 Gēmīno, āre, avi, atum, v. a. to double. to increase; also, to couple together; from geminus
 Gēminus, a, um, adj. double, two; also, alike, equal
 Gēminus, i, m. a twin
 Gemma, æ, f. a precious stone, a jewel, a gem; also, a young bud or button of a vine
 Gēmo, ére, ui, itum, v. n. to groan, to sigh loudly, to lament, to deplore
 Gēner, i, m. a son-in-law, a daughter's husband
 Genero, āre, avi, atum, v. a. to beget, to bring forth, to produce, to generate, from genus
 Genitus, a, um, begotten; perf. part. of gigno
 Gens, gentis, f. a nation, a kindred, a tribe or family; also, a swarm, a shoal of fishes; from genus. Gens humana, mankind; gens togata, the Roman nation, who wore the toga or gown
 Genu, n. indec. sing. a knee; plur. genua, uum, ibus
 Genui, I have begotten; indic. perf. of gigno
 Genus, éris, n. a race or descent, an offspring, the gender of a noun, a sort, manner, or kind, a nation, a people, the breed or sort of animals, a genus or general term
 Germania, æ, f. Germany, properly the name of that nation, which passed the Rhine and expelled those Gauls, who, in the time of Tacitus, were called Tungri. Afterwards the name was applied to the whole country. It is divided into the upper and lower, but the Roman and modern divisions are not the same. It is a large and populous country on the continent of Europe, which in its government, has undergone many changes in ancient as well as modern times. Its capital city is Vienna
 Germanus, i, m. a German, and Germani, orum, plur. m. the Germans. the

inhabitants of Germany; from Germania
 Gêro, êre, gessi, gestum, *v. a.* to bear, to carry, to conduct, to behave. Gerere bellum, to wage war; se, to behave himself; galeam, to wear an helmet
 Gesta, òrum, *plur. n.* exploits, achievements; from gestas, *part. of gero*
 Gesto, âre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to bear, to carry, to wear; from gero
 Gesturus, a, um, about to carry; *fut. part. act. of gero*
 Gestus, a, um, borne; *perf. part. of gero*
 Gestus, ùs, *m. gesture, demeanour, behaviour; from gero*
 Getuli, òrum, *plur. m.* the Getulians, a people, who resided in Mauritania, near the sandy deserts of Africa
 Gigno, êre, gēnui, gēnītum, *v. a.* to beget, to produce, to bring forth
 Gladius, ii, *m.* a sword, a knife; also, a sword-fish
 Glōria, æ, *f.* glory, renown, reputation
 Glōrior, âri, atus sum, *v. d.* to boast, to brag, to glory; from gloria
 Glōriōsus, a, um, *adj.* glorious, renowned; also rainglorious; *ior, issimus; from gloria*
 Gnârus, a, um, *adj.* skilful, expert, well known
 Gnâvus, ð, um, *adj.* active, diligent, industrious
 Gracchi, òrum, *plur. m.* the Gracchi, the family of Gracchus
 Gracchus, i, *m.* Gracchus, the name of several Romans, two of whom rendered themselves conspicuous by their seditious practices, viz. Caius and Tiberius, both of whom were assassinated
 Grādior, i, gressus sum, *v. d.* to go or walk, to go step by step, to march along; from gradus
 Grādus, ùs, *m.* a step, a pace, a degree in consanguinity, a rank or quality
 Græcia, æ, *f.* Greece, a celebrated country of Europe, bounded on the east by the Egean Sea, on the north by Thrace and Dalmatia, on the west by the Ionian Sea, and on the south by the Mediterranean. It was, for a long time, deemed superior to every other part of the earth, on account of its fertility, temperature, and salubrity; but more particularly for the fame, learning, and arts of its inhabitants, and that love of liberty, by which they were so eminently distinguished. The Greeks planted several colonies and totally peopled the

coast of Asia Minor. In the eastern parts of Italy, they likewise made many settlements, and the country received from its Greek inhabitants the name of Magna Græcia
 Gra culus, i, *m.* a poor little Grecian, from Gra cus
 Græcus, a, um, *adj.* Grecian, pertaining to Greece; from Græcia
 Græcus, i, *m.* a Greek, an inhabitant of Greece; from Græcia
 Grâmen, inis, *n.* grass, all kind of herbs
 Gramineus, a, um, *adj.* pertaining to grass, grassy; from giamen
 Grandis, is, e, *adj.* great, grand, lofty, large; *ior, issimus*
 Grâphium, ii, *n.* an iron pen wherewith, in old times, they used to write on tables waxed over, a pen, a pencil
 Grassor, âri, atus, *v. d.* to march as soldiers do, to proceed, to attack; from gradior
 Grâtia, æ, *f.* grace, favour, good, will, kindness. Gratiæ, arum, *plur. f.* thanks, the graces, the three goddesses; from gratus
 Grâtulatio, ōnis, *f.* a rejoicing, congratulation or wishing one joy; from gratulor
 Grâtulor, âri, âtus sum, *v. d.* to congratulate, to rejoice, to be glad; from gratus
 Gratus, a, um, *adj.* grateful, thankful, acceptable; *ior, issimus*
 Grâvâtê and Gravatim, *adv.* grievously, painfully, with an ill will; from gravis
 Grâvesco, êre, ui, —, *v. insep.* to become heavy, to be great with young; from gravis
 Grâvis, is, e, *adj.* heavy, weighty, of importance, grievous, grave; *ior, issimus*
 Grâvitas, âtis, *f.* heaviness, authority, gravity; from gravis
 Grâvitêr, *adv.* heavily, grievously, severely, gravely, wisely; *iùs, issimè; from gravis*
 Grâvo, âre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to load or weigh down, to trouble; from gravis
 Grēmium, ii, *n.* a lap, the bosom, the middle of a country, the channel of a river
 Grex, grēgis, *m.* a flock or herd of small cattle, a covey of partridges, a company or band of men, a gang
 Gubernâtor, ōris, *m.* the master, commander or pilot of a ship, a governor or ruler, a guide; from gubernō
 Gubernō, âre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to govern, to rule, to conduct, to steer a ship
 Guttus, i, *m.* a cruse, an oil glass, an ewer, a cruet

Gymnāsium, ii, n. *the gymnasium, a place where wrestlers, &c. exercised their strength, in trying feats of activity; also, a school, a college, a hall in an university*

H

HABEO, ēre, ui, itum, v. a. *to have, to hold, to possess.* With a verbal substantive, an adjective, or a passive participle, habeo is to be translated by their verb; as, habere consilium, *to consult*; iter, *to travel*; delectum, *to levy*; &c.

HABILIS, is, e, adj. *fit or suitable for wearing, apt, convenient*; ior, *issimus*; from habeo

HABITATIO, ōnis, f. *an habitation, a dwelling; also, house rent*; from habito

HABITO, āre, avi, atum, v. freq. *to have often, to dwell, to inhabit, to live in*; from habeo

HABITUS, a, um, adj. *fat, well liking, in good plight, affected or inclined*; also, *held, esteemed*; perf. part. of habeo

HABITUS, ūs, m. *a habit, whether of mind or body, the manner or fashion of a thing*; also, *dress, attire*; from habeo

HÆC, adv. *by this place, this way*; from hic

HÆDINUS and **HÆDUS**. See **Hædinus** and **Hædus**

HÆREDITAS, ātis, f. *an inheritance or estate by succession, an heritage*; from hæres

HÆRES, ēre, si, sum, v. n. *to stick, to cleave, to lay fast hold of*; also, *to doubt, to be at a stand*

HÆRES, ēdis, c. g. *an heir or heiress*

HÆSITATIO, ōnis, f. *a doubting*; from hæsito

HÆSITO, āre, avi, atum, v. freq. *to be at a stand, to falter*; from hæreo

HÆLITUS, ūs, m. *breath or vapour, a gasp*; from halo

HALO, āre, avi, atum, v. a. *to breathe, to exhale, to cast out a vapour or smell*

HAMILCAR. See **Amilcar**

HAMUS, i, m. *a hook, a hitchel or iron comb, wherewith flax or hemp is drest*

HANNIBAL. See **Annibal**

HANNO, ōnis, m. *Hanno, a Carthaginian general, the son of Amilcar, who, in consequence of his aspiring to be king, was put to death by torture, and his whole family cut off. Also, a nobleman of Carthage, who in vain attempted to*

persuade them to make peace with the Romans

HÆRUSPEX, icis, m. *a soothsayer or diviner*

HASBRUBAL. See **Asdrubal**

HASTA, æ, f. *a spear, lance, or pike, an auction or public sale of goods*

HAUD, adv. *not*

HAUDQUAQUAM, adv. *by no means, in no wise*

HAURIO, ire, si and ivi, stum and itum, v. a. *to draw, to empty, to drink*; also, *to spend or waste*

HAUSTUS, ūs, m. *a draught*; also, **HAUSTUS**, a, um, *drawn, drunk up*; perf. part. of haurio

HEBES, ētis, adj. *heavy, dull, slow, without spirit, slow of apprehension*

HĒBĒTO, āre, avi, atum, v. a. *to dull or blunt*; also, *to blacken, to tarnish*; from hebes

HELLESPOINTUS, i, m. *the Hellespont, a strait which divides Europe from Asia at Constantinople. It lies between the Propontis and the Egean sea, between which it is 45 miles in length, and is narrowest at the Dardanelles, where it is only seven or eight furlongs over. It is now called in Italian, Braccio di san Giorgio, in French, le Bras de St. George, and by some, the strait of Gallipoli*

HERA, æ, f. *a dame, a mistress, a lady, the goddess Juno, or as others think, Tellus*; from Herus

HERUS, i, m. *a master of a family, or his eldest son*

HERBA, æ, f. *an herb, grass or weed, a blade of grass*

HERCŪLES, is, m. *Hercules, one of the most celebrated heroes recorded in antiquity. He is fabled to have been the son of Jupiter by Alcmena. His exploits, which are not only numerous but incredible, are recorded in the history of the Heathen Mythology. After all his achievements, by a mistake of his wife, putting on a poisoned shirt, he found himself in such torment, that he made a pile on Mount Oeta and burnt himself. After his death, we are told, that he was received into heaven and deified*

HERENNIVS, ii, m. *Herennius, a general of the Samnites, who defeated the Romans with great slaughter, at a place called Furculæ Caudinæ*

HERES. See **Hæres**

HĒRĪ, adv. *yesterday*

Hiberna, ōrum, *n.* winter quarters for soldiers; also, winter houses as opposed to summer houses; from **hiemis**

Hibernacula, ōrum, *n.* winter quarters; from **hiberna**

Hic, *adv.* here, in this place

Hic, hæc, hoc, *demon. pron.* this man, woman, or thing, such

Hiems or **Hyems**, *is*, *f.* winter

Hiero, ōris, *m.* **Hiero**, who was made king of Sicily by the Romans, and to whom he was afterwards a steadfast friend. In his advanced years, he applied himself greatly to learning, using the works of Pindar and Simonides, and to him the former dedicated some of his works

Hilarè, *adv.* cheerfully, merrily; *iūs*, *issimè*; from **hilaris**

Hilāris, *is*, *e*, and **Hilārus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* merry, cheerful, pleasant

Hilāritas, ātis, *f.* mirth, cheerfulness; from **hilaris**

Hilārīter, *adv.* merrily, cheerfully, pleasantly; *iūs*, *issimè*; from **hilaris**

Hilārus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* cheerful. See **Hilaris**

Hinc, *adv.* from hence

Hircus or **Hirquus**, *i*, *m.* a buck goat, a lecherous old fellow

Hirundo, inis, *f.* a swallow, the spring

Hispania, æ, *f.* Spain, the most western country in Europe, called by the ancients Iberia, from the river Iberus, now the Ebro; Hesperia from its western situation, and Celtiberia, from the Celta living near the Iberus. It is wholly surrounded by the Mediterranean and the Cantabrian seas, except towards France, from which it is separated by the Pyrenean mountains. It was formerly divided by the Romans into the Nigher and the Farther Spain. Madrid is the capital city

Hispani, ōrum, *m. plur.* the Spaniards, the inhabitants of Spain; from **Hispania**

Historia, æ, *f.* a history, a narration, a tale

Hodiè, *adv.* to day, at this time; of **hoc** and **die**, *ablat. sing.* of **hic** and **dies**

Ōedīnus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* of or belonging to a kid; from **hœdus**

Hœdus, *i*, *m.* a kid or young goat

Homo, inis, *c. g.* a man or woman, one of the human species

Honestas, ātis, *f.* honesty, dignity, honour, reputation; from **honor**

Honestè, *adv.* honestly, becomingly, handsomely; from **honor**

Honesto, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to grace or

credit one, to adorn, to set forth or embellish

Honestus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* honourable, honest, respectable; from **honor**

Honor, and **Honos**, ōris, *m.* honour, respect; also, a public office, preferment, gracefulness, beauty

Honorificè, *adv.* in an honourable manner, with honour; of **honor** and **facio**

Honorificus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* honourable, creditable; of **honor** and **facio**

Honorō, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to honour, to reverence, to show respect to; from **honor**

Hora, æ, *f.* an hour, a space, a time, a season of the year

Horātius, ii, *m.* **Horace**, the name of several eminent Romans, one of whom was **Horatius Cocles**. See **Cocles**. Another, a famous poet, surnamed **Flaccus**. **Horatii**, ōrum, *plur. m.* the **Horatii**, three brothers of the same family, who fought and conquered the **Curiatii**. See **Curiatii**

Horrendus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* horrible, awful; from **horreo**

Horreo, ēre, ui, —, *v. n.* to shiver or tremble for fear, to be astonished and greatly afraid, to be rough as an animal with hair, or bristles standing on end. It is also used as a *v. a.*; as, **horrere** aliquem, to dread one

Horreum, *i*, *n.* a barn, a store-house, a wine cellar

Horror, ōris, *m.* a shivering or trembling with fear, horror, fright, dread; from **horreo**

Hortor, āri, atus sum, *v. d.* to exhort, counsel, to encourage; also, to be advised

Hortus, *i*, *m.* a garden or orchard; also a village

Hospes, itis, *c. g.* one who entertains or who is entertained, an host, a guest

Hospita, æ, *f.* an hostess or landlady

Hospitium, ii, *n.* friendship, such as subsists between those who mutually entertain each other, hospitality; also, a lodging, an inn; from **hospes**

Hostilia, æ, *f.* **Hostilia**, a town in Italy. The Roman senate house was called **Curia Hostilia**, because it was built by **Tullius Hostilius**

Hostilis, *is*, *e*, *adj.* of or belonging to an enemy, hostile; from **hostis**

Hostiliter, *adv.* in a hostile manner, like an enemy; from **hostilis**

Hostilius, ii, *m.* **Hostilius**, the name or surname of many eminent Romans;

particularly of Tullus Hostilius the 3d king of Rome
Hostis, is, c. g. a public enemy, anciently a stranger, one of another country
Hic, adv. to this place, hither, to this end, to this point; from hic
Hujus, gen. sing. of pronoun hic
Hujusmodi, adj. indec. of this sort or kind; of hujus and modi, gen. sing. of hic and modus
Hūmānitas, ātis, f. humanity, gentleness, politeness, learning; from humanus
Hūmānus, a, um, adj. of or belonging to a man, humane, gentle, polite; ior, issinus; from homo
Hūmēo, ēre, ui, —, v. n. to be wet or moist
Hūmērus, i, m. a shoulder of man or beast, the stalk of a vine
Hūmilis, is, e, adj. low, humble, mean, poor; ior, issinus; from humus
Hūmor, ōris, m. moisture, water, juice or sap; from humeo
Hūmus, i, f. the ground, moist earth
Hydra, æ, f. a water serpent with fifty heads, destroyed by Hercules in the lake of Lerna
Hyems or **Hiems**, is, f. winter

I

I or **Ito**, go, get thee gone, imper. of irreg. v. eo, to go
Iaceo, ēre, ui, —, v. n. to lie on the ground, to be situate. Pauper ubique jacet, the poor man is every where despoiled
Iacio, ēre, jēci, jactum, v. a. to throw, to cast, to fling
Iaciatio, ōnis, f. a motion, a tossing or shaking, a boasting or vaunting; from jacto
Jactito, āre, avi, atum, v. a. to cast, to throw, to toss from one to another; from jacto
Jacto, āre, avi, atum, v. a. to throw, to toss to and fro, to brag, to boast; from jacio
Jācūlum, i, n. a dart, a javelin, any thing which may be shot; from jacio
Jam, adv. now, immediately, presently. Janjam, just now; jamdudum, jampridem, long ago; janitum, even then
Janicūlus, i, m. (sc. mons) mount Janiculus, one of the seven hills, on which Rome was built
Jānuā, æ, f. a gate, a door, the beginning of a discourse

Jānus, i, m. Janus, the most ancient, and one of the wisest and best kings of Italy. He was deified after his death, and to him Numa the second king of Rome built a temple, which was shut in the time of peace and open during war
Jarbas, æ, m. Jarbas, a king of Getulia, who courted Dido, but not prevailing made war against her; also, a king of Numidia
Ibam, I went; indic. imperf. of eo
Ibi, adv. then, there, in that place
Ico, ēre, ici, ictum, v. a. to strike, to smite, to beat away
Ictus, ūs, m. a stroke, a blow; also, **Ictus**, a, um, stricken; perf. part. of ico
Ida, æ or **Ide**, es, **Ida**, a high mountain in Phrygia near Troy, famous for the judgment which Paris gave in favour of Venus, in appropriating to her the golden apple, the prize of beauty against Juno and Minerva; likewise another in Crete
Idæa, æ, f. **Idæa**, the name of a goddess
Idea, æ, f. an idea, form, or pattern; also, an imagination or conceit
Idem, eādem, idem, com. pron. gen. ejusdem, the same, the selfsame, alike; of is and the particle dem
Ideo, conj. therefore, for that cause
Idōneus, a, um, adj. fit, meet, proper, suitable, convenient
Idus, uum, ibus, m. plur. the ides of every month, the eighth day or eight days immediately after the nones. See Calendæ
Iens, gen. euntis, going; pres. part. of eo
Igitur, conj. therefore, from henceforth, then, for
Ignārus, a, um, adj. ignorant, unskilful, unknown, strange; of in and gnarus
Ignāvia, æ, f. cowardliness, sluggishness, from ignavus
Ignāvus, a, um, adj. idle, cowardly, slothful, sluggish; ior, issinus; of in and gnāvus
Ignis, is, m. fire, light, heat, love, a thunderbolt
Ignōbilis, is, e, adj. unknown, ignoble, base; of in and nobilis
Ignōminia, æ, f. ignominy, disgrace, reproach; of in and nomen
Ignōrantia, æ, f. ignorance, want of knowledge; from ignoro
Ignōro, āre, avi, atum, v. a. not to know to be ignorant of; from ignarus
Ignosco, ēre, ōvi, otum, v. a. to pardon, to hold excused, to forgive; also, to be

IMM

ignorant and not understand ; of in and nescio
 Ignōtus, a, um, *adj.* unknown · also, ignorant ; of in and notus
 Illātus, a, um, *infered, brought in ; perf. part. of infero*
 Ille, a, ud, *gen. illius, dat. illi, pron. he, she, that ; the aforesaid, the one, some one*
 Illic, *adv. there, in that place*
 Illicō, *adv. forthwith, by and by, immediately, from thence*
 Illuc, *adv. thither, to that place ; from ille*
 Illūceo, ēre, xi, —, *v. n. to shine upon, to be day, to be conspicuous ; sometimes, v. a. to appear, to show himself ; of in and luceo*
 Illūdo, ēre, si, sum, *v. a. to play upon one, to mock, to jeer, to laugh to scorn ; of in and ludo*
 Illustris, is, e, *adj. clear, bright, evident, illustrious ; of in and lustrō*
 Imāgo, inis, *f. an image, a resemblance of any thing, a statue, a picture, an effigy, an echo, thought or contrivance*
 Imbecillis, is, e, *adj. weak, heavy, faint, ineffectual ; ior, issimus*
 Imbecillus, a, um, *adj. slothful, feeble, lazy, good for nothing*
 Imbellis, is, e, *adj. not suited to war ; also, without war ; weak, feeble ; of in and bellum*
 Imber, bris, *m. a shower of rain ; also, weeping or abundant tears*
 Imbuo, ēre, i, ūtum, *v. a. to imbue, to wet, to die, to soak, to habituate or accustom*
 Imitor, āri, ātus sum, *v. d. to imitate, to resemble, to counterfeit*
 Immāturus, a, um, *adj. immature, green, unpleasant ; of in and maturus*
 Immemor, ōris, *adj. forgetful, unmindful ; also, forgotten ; of in and memor*
 Immensus, a, um, *adj. unreasonable, huge, immense ; also, insatiable, unreasonable ; of in and mensus*
 Immineo, ēre, ui, —, *v. n. to hang over head, to impend, to threaten, to be at hand ; of in and maneo*
 Imminuo, ēre, ui, utum, *v. a. to diminish, to lessen, to impair ; of in and minuo*
 Immitto, ēre, misi, missum, *v. a. to send forth, to cast or throw, to place or put in, to intervene, to admit or suffer, to enter ; of in and mitto*
 Immobiles, is, e, *adj. immoveable, steadfast, of in and mobilis*
 Immo, āre, avi, atum, *v. a. to sacrifice, to immolate, to kill ; of in and mola*

IMP

Immōtus, a, um, *adj. unmoved, firm, steadfast, constant, of in and motus, perf. part. of moveo*
 Imō, *conj. yes, yea, nay*
 Impar, āris, *adj. odd, not even, unequal, not like ; of in and par*
 Impatiens, tis, *adj. not able to bear, impatient ; of in and patior*
 Impēdimentum, i, n. *an impediment or hindrance ; from impedio ; Impedimenta, orum, plur. n. the baggage of an army*
 Impēdio, ire, ivi, itum, *v. a. to entangle, to hinder ; of in and pes*
 Impēgi, I have struck ; *indic. perf. of impingo*
 Impello, ēre, impūli, impulsum, *v. a. to push forward, to drive from a place ; of in and pello*
 Impendeo, ēre, di, —, *v. n. to hang over one's head, to threaten, to be near at hand ; of in and pendeo*
 Impendo, ēre, di, sum, *v. a. to spend money, to bestow, to employ ; of in and pendo*
 Impensa, æ, *f. cost, charge, expense ; from impendo*
 Impērātor, ōris, *m. a commander, a ruler, a commander in chief, an emperor ; from impero*
 Impērātōrius, a, um, *adj. belonging to an emperor or to a general ; from imperator*
 Imperfectus, a, um, *adj. imperfect, unfinished, defective ; of in and perfectus*
 Impērium, ii, *n. command, sway, government ; from impero*
 Impērītus, a, um, *adj. unskilful, ignorant, unexperienced ; of in and peritus*
 Impēro, āre, āvi, atum, *v. a. to command, to rule*
 Impēto, ēre, ivi, itum, *v. a. to invade, assail, or set upon ; of in and peto*
 Impētus, ūs, *m. natural desire or instinct, violence, and assault, an attack ; also inspiration ; from impeto*
 Impetro, āre, avi, atum, *v. a. to finish, to obtain by request ; of in and patro*
 Impiē, *adv. wickedly, impiously ; from impius*
 Impiger, gra, rum, *adj. diligent, active, courageous ; of in and piger*
 Impingo, ēre, egi, actum, *v. a. to dash or throw against, to run aground, to strike against a rock ; of in and pango*
 Impius, a, um, *adj. impious, ungodly, wicked ; of in and pius*
 Impleo, ēre, ēvi, tum, *v. a. to fill, to satiate or feed, to satisfy*

- Implicitè**, *adv.* obscurely, intricately, implicitly
- Implicito**, *äre, ävi, atum, v.* freq. to interweave; from *implico*
- Implico**, *äre, ui and ävi, itum and atum, v. a.* to wrap or fold in, to entangle, to entwine; of in and *plico*
- Implôro**, *äre, ävi, atum, v. a.* to beg and cry out for, to implore; of in and *ploro*
- Impôno**, *äre, sui, situm, v. a.* to put or lay upon, to impose, to beguile; of in and *pono*
- Impôtens**, *tis, adj.* impotent, weak, feeble; of in and *potens*
- Impressus**, *a, um, engraven, marked; also, not marked; perf. part. of imprimo*
- Imprimis**, *adv.* in the first place, especially; of in and *primus*
- Imprimo**, *äre, pressi, pressum, v. a.* to imprint, to engrave, to set a mark; of in and *premo*
- Imprôbus**, *a, um, adj.* dishonest, naughty, wicked; of in and *probus*
- Imprôvisus**, *a, um, adj.* unforeseen, unlooked for; *ior, issimus; of in and provisus*
- Impûbes** or *is, gen. ëris, adj.* unripe of age, in his nonage, in his minority; of in and *puber*
- Impubesco**, *äre, —, —, v. incept.* to grow ripe of age
- Impûdens**, *tis, adj.* shameless, impudent, graceless; of in and *pudet*
- Impûli**, *l have pushed forward; indic. perf. of impello*
- Impûnitus**, *a, um, adj.* unpunished; of in and *punitus*
- In**, *prep.* when it signifies against, into, or towards, it governs the accusative; but when signifying in or among, it governs the ablative. *In* is frequently used in composition, and commonly signifies not, but, sometimes it increaseth the signification of the word, with which it is joined
- Inestimabilis**, *is, e, adj.* inestimable, that which cannot be valued; of in and *æstimô*
- Inambûlo**, *äre, ävi, atum, v. n.* to walk to and fro in a place, to saunter; of in and *ambulo*
- Inânis**, *is, e, adj.* empty, void of, vain; frivolous, ineffectual, foolish; *ior, isinus*
- Inaudio**, *ire, ivi, itum, v. a.* to hear by report, to overhear; of in and *audio*
- Inauditus**, *a, um, adj.* unheard of, strange, incredible; also, *perf. part. of inaudio*
- Incâlesco**, *äre, ui, —, v. n.* to grow hot to be in earnest; of in and *calesco*
- Incautus**, *a, um, adj.* unwary, careless, heedless, uncautious; of in and *cautus*
- Incêdo**, *äre, ssi, ssum, v. n.* to go or walk, to go in state, to march, to come or go; of in and *cedo*
- Incendium**, *ii, n.* a fire, as when a house or town is on fire, a burning flame, a vehemence of any passion, as of envy, hatred, love, &c.
- Incendo**, *äre, di, sum, v. a.* to set on fire, to inflame, to tease
- Inceptum**, *i, n.* a beginning, an enterprise or design; from *incipio*
- Inceptus**, *a, um, begun; perf. part. of incipio*
- Incertus**, *a, um, adj.* uncertain, doubtful, wavering; of in and *certus*
- Incessi**, *l have walked; indic. perf. of incedo*
- Incesso**, *äre, ssi or ssivi, ssitum, v. freq.* to go or come, to approach or be at hand to assault, to attack, to provoke; from *incedo*
- Incido**, *äre, di, isum, v. a.* to cut, chop or engrave, to cut or make shorter, to leave off; of in and *cado*
- Incido**, *äre, di, casum, v. n.* to fall into, to light upon, simply to fall; of in and *cado*
- Incipio**, *äre, cëpi, ceptum, v. a.* to begin, to enterprise, to attempt; of in and *cipio*
- Incito**, *äre, ävi, atum, v. a.* to incite, to stir up, to animate, to encourage; of in and *cito*
- Inclâmo**, *äre, ävi, atum, v. n.* to cry out to, to call to or upon, to scold; of in and *clamo*
- Inclîno**, *äre, ävi, atum, v. a. and n.* to bend or bow down, to decline; also, to recoil or give back
- Includo**, *äre, üsi, üsum, v. a.* to include, to keep in, to hinder; of in and *claudio*
- Inclutus**, *a, um, adj.* famous, noble, excellent
- Inceptum and Inceptus.** See *Inceptum and Inceptus*
- Incôla**, *a, c. g.* an inhabitant, a sojourner; from *incolo*
- Incôlo**, *äre, ui, cultum, v. a.* to inhabit, to continue, to dwell in a place; of in and *colo*
- Incôlâmis**, *is, e, adj.* safe, sound, entire; from *incolo*
- Incommôdus**, *a, um, adj.* incommodious, troublesome; of in and *commodus*

IND

Inconstans, tis, *adj.* inconstant, light, wavering ; of in and consto
 Inconstantia, æ, *f.* inconstancy, lightness, unsteadiness ; from inconstans
 Inconsultè, *adv.* without counsel, unadvisedly, indiscreetly ; from inconsultus
 Inconsultus, a, um, *adj.* unadvised, rash, foolish ; of in and consulto
 Incredibilis, is, e, *adj.* incredible, marvellous, strange ; of in and credibilis
 Incredibiliter, *adv.* incredibly, strangely ; from incredibilis
 Incrèpo, ãre, ui and avi, ìtum, *v. n.* to rattle, to make a noise, to strike or beat by way of chastisement, to chide ; of in and crepo
 Incresco, ère, vi, crètum, *v. n.* to grow, to grow in stature, to thrive, of in and cresco
 Incultus, a, um, *adj.* uncultivated, uninhabited, desert ; of in and cultus, also, *perf. part.* of ceclo
 Incurro, ère, ri, sum, *v. n.* to run in, upon, or against, to incur, to happen of in and curro
 Incursio, ònis, *f.* an invasion of enemies, an incursion, a jostling or meeting of things ; from incurro
 Incutio, ère, ssi, ssum, *v. a.* to strike, smite or dash upon or into ; of in and quatio
 Indè, *adv.* from thence, from that place, from that time, thenceforth
 Index, icis, *c. g.* a discoverer, an informer, a mark or token, an index or table of a book ; from indico
 Indico, are, avi, atum, *v. a.* to discover, to disclose or make known ; of in and dico, ãre
 Indico, ère, xi, ctum, *v. a.* to proclaim, to declare solemnly, to publish ; of in and dico, ère
 Indictus, a, um, *adj.* declared, proclaimed, published ; also, unspoken, unsaid ; *perf. part.* of indico, ère
 Indigeo, ère, ui, —, *v. n.* to lack, to want, to stand in need ; of in and egeo
 Indignatio, ònis, *f.* indignation, anger ; from indignus
 Indigné, *adv.* unworthily, undeservedly ; ius, issimè ; from indignus
 Indignitas, àtis, *f.* indignity, unworthiness ; from indignus
 Indignor, àri, atus sum, *v. d.* to scorn, to disdain, to be angry with ; of in and dignor
 Indignus, a, um, *adj.* unworthy, undeserving ; of in and dignus
 Inditus, a, um, *put or set in, clapt upon ;* *verf. part.* of indo

INF

Indo, ère, dīdi, dītum, *v. a.* to put or set in, to put or lay upon ; of in and do
 Indòcilis, is, e, *adj.* indocile, who cannot be taught, natural, who has not been taught ; of in and docilis
 Indòles, is, *f.* a natural disposition ; of in and oleo
 Indùciæ, arum, *plur. f.* a truce, a respite or ceasing from war, for a certain time, agreed on by both sides ; from induco
 Indùco, ère, xi, ctum, *v. a.* to bring in, to cover, to induce ; of in and duco
 Indulgeo, ère, si, tum and sum, *v. n.* to indulge, to grant, to give leave, to concede
 Induo, ère, i, utum, *v. a.* to put on a garment, to wear, to cover over, to assume
 Industria, æ, *f.* industry, diligence
 Ineo, ire, ii or ivi, itum, *v. a.* and *n.* to enter upon, to begin ; of in and eo
 Inesse, to be in ; *infin. pres.* of insum
 Infacetè, *adv.* unpleasantly, unwittingly ; from infacetus
 Infacetus, a, um, *adj.* clownish, unpleasant, rude, unpolished ; of in and facetus
 Infāndus, a, um, *adj.* so great, or cruel, or strange, or abominable, or heinous as not to be expressed
 Infans, tis, *c. g.* an infant, a child who cannot speak ; of in and fari, to speak
 Infēci, I have infected ; *indic. perf.* of inficio
 Infectus, a, um, infected ; *perf. part.* of inficio
 Infēlix, icis, *adj.* unhappy, unfortunate
 Infensus, a, um, *adj.* angry, displeased, spiteful ; ior, issinus
 Infēri, òrum, *m. plur.* those below, the ghosts or shades below
 Infero, inferre, intūli, illatum, *v. a.* and *irreg.* to bring into, to introduce, to infer. Inferre manus alicui, to lay violent hands on one ; of in and fero
 Inferus, a, um, *adj.* lower, inferior ; beneath, below, *compa.* inferior, superla. infimus or imus
 Infesto, ãre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to trouble, to plague, to infest
 Infestus, a, um, *adj.* hostile, spiteful, malicious ; of in and festus
 Inficias, used only in the *accus. plur.* and always joined with the verb ire, to deny. Non ibo inficias, I will not deny ; of in and facio
 Inficio, ère, ēci, ectum, *v. a.* to stain, to tinge, to dye, to infect ; of in and facio
 Infimus, a, um, *adj.* the lowest ; superla. of inferus

INI

Infirmus, a, um, *adj.* weak, feeble, infirm; *of* in and firmus
Inflatus, ūs, m. a blowing or puffing up, inspiration; also, *perf. part.* of *inflō*
Inflō, āre, avi, atum, v. a. to blow or puff up, to swell; *of* in and flo
Inflammo, āre, avi, atum, v. a. to set on fire, to inflame, to incite, to excite, to stir up; *of* in and flamma
Infigo, ēre, xi, ctum, v. a. to strike, to dash, to lay upon, to inflict
Informo, āre, avi, atum, v. a. to form, to fashion, to contrive, to teach, to instruct, to inform; *of* in and formo
Infra, *prap.* cum accus. below, under
Infŭla, æ, f. a mitre, a turban, an ornament which priests wore on their heads
Infundo, ēre, fudi, fūsum, v. a. to pour in or into, to diffuse, to spread; *of* in and fundo
Ingenio, ēre, ui, —, v. n. and a. to lament, to bewail, to mourn for; *of* in and gemo
Ingenium, ii, n. natural disposition, genius, understanding, a device or contrivance
Ingens, tis, *adj.* great, big
Ingenuus, a, um, *adj.* freeborn, ingenious, honest, liberal
Ingero, ēre, ssi, stum, v. a. to throw, pour, or cast in or upon, to heap upon; *of* in and gero
Ingestus, a, um, *adj.* carried or thrown in; *perf. part.* of *ingero*
Ingratus, a, uni, *adj.* unpleasant, disagreeable, offensive, unheard, ungrateful; *of* in and gratus
Ingravesco, escēre, —, —, v. incept. to grow more heavy, to become worse, to grow bigger; *of* in and gravesco
Ingradior, i, ssus sum, v. d. to enter into, to walk or go; *of* in and gradior
Ingressus, ūs, m. a walking, an entrance, a beginning; *from* *ingredior*; also, *perf. part.* of *ingredior*
Inhonestē, *adv.* dishonestly, villainously; *from* *inhonestus*
Inhonesto, āre, avi, atum, v. a. to disparage, to discredit; *of* in and honesto
Inhonestus, a, um, *adj.* dishonest, shameful, filthy; *of* in and honestus
Injēci, I have cast in; *indic. perf.* of *injicio*
Injēctus, a, um, cast or thrown in, *perf. part.* of *injicio*
Iniens, gen. inuentis, entering; *pres. part.* of *inire*
Inimicitia, æ, f. enmity, hostility, variance; *from* *inimicus*

INQ

Inimicus, a, um, *adj.* unfriendly, hostile, inimical; *of* in and amicus
Inimicus, i, m. an enemy, properly a private foe or adversary; *of* in and amicus
Injicio, ēre, jēci, jectum, v. a. to cast or throw in, to throw at, to put on; *of* in and jacio
Inique, *adv.* unjustly, unequally, impatiently; *from* *iniquus*
Iniquus, a, uni, *adj.* unequal, unjust, partial; *of* in and æquus
Initio, āre, avi, atum, v. a. to initiate or enter into, to give the first instructions; *from* *ineo*
Initium, ii, n. a beginning, an entrance; *from* *ineo*
Initus, ūs, m. the act of generation, beginning; also, *Initus*, a, um, begun, *perf. part.* of *ineo*
Injūria, æ, f. injury, wrong, damage, hurt; *of* in and jus
Injussu, m. only used in the *ablat. sing.* without command, order, or leave; *of* in and jussus, *perf. part.* of *jubeo*
Injustus, a, um, *adj.* unjust, wrongful, unreasonable; *of* in and justus
Innoto, i, sus or xus sum, v. d. to lean upon, to rely on, to endeavour; *of* in and noto
Innocens, tis, *adj.* innocent, harmless; *of* in and nocens
Innocentia, æ, f. innocence, integrity, *from* *innocens*
Inōtesco, ēre, ui, —, v. incept. to become known, to grow more known; *of* in and notesco
Innoxius, a, um, *adj.* harmless, that doth no harm, offensive, blameless; *of* in and noxius
Innumerabilis, is, e, *adj.* innumerable, numberless; *of* in and numerabilis
Innumērus, a, uni, *adj.* numberless; also, without just number or measure; *of* in and numerus
Innuo, ēre, ui, ūtum, v. a. to nod, to beckon with the head, to make signs to one, to intimate; *of* in and nuo
Inopia, æ, f. poverty, want, need, scarcity; *from* *inops*
Inopinatus, a, um, *adj.* unthought of, unlooked for, unexpected, sudden; *of* in and opinor
Inopinus, a, um, *adj.* sudden, unexpected; *of* in and opinor
Inops, inōpis, *adj.* poor, needy, harmless, *of* in and opes
Inquam or **Inquo**, is, it, &c. v. defec. I say, quoth I. See Grammar

INS

Inquiētus, a, um, *adj.* *unquiet, restless, troublesome ; of in and quietus*
 Inquinātus, a, um, *adj.* *filthy, nasty ; also, defiled, polluted ; perf. part. of inquino*
 Inquino, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* *to defile, to stain, to pollute*
 Inquo. *See* Inquam
 Inscendo, ere, di, sum, *v. n. and a.* *to go up, to mount, to climb unto, to go on shipboard ; of in and scando*
 Inscitia, æ, *f.* *ignorance, unskilfulness ; from inscius*
 Inscius, a, um, *adj.* *ignorant, not knowing ; of in and scio*
 Inscribo, ěre, psi, ptum, *v. a.* *to write in or upon, to inscribe, to mark, to enroll, to imprint ; of in and scribo*
 Inscriptus, a, um, *written upon, inscribed ; perf. part. of inscribo*
 Insecto, āre, āvi, atum, *v. a. and* Insector, āri, ātus sum, *v. d.* *to pursue, to run after, to inveigh against, to indict, to impeach ; from insequor*
 Insēdi, *I have sat on ; indic. perf. of insideo*
 Insequor, i, cutus or quutus sum, *v. d.* *to follow after, to pursue, to persecute ; of in and sequor*
 Insēro, ěre, ui, tum, *v. a.* *to put or thrust in, to apply, to insert ; of in and sero*
 Insēro, ěre, ēvi, itum, *v. a.* *to sow, to plant, to ingraft ; of in and sero*
 Insideo, ěre, edi, essum, *v. n.* *to sit on, to stick fast ; also, v. a. to besiege, to seize, to lay in wait ; of in and sedeo*
 Insidiæ, ārum, *plur. f.* *snares, an ambush, an ambuscade ; from insideo*
 Insidiar, āri, atus sum, *v. d.* *to lay snares, to lie in ambush or in wait for one, to deceive ; from insideo*
 Insigne, is, *n. plur.* *insignia, um, a particular mark, sign, or token, whereby any thing is known, an ensign or painting, all marks and tokens of honour ; as, crowns, sceptres, robes ; also, a blemish or scar, &c.*
 Insignis, is, e, *adj.* *notable, remarkable, notorious, famous ; of in and signum*
 Insilio, ěre, ui and ii, ultum, *v. n.* *to leap in or upon ; of in and salio*
 Insinuo, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* *to embosom, to put or thrust in, to insinuate ; of in and sinus*
 Insisto, ěre, stiti, stitum, *v. n.* *to stand upon, to stop or stand still, to proceed, to insist upon, to succeed one in office ; of in and sisto*

INT

Insitus, a, um, *grafted or planted in, perf. part. of insero*
 Insolens, tis, *adj.* *unwonted, unaccustomed ; also, proud, insolent, haughty ; ior, issimus ; of in and soleo*
 Insolenter, *adv.* *seldom, not in the usual manner ; also, proudly, insolently, from insolens*
 Insolentia, æ, *f.* *disuse ; also, haughtiness, insolence ; from insolens*
 Insolitus, a, um, *adj.* *unaccustomed, unacquainted ; of in and soleo*
 Inspecto, āre, avi, atum, *v. freq.* *to inspect, to behold, to take a survey or view of ; also, to keep as a guard doth, from inspicio*
 Inspuo, ěre, i, ūtum, *v. a.* *to spit in or upon ; of in and spuo*
 Instituo, ěre, i, ūtum, *v. a.* *to institute, to ordain, to appoint. Instituire sermonem, to enter upon a discourse ; naves, to build ships ; of in and statuo*
 Institutum, i, *n.* *a custom, an institution, a statute or decree ; from instituo*
 Insto, āre, stiti, stitum, *v. n.* *to be earnest with one, to urge or press, to be nigh at hand, to insist upon ; of in and sto*
 Instructus, a, um, *adj. and perf. part. of instruor ; furnished or equipped, accoutred, put in array, marshalled, instructed*
 Instrūmentum, i, *n.* *an instrument, a tool, an implement of war, furniture of any kind ; from instruor*
 Instruo, ěre, xi, uctum, *v. a.* *to prepare, to instruct, to put in order. Instruere aciem, to draw out an army in battle array ; classem, to fit out a fleet ; of in and struo*
 Insuesco, ěre, ēvi, ētum, *v. n.* *to be accustomed or wont ; also, v. a. to accustom, to train up*
 Insuētus, a, um, *adj.* *unaccustomed, unusual, of in and suetus*
 Insūla, æ, *f.* *an island, a house in a city having no house joined to it, such as were the houses of the grandees at Rome*
 Insum, inesse, insui, *v. n. and irreg.* *to be in ; of in and sum*
 Insūper, *conj.* *moreover, over and besides, furthermore ; of in and super*
 Insūsurre, āre, avi, atum, *v. a. and n.* *to whisper, to buz, to make a humming, of in and susurre*
 Intactus, a, um, *adj.* *untouched, whole, undefiled, chaste ; of in and tactus, perf. part. of tango*
 Intēger, gra, g um, *adj.* *entire and whole,*

- safe and sound, fresh, new, chaste ;
ior, errinus
- Intellectus, ūs, m. understanding, discernment; also, perf. part. of intelligo
- Intelligo, ēre, intellexi, intellectum, v. a. to understand, to perceive; of inter and lego
- Intempestus, a, um, adj. unseasonable, unwholesome; of in and tempestas
- Intendo, ēre, dī, sum or tum, v. a. to bend or stretch, to strain, to intend, to design; of in and tendo
- Intentatus, a, um, adj. unassayed, not yet tried or proved; from intento
- Intento, āre, avi, atum, v. freq. to menace or threaten, to stretch out as one doth his hands; from intendo
- Intentus, a, um, adj. intent, attentive, straight; also, stretched; perf. part. of intendo
- Inter, præp. cum accus. between, among, in, at. With a pron. mutually, reciprocally, one another. Inter se amant, they love one another; inter se loquuntur, they speak together; inter tot annos, during so many years; inter pœnam, during the infliction of punishment; inter cœnam, at supper; inter se non procul erant, they were not far from one another
- Intercedo, ēre, ssi, ssum, v. n. to come or pass between, to happen, to oppose, to withstand or forbid, to engage as surety
- Interceptio, ēre, cēpi, ceptum, v. a. to intercept, to take up by the way, to surprise, to usurp; of inter and capio
- Intercus, cūtis, adj. water between the skin and the flesh, inward, close, secret; of inter and cutis; aqua intercus, the dropsy
- Interdico, ēre, xi, ctum, v. a. to forbid strictly, to hinder; of inter and dico
- Interdiu, adv. in the day time
- Interdum, adv. sometimes, now and then; of inter and dum
- Interea, adv. in the mean time, notwithstanding; of inter and ea, accus. plur. n. of is
- Interēmi, I have killed; indic. perf. of interimo
- Intereo, ire, ivi and ii, itum, v. n. to perish, to die, to be lost; of inter and eo
- Interest, erat, fuit, &c. interesse, v. imp. it concerns; from intersum
- Intersector, ōris, m. a killer, a murderer; from interficio
- Interficio, ēre, feci, sectum, v. a. to kill, to slay, to murder; also, to consume; of inter and facio
- Interfui, I have been present; indic. perf. of intersum
- Interjectus, ūs, m. a throwing or casting between; also, perf. part. of interjicio
- Interjicio, ēre, jēci, jectum, v. a. to cast, to put, to place between or among; of inter and jacio
- Interim, adv. in the mean time, notwithstanding. See Interea
- Interimo, ēre, ēmi, emptum, v. a. to take away, to slay or to kill; of inter and eneo
- Interitus, ūs, m. death, destruction, ruin, utter destruction; from intereo
- Intermitto, ēre, isi, issum, v. a. to leave or put off for a time, to discontinue; of inter and mitto
- Internecio, ōnis, f. a massacre, a general slaughter; from interneco
- Interneco, āre, ui and āvi, atum, v. n. to put all to the sword; of inter and neco
- Interpello, āre, avi, atum, v. a. to interrupt or hinder one who is doing any thing, to require; of inter and pello
- Interpono, ēre, pōsui, positum, v. a. to put in or between, to interpose; of inter and pono
- Interpres, ētis, c. g. an interpreter, a translator from one language into another, a mediator, a referee, a confidant, one intrusted with an affair
- Interpretor, āri, atus sum, v. d. to interpret, to expound, to translate; from interpres
- Interrōgo, āre, avi, atum, v. a. to demand, to ask, to argue; also, to accuse and charge; of inter and rogo
- Interrumpo, ēre, ūpi, uptum, v. a. to break off in the midst, to interrupt one in discourse, to disturb; of inter and run:po
- Intersum, esse, fui. v. n. and irreg. to be present, to be in the midst or between, also, to differ; of inter and sum
- Intervallum, i, n. the distance between the stakes in trenches, any distance of time or place, an interval; of inter and vallum
- Intervēnio, ire, vēni, ventum, v. n. to come in the mean while, to intervene; of inter and venio
- Interverto, ēre, ti, sum, v. a. to turn aside, to convey away a thing to one's own use, to embezzle, to intercept; of inter and verdo
- Intolerābilis, is, e, adj. that which cannot be borne or suffered, intolerable; of in and tolerabilis
- Intorqueo, ēre, si, tum, v. a. to writhe or wrest, to turn or wind; of in and torqueo

INV

Intra, *præp.* cum accus. *within, in less than, not more than*
Intrâ, *adv.* *within, inward, in the inward parts, in the inside*
Intrô, *adv.* *into a place, within*
Intro, *âre, avi, atum, v. a.* *to enter or go in, to pierce, to insinuate, to creep into*
Intrôduco, *êre, xi, ctum, v. a.* *to bring in, to introduce; of intro and duco*
Introeo, *îre, ivi, itum, v. n.* *to enter or go into; of intro and eo*
Introiens, *euntis, entering or going into; pres. part. of introeo*
Intromitto, *êre, misi, missum, v. a.* *to allow, to admit, to enter, to let in, to suffer, to enter or come in; of intro and mitto*
Intueor, *êri, uîtussum, v. d.* *to look upon, to behold, to view, to consider; of in and tueor*
Intûli, *I have brought in; indic. perf. of infero*
Intûmeo, *êre, ui, —, v. n.* *to swell, to rise up, to be puffed up; of in and tumeo*
Intûmesco, *êre, ui, —, v. incep.* *to begin to swell, to be puffed up; from intumeo*
Intûs, *adv.* *within, within doors, at home, inwardly*
Invâdo, *êre, si, sum, v. a.* *to invade, to attack, to fall upon; of in and vado*
Invâlidus, *a, um, adj.* *feeble, weak; ior, issimus; of in and validus*
Invêho, *êre, xi, ctum, v. a.* *to import, to carry or bear, to inveigh or speak bitterly against; of in and veho*
Invênio, *îre, i, tum, v. a.* *to find, to meet with, to find out, to invent; of in and venio*
Inventor, *ôris, m.* *a finder out, an inventor; from invenio*
Investigo, *âre, avi, atum, v. a.* *to seek or search for, to investigate*
Invicem, *adv.* *one another, each other, by turns; of in and vicis*
Invictus, *a, um, adj.* *invincible, what cannot be overcome, unwearied; of in and victus, perf. part. of vinco*
Invideo, *êre, di, sum, v. a. and n.* *to envy, to grudge or spite, or bear ill will; of in and video*
Invidia, *a, f.* *envy, hatred, spite, malice; from invideo*
Invidiôsus, *a, um, adj.* *envious, malicious; from invidia*
Inviolâtus, *a, um, adj.* *inviolable, unhurt; of in and violô*

IST

Invisus, *a, um, adj.* *unseen, loathed, hated; also, hateful, odious; from invideo*
Invito, *âre, avi, atum, v. a.* *to invite, to allure, to entice; of in and vito*
Invîtus, *a, um, adj.* *unwilling, by constraint; of in and vito*
Invôco, *âre, avi, atum, v. a.* *to call upon, to invoke, to implore; of in and voco*
Inundo, *âre, avi, atum, v. n.* *to overflow, to overwhelm with water; of in and unda*
Involvo, *êre, vi, ūtum, v. a.* *to wrap or fold in, to involve, to entangle; of in and volvo*
Inusîtatus, *a, um, adj.* *unusual, unwonted, strange, not used; of in and usîtatus*
Jôcor, *ari, atus sum, v. d.* *to speak in jest, to play the wag, to joke; from jocus*
Jôcus, *i, m. plur. joci, m. and joca, n.* *a joke or jest, a pleasant or witty word, raillery*
Jôvis, *of Jupiter; gen. sing. of Jupiter*
Ipse, *a, um, gen. ipsius, dat. ipsi, &c.* *pron. he himself, she herself, itself*
Ira, *a, f.* *anger, displeasure, wrath, passion*
Irâcundia, *a, f.* *passion quickly moved, hastiness of temper, a natural inclination to anger; from ira*
Irascor, *ci, âtus sum, v. d.* *to be angry or displeased, to grieve, to be sorry for; from ira*
Irâtus, *a, um, adj.* *in a passion, angry, tempestuous; ior, issimus; from ira*
Irrevôcabilis, *is, e, adj.* *irrevocable, that which cannot be recalled; of in and revocabilis*
Irrîdeo, *êre, si, sum, v. a.* *to mock, to scoff, to laugh to scorn; of in and rideo*
Irrisio, *ônis, f. & Irrisus, ūs, m.* *a mocking or laughing to scorn; also, Irrisus, a, um, mocked; perf. part. of irrideo*
Irritus, *a, um, adj.* *void, of no effect, vain; of in and ratus*
Irrumpo, *êre, rūpi, ruptum, v. n.* *to break in violently, to rush by force; of in and rumpo*
Irruo, *êre, ui, utum, v. n.* *to run hastily or furiously upon a thing; of in and ruo*
Is, *ea, id, gen. ejus, pron. he, she, that, it*
Iste, *a, ud, gen. istius, pron. this, that, also, he, she, it*
Isthmii, *ôrum, m. plur.* *the inhabitants of the isthmus of Corinth*
Isthmus, *i, m.* *an isthmus, a neck of land between two seas, as that at Corinth, which joins the Morea to the main land*
Isthô, *adv.* *thither, to that place*

Ita, adv. so, on that condition, yes. **Ita** est, it is even so

Itali, orum, m. plur. the Italians, the inhabitants of Italy; from **Italia**

Italia, æ, f. Italy, one of the most delightful countries in Europe, and once the seat of the Roman empire. It is separated from France and Germany by the Alps, and the rest of it is surrounded by the sea, viz. by the Adriatic on the upperside, and the Tyrrhene on the lower. Rome, the most ancient city in the world, still continues to be its capital. Its former splendour has now, however, in a great measure vanished

Italicus, a, um & **Italus**, a, um, adj. Italian; from **Italia**

Itaque, conj. therefore; of **ita** and **que**
Item, adv. also, likewise, in like manner, again, a second time; from **ita**

Iter, itinēris, n. a journey, a passage; also, a voyage by sea; from **eo**, **ire**, **ivi**, **itum**

Itero, are, avi, atum, v. a. to do a thing the second time, to do over again, to iterate

Iterum, adv. again

Itum, to go, supine of **eo**

Itur, ibatur, &c. v. imper. **Itur** ab illis, they go, they are going, they are coming; from irreg. v. **eo**

Itus, ūs, m. a going, a journey; also, perf. part. of **eo**

Juba, æ, m. Juba, a king of Mauritania, who in the civil wars of the Romans, espoused the part of Pompey, and routed Curio and his army, whom Cæsar had sent into Africa. After Pompey's defeat, he joined with Scipio, and was overcome. His son Juba took the part of Augustus against Anthony

Jūbeo, ēre, ssi, ssum, v. a. to bid, to order, to command

Jucundus, a, um, adj. pleasant, delightful; **ior**, **issimus**

Jūdex, icis, c. g. a judge, a weigher of things

Jūdicium, ii, n. judgment, a trial, a sentence; of **jus** and **dico**

Judico, āre, avi, atum, v. a. to judge, to give sentence, to condemn; of **jus** and **dico**

Jugērūm, i, n. an acre of ground. **Juger** and **Jugus** are likewise found in ancient authors, gen. **jugēris**, abla. **jugēre**. plur. **jugera**, um, &c.

Jūgo āre, avi, atum, v. a. to join or fasten together

Jūgūlo, āre, avi, atum, v. a. to kill, or cut one's throat, to butcher

Jūgūlum, i, n. and **Jugulus**, i, m. the throat, the neck; also, the chief point of a matter; from **jugo**

Jūgum, i, n. a yoke, a contrivance with forks and spears like a gallows, under which enemies, when vanquished were forced to pass; bondage, a beam, the top or ridge of a hill or bank

Jugurtha, æ, m. Jugurtha, a king of Numidia, grandson of Massinissa, who was discomfited by Marius, the Roman consul

Jūgurthinus, a, um, adj. Jugurthine, pertaining to Jugurtha

Julia, æ, f. Julia, a name of several eminent Roman ladies

Julius, ii, m. Julius, the name of divers eminent Romans, amongst whom was Julius Cæsar, the first emperor of Rome. The month formerly called Quintilis was called Julius, because he was born in that month

Ivi, I have gone; indic. perf. of **eo**

Jūmentum, i, n. a beast of burden, a pack-horse, a labouring beast of any description

Junctus, a, um, joined; perf. part. of **jungo**

Junior, or, us, gen. **ōris**, adj. younger; of **juvenis**

Junius, ii, m. Junius, the name of several eminent Romans; also, the month of June

Jungo, ēre, xi, ctum, v. a. to join, to couple, to associate

Juno, ōnis, f. Juno, the daughter of Saturn, and sister and wife of Jupiter. She is called **daturnia**, from her father, and **Pronuba**, **Lucina**, **Moneta**, &c. from her offices

Jupiter, Jōvis, m. Jupiter, the supreme god of the heathens, called **Optimus**, because of his benefits, and **Maximus**, for his power. He was the son of **Saturn** and **Ops**, and born at the same birth with **Juno**, in the island of **Crete**, whom, when of age, he took to wife. By poets the word **Jupiter** is taken for the air and for rain

Jūrāmentum, i, n. an oath; from **juro**

Jurgo, āre, avi, atum, v. a. to chide, to scold, to brawl

Jūro, āre, avi, atum, v. n. to swear, also, to conspire

Jus, jūris, n. reason, right, the law, an ordinance or statute; also, broth, pottage

Jussi, I have ordered; indic. perf. of **juben**

LAC

Jusjūrandum, *jūrisjurandi*, *n.* a solemn oath ; of *jus* and *jurandum*
Jussum, *i*, *n.* a command or appointment
Jussus, *ūs*, *m.* a charge, a will and consent ; also, *jussus*, *a*, *um*, ordered ; perf. part. of *jubeo*
Justē, *adv.* justly ; from *justus*
Justitia, *æ*, *f.* justice, upright dealing ; from *justus*
Justus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* just, reasonable, legal, upright ; *ior*, *issimus* ; from *jus*
Jūvenis, *is*, *e*, *adj.* young ; also, *Juvenis*, *is*, *c. g.* a young man or young woman
Juventa, *æ*, *f.* youth, young age ; from *juvenis*
Jūventus, *ūtis*, *f.* youth
Jūvo, *āre*, *jūvi*, *jūtum*, *v. a.* to help, to aid, to succour
Juxta, *præp. cum acc.* nigh, near to, towards ; also, *Juxtā*, *adv.* even, alike, all one

K

KALENDÆ. See *Calendæ*

L

LABOR or *os*, *ōris*, *m.* labour, pain, anxiety, vehement exercise of body or mind
Lābor, *lābi*, *lapsus sum*, *v. d.* to fall gently, to descend, to glide, to fall into a mistake, to float, to sail, to faint away
Lābōro, *āre*, *avi*, *atum*, *v. a. and n.* to labour, to be in distress, to be sick ; from *labor*
Lac, *lactis*, *n.* milk
Lācēdæmon, *is*, *f.* Lacedæmon, the chief city of Laconia or Sparta, in the Peloponnesus, famous for the excellent laws made there by *Lycurgus*. It was a place, therefore, which was very well governed, and especially noted for the strict education of youth
Lācēdæmonius, *a*, *um*, *adj.* Spartan, Lacedæmonian ; from *Lacedæmon*
Lācesso, *ēre*, *ivi*, *itum*, *v. a.* to provoke, to challenge, to harass, to abuse with bad language ; from *lacio*
Lāchrýma, *æ*, *f.* a tear in weeping. It is sometimes writ'en *lacryma*
Lāchrýmabundus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* ready to weep ; from *lāchrymor*
Lāchrýmo, *āre*, *avi*, *atum*, *v. n. and* *Lāchrymor*, *āri*, *atus sum*, *v. d.* to weep, to shed tears. Sometimes, *lacrymo* and *lacrymor*

LAQ

Lacio, *ēre*, *ui*, —, *v. n.* to allure, to bring into a snare
Laco, *ōnis*, *m.* a Spartan, a Lacedæmonian ; from *Lacedæmon*
Lacto, *āre*, *avi*, *atum*, *v. freq.* to allure or deceive with fair words ; from *lacio*
Also, *v. a.* to give suck ; from *lac*
Lacus, *i* or *ūs*, *m.* a lake or standing pool
Lædo, *ēre*, *si*, *sum*, *v. a.* to hurt, to injure, to offend. *Laesa* majestas, treason
Laelius, *i*, *m.* *Laelius*, a familiar friend of *Scipio Africanus*, who was remarkable for a combination of many eminent virtues
Lænas, *æ*, *m.* *Lænas*, a man's name
Læsi, *i* have hurt ; *indic. perf.* of *lædo*
Læsus, *a*, *um*, hurt ; perf. part. of *lædo*
Lætitia, *æ*, *f.* joy, gladness, pleasantness ; from *lætus*
Lætus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* glad, joyful, cheerful ; also, fruitful, verdant
Læva, *æ*, *f.* the left hand
Lævinus, *i*, *m.* *Lævinus*, a Roman consul, who distinguished himself greatly by his talents and valour in the war against *Pyrrhus*
Lævus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* left, on the left side, unlucky
Lambo, *ēre*, *i*, *itum*, *v. a.* to lick with the tongue, to lap, to touch a thing softly
Lāmentor, *āri*, *atus sum*, *v. d.* to lament, to bewail, to bemoan
Lamentum, *i*, *n.* a lamentation, a bewailing, a bemoaning
Lāmina, *æ*, *f.* a plate or thin piece of metal, a slate, a thin board or plank
Lāna, *æ*, *f.* wool that groweth on sheep, also, the down of birds, the moss or cotton which grows on trees or fruit
Lancea, *æ*, *f.* a lance, a javelin, a pike or spear
Langueo, *ēre*, *ui*, —, *v. n.* to languish, to be sick or feeble, to fade and decay
Languesco, *ēre*, —, *v. incep.* to wax faint, to fade ; from *langueo*
Lānificium, *ii*, *n.* spinning or carding, working of wool ; of *lana* and *facio*
Lanio, *āre*, *avi*, *atum*, *v. a.* to cut like a butcher, to rend, to pull to pieces, to butcher ; from *lanius*
Lānista, *æ*, *m.* a master of defence, a fencing master
Lanius, *ii*, *m.* a butcher
Lapideus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* stony, full of stone, also, heavy, weighty ; from *lapis*
Lāpis, *idis*, *m.* a stone, a gem, a mile
Laqueus, *i*, *m.* a snare, a gin or spring, a halter

Lar, lāris, *m.* a household god, the chimney or fire side; a dwelling house
 Lagior, īre, itus, *v. d.* to bestow, to give liberally; from largus
 Largitio, ōnis, *f.* liberal expense, prodigality; from largior
 Largus, a, um, *adj.* large, huge, bountiful; *ior, issimus*
 Latēbra, æ, *f.* a hiding place, a shelter, a covert, a den for beasts; from lateo
 Lateo, ēre, ui, *v. n.* to lie hid, to lurk, to skulk, to abscond; also, to be hidden
 Later, ēris, *m.* a brick or tile
 Lateritius, a, um, *adj.* made of brick or tile; from later
 Latinus, a, um, *adj.* Latin; also, Latinus, *i, n.* Latinus, a king of Latium
 Latium, ii, *n.* Latium, a country of Italy, lying between Tuscany to the west, and Campania to the east, and between the mouth of the Tiber and cape Circello. Its modern name is Campania di Roma and St. Peter's Patrimony
 Latro, ōnis, *m.* a robber; also, a hired soldier, one of the emperor's guards
 Latro, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to bark
 Latus, a, um, brought; *perf. part.* of fero; also, *adj.* broad, wide, spacious; *ior, issimus*
 Latus, ēris, *n.* the side
 Laudābilis, is, e, *adj.* commendable, praiseworthy; from laudo
 Laudatus, a, um, *adj.* praiseworthy; also, praised; *perf. part.* of laudo
 Laudo, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to praise or commend; from laus
 Laurea, æ, *f.* a laurel-tree, or garland of laurels or bays, corona being understood
 Laureus, a, um, *adj.* of bays or laurel; from laurus
 Laurus, i or ūs, *f.* the laurel or bay-tree, dedicated to Apollo, used in triumphs, and worn by emperors and poets in garlands
 Laus, laudis, *f.* praise
 Lavo, ēre or āre, lavi or lavavi, lautum, lotum or lavatum, *v. a.* to wash, to bathe
 Lautus, a, um, *adj.* genteel, well-bred, clean, noble, splendid; also, washed, bathed; *perf. part.* of lavo
 Laxe, *adv.* largely, far off, loosely; from laxus
 Laxitas, ātis, *f.* looseness, wideness; from laxus
 Laxo, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to loose, to slacken, to untie, to recreate, to refresh; from laxus

Laxus, a, um, *adj.* loose, wide, large slack; *ior, issimus*
 Lectica, æ, *f.* a couch or chair with a bed in it, wherein the grandees were carried, a litter, a sedan; from lectus
 Lector, ōris, *m.* a reader; from lego
 Lectulus, i, *m.* a little bed or couch; from lectus, a bed
 Lectus, i, *m.* a bed, a couch; also, Lectus, ūs, *m.* a choice, an election; from lego
 Lectus, a, um, *adj.* choice, notable, fine; *ior, issimus*; also, gathered, chosen; *perf. part.* of lego
 Lēgatio, ōnis, *f.* an embassy or the office of an ambassador, a lieutenancy; from lego, āre
 Lēgatus, i, *m.* an ambassador, a plenipotentiary; also, a lieutenant; from lego, āre
 Lēgio, ōnis, *f.* a legion or regiment of soldiers, consisting of ten companies, troops, or cohorts
 Lēgitimus, a, um, *adj.* lawful, right, convenient, meet, belonging to law; from lex
 Lēgo, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to send as an ambassador, legate, or lieutenant, to despatch; also, to bequeath
 Lēgo, ēre, i, ctum, *v. a.* to gather, to choose, to read
 Lēnio, īre, ivi, & ii, itum, *v. a.* to ease to assuage, to mitigate, to treat gently; from lenis
 Lenis, is, e, *adj.* gentle, mild, easy; *ior, issimus*
 Lēniter, *adv.* gently, softly; *iūs, issimē, from lenis*
 Lentulus, i, *m.* Lentulus, the son-in-law of Cicero
 Leo, ōnis, *m.* a lion; also, one of the 12 signs of the zodiac
 Lethalis, is, e, *adj.* deadly, mortal; *f. om lethum*
 Lethum, i, *n.* death
 Levis, is, e, *adj.* light, small, inconsiderable; *ior, issimus*
 Lēviter, *adv.* slenderly, slightly, briefly, from levis
 Lēvo, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to lift or hold up, to ease one of a thing, to lighten, to extenuate
 Lex, lēgis, *f.* law or rule, a statute or ordinance, a canon of the church
 Libellus, i, *m.* a little book, a petition, any small writing, a charge in writing against a person in court; from liber
 Libens or Lubens, tis, *adj.* glad, willing joyful; *ior, issimus*; also, *pres. part.* of libeo

LIC

Libeo, ēre, ui, —, *v. n.* to like, to please
Libenter, *adv.* willingly; iūs, issimē; from libens
Liber, bri, *m.* a book, properly the inward bark or rind of a tree, on which, before the invention of paper, the ancients used to write
Liber, eri, *m.* a title of Bacchus, the god of wine
Liber, ēra, ērum, *adj.* free, at liberty; liberior, liberrimus
Liberalis, is, e, *adj.* liberal, free, generous, well-bred; from liber, free
Liberalitas, ātis, *f.* liberality, bounty, generosity; from liberalis
Liberi, ōrum, *m. plur.* children, sons and daughters; also, grandchildren
Libero, āre, āvi, ātum, *v. a.* to unloose, to set free, to release; from liber
Libertas, ātis, *f.* liberty, freedom, boldness of speech; also, a goddess so called
Libertinus, i, *m.* the son of him who was once bound, but is now free; also, one who was himself once a bondman, and is since made free; from libertas
Libertus, i, *m.* a bondman made free, a freedman; from liber
Libet, ebat, uit, &c. ēre, *v. imper.* it pleases or contents me, thee, him
Libido, inis, *f.* lust, criminal appetite or indulgence, any unbridled passion; from libet
Libra, æ, *f.* a pound, a pound in money, a measure holding somewhat near a pound weight in liquids, a balance or pair of scales to weigh with, one of the 12 signs of the zodiac
Libro, āre, avi, ātum, *v. a.* to weigh or poise; to counterbalance; from libra
Licentia, æ, *f.* licence, licentiousness; from licet
Liceo, ēre, ui, itum, *v. n.* to be lawful, to be valued
Liceor, ēri, itus sum, *v. d.* to cheapen a thing, to bid money for a thing
Licet, ebat, uit and licitum est, &c. ēre, it is lawful, it is free
Licet, *adv.* be it so, content; also, conj. although, albeit
Licinius, ii, *m.* Licinius, the name of several eminent Romans
Lictor, ōris, *m.* a lictor, a mace-bearer, a sergeant at arms, an executioner. A Roman consul was preceded by twelve lictors, each of whom carried a bundle of rods bound up with an axe for the punishment of offences which they inflicted at the consul's command

LOC


Ligneus, a, um, *adj.* wooden, made of wood; from lignum
Lignum, i, *n.* wood, properly for fire; sometimes, for other uses, a log or block
Ligo, āre, avi, ātum, *v. a.* to bind, to tie, to tie fast
Ligo, ōnis, *m.* a spade, a shovel
Lineamentum, i, *n.* the feature, the proportion, draught, or shape of a body or visage, a lineament; from linea
Linea, æ, *f.* a line or long string, a cord, a degree of kindred, a lineage, the lines in a dial
Lingua, æ, *f.* a tongue, a language, slander; also, a promontory or narrow piece of land running into the sea
Linio, ire, ivi or ii, itum, *v. a.* to anoint, to besmear
Linquo, ēre, liqui, —, *v. a.* to leave, to quit, to forsake; also, *v. n.* to faint or shrink
Lis, litis, *f.* strife, a dispute, a vehement contention
Litēra, æ, *f.* a letter of a book, one's handwriting; sometimes, a letter or epistle
Litēra, ārum, *plur. f.* an epistle or letter sent to a friend, &c.; also, learning, knowledge, literature
Litērarius, a, um, *adj.* belonging to letters and learning; iacus literarius, a school; from litera
Litērātus, a, um, *adj.* marked with letters, learned; from litera
Literninus, a, um, *adj.* belonging to Liternum
Liternium, ii, *n.* Liternum, a village where Scipio Africanus died
Litigātor, ōris, *m.* a wrangler, a petty pleader; from litigo
Litigo, āre, avi, ātum, *v. a.* to debate, to quarrel, to wrangle; of lis and ago
Litus, ōris, *n.* sometimes Littus, ōris, the shore, the seaside, the coast
Liveo, ēre, —, —, *v. n.* to be black and blue, to be pale, to envy or grudge
Livius, ii, *m.* the historian, whom we call Titus Livy. He was a native of Padua, and wrote the history of Rome in a style of elegance which may have been equalled, but not surpassed by any author since his time
Livor, ōris, *m.* blueness, the print or mark of a stroke; also, spite, envy; from liveo
Lōco, āre, avi, ātum, *v. a.* to place, to let or hire for rent; from locus
Lōcuples, ētis, *adj.* rich, wealthy, opulent; ior, issimus
Lōcus, i, *m.* a place, room, or stead, a

- condition or case, opportunity, a topic ; plur. loci or loca, gen. locorum
- Longè, adv. far from, a great while, at a distance ; ius, issimè ; from longus
- Longinquus, a, um, adj. far off, remote, distant, of long continuance ; ior, issimus ; from longus
- Longus, a, um, adj. long, tedious, tall ; ior, issinus
- Lôquor, qui, cûtus or quutus, v. d. to speak, to tell, to discourse
- Lôrîca, æ, f. a coat of mail originally made of raw hides, a parapet or breast-work ; from lorum
- Lôrum, i, n. a thong, a whip, a lash ; the reins of a bridle
- Lûceo, ère, xi, —, v. n. to give light, to shine, to be apparent ; from lux
- Lûcêria, æ, f. Luceria, a city of Apulia ; also, Lucern, the head of a canton in Switzerland
- Lûcerini, orum, plur. m. the inhabitants of Luceria
- Lûcius, ii, m. Lucius, the surname of many Romans
- Lucrêtia, æ, f. Lucretia, a Roman lady, the wife of Tarquinius Collatinus, who being ravished by the son of Tarquinius Superbus, the seventh and last king of Rome, slew herself with a dagger, in the presence of her husband and others. Upon this the citizens rushed to arms, banished the family of the Tarquins, and destroyed the monarchical government
- Lucrum, i, n. gain, profit, advantage
- Lucta, æ, f. a wrestling or struggling, a scuffle
- Luctatio, ônis, f. wrestling, striving, struggling ; from luctor
- Lucto, âre, âvi, âtum, v. a. and Luctor, âri, âtus, v. d. to wrestle, to struggle ; also, to endeavour, to strive
- Luctus, ûs, m. mourning, wailing, lamenting ; from lugeo
- Lûcullus, i, m. Lucius Lucullus, a valiant Roman, who beat Mithridates out of his kingdom ; also, Marcus Lucullus a kinsman of the former, who subdued Thrace
- Lûcus, i, m. a grove or wood, dedicated to some god, and left untouched ; also, a temple, cloister, or monastery in a wood
- Lûdibrium, ii, n. a mocking stock, a sport ; from ludo
- Lûdicer, cra, crum, adj. belonging to play, sportive, ludicrous, childish ; from ludicrum
- Lûdicrum, i, n. a play or pastime, an interlude ; from ludo
- Lûdimâgister, ri, m. a school-master ; of ludus and magister
- Lûdo, ère, si, sum, v. a. to play, to sport, to dally
- Lûdus, i, m. a play or pastime, a game, a school or place of exercise
- Lûgeo, ère, xi, ctum, v. a. to mourn, to lament, to bewail
- Lûgubris, is, e, adj. mournful, lamentable, grievous ; from lugeo
- Luna, æ, f. the moon
- Luo, ère, i, itum, v. a. to pay, to expiate, to atone, to suffer punishment or death
- Lûpa, æ, f. a she-wolf, a common harlot
- Lûpus, i, m. a wolf, a pike or sturgeon ; also, a hook to draw things out of a well
- Lûstro, âre, avi, atum, v. a. to expiate, to purify, to environ, to go round about, to survey or take a view of
- Lustror, âris, atus sum, v. d. to haunt houses of ill fame
- Lustrum, i, n. the lustrum, the purgation or cleansing of the city by sacrifices every fifth year. The dens or caves of wild beasts in woods, a bawdy house
- Lutatius, ii, m. Lutatius, a consul, who put an end to the first punic war
- Lux, lûcis, f. light, day, life ; in ablative. luce or luci, in the plur. the stars glittering
- Luxûria, æ, f. luxury, excess in carnal pleasures, sumptuous fare or building
- Luxus, ûs, m. a dislocation or putting out of joint ; also, riot, excess, wastefulness
- Lydia, æ, f. Lydia, an inland country of Asia Minor, between Phrygia on the east and Ionia on the west, formerly called Mæonia, now Carasca. It was anciently a very warlike nation, but much given to intemperance. Sardes was the chief city, and Cræsus the last king

M

- MACEDO, ônis, m. a Macedonian ; from Macedonia
- Mâcedônia, æ, f. Macedonia, a large country of Greece, containing several provinces, all of which are now subject to the Turks. Philip was king of this country, who having conquered most of his neighbours, left the subduing of the rest to his son Alexander

MAL

Macedónicus, a, um, *adj.* pertaining to the Macedonians
 Maceo, ère, ui. —, v. n. to be lean, bare, or thin
 Mächina, æ, *f.* an engine, chiefly of war; a scaffolding for building, a machine
 Mäcilentus, a, um, *adj.* lean, thin and lank; from maceo
 Macto, äre, avi, atum, v. a. to sacrifice, properly to increase or heap upon; also, to butcher, to slaughter
 Mactus, a, um, *adj.*  It is difficult to translate this word into English. It was used in the voc. and spoken at the time when they poured wine and frankincense on the beast's head; as, macte hostia, macte hocce vino, macte hacce dape, &c. be thou honoured with this sacrifice, this wine, &c. Macte esto, go on and prosper
 Mägis, *adv.* more, rather, *compa.* of maguopere
 Mägister, ri, m. a master, a school master, the pilot of a ship; from magis
 Mägisträtus, üs, m. a magistrate, civil government, a magistracy; from magister
 Magnificè, *adv.* magnificently, honourably; entius, entissimè; from magnificus
 Magnificentia, æ, *f.* magnificence, stateliness, gallantry; from magnificus
 Magnificus, a, um, *adj.* magnificent, stately; entior, entissimus; of magnus and facio
 Magnitüdo, inis, *f.* magnitude, greatness; from magnus
 Magnöpère, *adv.* with great care or pains, greatly, exceedingly; comparative magis, superla. maximè; of magnus and opus
 Magnus, a, um, *adj.* great, large, big; *compa.* major, superla. maximus
 Maharbal, is, m. Maharbal, a præfect, in the Carthaginian army, who after the battle of Cannæ, urged Annibal to proceed immediately to Rome. His advice, however, was rejected, and Annibal soon after completely overthrown
 Majestas, ätis, *f.* majesty, greatness, dignity, &c.
 Major, or, us, *adj.* greater; *compa.* of magnus
 Majöres, um, m. plur. ancestors, forefathers
 Malè, *adv.* badly, wickedly; pejüs, pessimè; from malus
 Mäledico, ère, xi, ctum, v. a. to rail at or call names, to curse; of male and dico

MAN

Maledictio, önis, *f.* slander, railing; from maledico
 Maledictum, n. a railing, accusation, a reproach; from maledico
 Mälëvölus, a, um, *adj.* malevolent, bearing ill will, spiteful
 Mälitia, æ, *f.* malice, grudge, spite, from malus
 Mälo, inalle, mallui, —, v. n. to choose rather, to be more willing; of magis and volo
 Mälum, i, n. an apple
 Malum! *inter.* with a mischief
 Mälum, i, n. an evil, a misfortune, a mischief, sin, wickedness; from malus
 Mälus, a, um, *adj.* bad, evil, wicked; pejor, worse; pessimus, worst
 Mälus, i, *f.* an apple-tree
 Mälus, i, m. the mast of a ship
 Mamilius, ii, m. Mamilius, the son-in-law of Tarquinius Superbus
 Mancipium, ii, n. a slave, a bondman, a captive taken in war; of manus and capio
 Mandätum, i, n. a command or charge, a commission; from mando
 Mando, äre, avi, atum, v. a. to commit a thing to one's charge, to command; of manus and do
 Mando, ère, di, sum, v. a. to chew, to eat, to gnaw
 Manè, *adv.* in the morning; also, *sub. indec.* the morning
 Manco, ère, si, sum, v. n. to stay, to tarry, to remain
 Manes, ium, m. plur. the spirits or souls of the dead, good or bad angels, the infernal gods, the place of the dead
 Manifestus, a, um, *adj.* manifest, clear, plain
 Manipülus, i, m. an handful, a bundle; also, a company of soldiers under one captain; from manus
 Manius, ii, m. Manius Curius, a Roman general, distinguished for his victories over the Samnites, and also for his self denial and sovereign contempt of riches
 Manlius, ii, m. Titus Manlius Torquatus, on account of the slowness of his speech and supposed stupidity, was ordered by his father to retire to the country and never see Rome; but this young man afterwards defended his father and freed him from a trial, when accused by M. Pomponius. There were likewise, several other distinguished Romans of the name of Manlius

Māno, āre, āvi, ātum, *v. n.* to run in a small stream, to trickle down, to let fall; also, *v. a.* to distil, to diffuse, to spread
Mansuētūdo, inis, *f.* gentleness, mildness, clemency
Mansuētus, a, um, *adj.* tame, gentle; *ior*, issinus
Mānūbiæ, arum, *plur.* spoils of war, booty, plunder
Mānūbrium, ii, *n.* the hilt, haft, or handle of a weapon or tool, power, opportunity
Mānūmitto, ěre, misi, missum, *v. a.* to manumit, to enfranchise, to make a bondman free; of manus and mitto
Mānus, ūs, *f.* an hand, art, workmanship, an elephant's trunk, a band of soldiers, a party
Marcellus, i, *m.* Marcellus, the name of several eminent Romans. Marcelli, orum, *plur. m.* the family of Marcellus
Marcus, ii, *m.* and Marcus, i, *m.* Marcius and Marcus, names of several distinguished Romans
Mare, is, *n.* the sea, a great river
Māriānus, a, um, *adj.* pertaining to Marius, the male of beasts and other creatures, also, Maritus, a, um, *adj.* pertaining to marriage; from mas
Māritinus, a, um, *adj.* lying near the sea, maritime; from mare
Māritus, i, *m.* a married man, a husband, the male of beasts and other creatures, also, Maritus, a, um, *adj.* pertaining to marriage; from mas
Marius, ii, *m.* Caius Marius, a man who rose from the lowest station to the highest offices in the state. He was several times consul, overcame Jugurtha in Numidia, the Cimbri in France, and the Teutones in Italy, and afterwards greatly disturbed the commonwealth by the divisions between him and Sylla
Marmor, ōris, *n.* a marble stone, a statue; also, the sea
Marmōreus, a, um, *adj.* made of marble, white, hard as marble
Mars, Martis, *m.* Mars, the heathen god of war, the planet Mars; also, war
Martius, ii, *m.* Martius, a surname of Ancus, the fourth king of Rome
Martius, ii, *m.* the month of March
Martius, a, um, *adj.* dedicated to Mars, martial, belonging to the month of March
Mas, māris, *m.* the male in all kind of creatures
Massicus, i, *m.* Massicus, a mountain of Campania, now called Monte Marsico, famous for the Muscatel wine

Massicus, a, um, *adj.* of or belonging to Massicus
Māssinissa, æ, *m.* a king of Numidia and a sure ally of the Romans, though at first an utter enemy. He was the father of Micipsa and grandfather of Jugurtha
Massiva, æ, *m.* Massiva, a man's name
Māter, matris, *f.* a mother, a dam, a tree in respect of the boughs which it produces, a name given to matrons, by way of honour
Materfamilias, *gen.* matrisfamilias or materfamilia, *f.* the lady, mistress, or good wife of the house
Māternus, a, um, *adj.* maternal, belonging to a mother; from mater
Matrōna, æ, *f.* a matron, a wife; from mater
Mātrōna, æ, *f.* the Marne, a river in France, which runs through Champagne and falls into the Seine a little above Paris
Māturē, *adv.* timely, in fit season, in due time, very soon; *iūs*, issimē; from maturus
Māturus, a, um, *adj.* ripe, mellow, timely, mature and perfect; *ior*, issinus
Mauri, ōrum, *plur. m.* the Moors; from Mauritania
Mauritania, æ, *f.* Mauritania, a country in Africa called Morisco. It is divided into Tingitana, which contains the kingdoms of Fez and Morocco, and Casariensis called the kingdom of Algiers, all of which is now, with other countries, contained under the general name of Barbary
Maximē, *adv.* mostly, most of all, very greatly, chiefly, yes; *super.* of magnūm
Maximū, a, um, *adj.* the greatest, largest. Maximus natu, the eldest; *super.* of magnus
Maximus, i, *m.* Maximus, a name given to several Romans, who had rendered themselves conspicuous by their great exploits
Mecum, for cum me. Cum, with, a *præp.* and me, ab'a. of ego
Mēdeor, ěri, —, *v. d.* to heal, to cure, to remedy
Mēdicāmen, inis, *n.* a medicine, a drug; from medeor
Mēdicāmentum, i, *n.* a medicine, a salve, physic, poison; from medeor
Medicus, i, *m.* a physician, a surgeon or apothecary; from medeor

MER

Meditor, āri, atus, *v. d.* to meditate, to muse or think upon, to forecast
 Mediam, *i, n.* the midst or middle of a thing
 Medius, a, um, *adj.* the middle, ordinary, general, neutral
 Mēlior, or, us, *adj.* better, more excellent; *compa. of bonus*
 Mēlius, *adv.* better, more handsomely; *compa. of bene*
 Membrum, *i, n.* a member or limb, the parts of any thing
 Mēmōr, ōris, *adj.* mindful, remembering, having a strong memory, thankful
 Mēmōrābilis, *is, e, adj.* memorable, worthy to be remembered, renowned, notable; *from memor*
 Mēmōria, *æ, f.* memory, remembrance; *from memor*
 Mēmōro, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to remember to bring to remembrance, to rehearse, to call or name; *from memor*
 Menda, *æ, f.* and Mendum, *i, n.* a blemish, a fault, a mistake, an error
 Menenius, *ii, m.* Menenius Agrippa, a celebrated Roman, who, when the senate and plebeians were ready to commence hostilities against each other, contrived by an ingenious discourse, to effect a reconciliation between them
 Mens, mentis, *f.* the mind, the soul, the understanding, thought, judgment, affection, inclination, design
 Mensa, *æ, f.* a table or board to eat on, a trencher, a plate, a meal, dinner or supper
 Mensis, *is, m.* a month
 Mensus, a, um, *having measured; perf. part. of metior*
 Mentio, ōnis, *f.* mention, on speaking of; *from mens*
 Mentior, īri, itus sum, *v. d.* to lie, to feign, to counterfeit, to deceive
 Merces, ēdis, *f.* hire, or wages, reward for labour, rent
 Mereō, ēre, ui, itum, *v. a.* and Mereor, ēri, itus sum, *v. d.* to deserve, to merit, to earn, to gain, to serve as a soldier
 Mergo, ēre, si, sum, *v. a.* to plunge or dip, to put under water, to overwhelm
 Mēridies, *ei, m.* the midday, noon, the south; meridies noctis, midnight; of merus and dies
 Mēritū, *adv.* deservedly, worthily; *from meritus*
 Mēritum, *i, n.* hire or reward, desert, merit, a kindness, favour, pleasure, a good turn; *from mereor*
 Mēritus, a, um, *deserving, having deserved; perf. part. of mereor*

MIN

Mersus, a, um, *sunk; perf. part. of mergo*
 Merus, a, um, *adj.* mere, pure, clean, plain
 Messāna, *æ, f.* a city in the island of Sicily, which was very famous in ancient times. It was nearly destroyed by an earthquake in the year 1783
 Metellus, *i, m.* Metellus, several Romans of this name, who were remarkably famous
 Metior, īri, mensus, *v. d.* to measure, to survey, to bound or limit
 Mētor, āri, atus sum, *v. d.* to divide, to dispose, to limit by measure
 Mētuo, ēre, ui, —, *v. a.* to fear, to be afraid, to be in a fear, to be solicitous, to be conscious, to avoid; *from metus*
 Metus, ūs, *m.* fear, dread, care
 Meus, a, um, *pron.* my or mine; *voc sing. m. mi or meus*
 Micipsa, *æ, m.* Micipsa, a king of Numidia, the son of Massinissa and father of Jugurtha
 Mico, āre, ui, —, *v. n.* to shine, to glitter; also, to pant or beat as the pulse doth
 Migro, āre, āvi, atum, *v. n.* to remove from one place to another, to shift one's habitation
 Mihi, to me, *dat. sing. of pron. ego*
 Miles, itis, *c. g.* a soldier
 Milētus or Miletos, *i, m.* Miletus, now Melassa and Melazo, a famous city, adjoining to Caria, about six miles south from the mouth of the river Mæander. Its fine wool was greatly esteemed by the Roman ladies
 Militāris, *is, e, adj.* military, warlike; *from miles*
 Militia, *æ, f.* warfare; *from miles*
 Milito, āre, avi, atum, *v. n.* to go a warfaring, to be a soldier; *from miles*
 Mille, *adj. sing. indec.* a thousand; *plur. millia, ium, &c.* Mille passuum, a thousand paces, *i. e.* a mile
 Millies, *adv.* a thousand times, very often; *from mille*
 Mimis, *i, m.* a mimic, a buffoon
 Mina, *æ, f.* a pound. It is taken both for a coin and a weight made up of an hundred drachmas. In our money it is \$13.32 and weight 12 ounces and an half. Also, a measure of ground containing 120 feet square
 Minæ, arum, *plur. f.* threats
 Minimē, *adv.* not at all, by no means, at least, no; *super. of parum*
 Minimus, a, um, *adj.* the least or smallest; *super. of parvus*

Minister, ri, m. a servant, a minister, an helper; from minus

Ministerium, ii, n. service, attendance, employment; from minister

Minor, âri, âtus sum, v. d. to threaten, to menace; from minæ, arum, plur. f. threats

Minor, or, us, adj. less; compa. of parvus

Minucius, ii, m. Minucius, a name common amongst the Romans

Minuo, ère, i, ūtum, v. a. to diminish, to lessen, to derogate from; from minor

Mindus, adv. less; compa. of parum

Minutus, adj. small, little, low, mean; also, diminished, perf. part. of minuo

Mirabilis, is, e, adj. wonderful, strange; from miror

Mirabundus, a, um, adj. full of admiration, marvelling greatly

Miraculum, i, n. a miracle, a wonder; from miror

Mirificus, a, um, adj. wonderful, strange; of mirus and facio

Miror, âri, âtus sum, v. d. to wonder, to marvel; from mirus

Mirus, a, um, adj. wonderful

Misceo, ère, ui, mistum and mixtum, v. a. to mix, to mingle

Miser, èra, èrum, adj. miserable, wretched, distressed, paltry, mean; ior, errimus

Miserabilis, is, e, adj. miserable, lamentable, wretched; from miser

Miserabiliter, adv. pitifully, miserably; from miserabilis

Misereor, èri, tus, v. d. to pity, to take pity or to have mercy on one, to be sorry for him; from miser

Misericordia, æ, f. mercy, compassion, charity; from misëricors

Misericors, dis, adj. merciful, pitiful, compassionate, tender-hearted; of miser and cor

Misi, I have sent; indec. perf. of mitto

Missile, is, n. a dart or other thing to be cast or thrown; from nussus, part. of mitto

Missilis, is, e, adj. that which may be thrown, cast or hurled; from missus

Missus, a, um, sent; perf. part. of mitto

Mitescio, ère, ui, —, v. incept. to grow tame, to become more moderate; from mitis

Mithridates, is, m. Mithridates, a king of Pontus, a man of so great parts and memory, that he is said to have understood and spoken 22 different languages. He maintained a long war with the Romans; but was at last entirely

routed by Pompey. He invented an antidote against poison, still known by the name of Mithridaticum antidotum, Mithridate

Mithridaticus, a, um, adj. Mithridatic, pertaining to Mithridates

Mitis, is, e, adj. meek, mild, gentle, quiet; ior, issimus

Mitto, ère, misi, missum, v. a. to send, to despatch

Mitylænæ, arum, plur. f. and Mitylene, es, f. Metelino, the capital of the island Lesbos

Mobilis, is, e, adj. moveable, wavering giddy; ior, issimus; from moveo

Modératio, ónis, f. moderation, power, discretion, government; from moderor

Modératus, a, um, adj. moderate, discreet, temperate; ior, issimus; likewise, perf. part. of moderor

Modéror, âri, âtus, v. d. to govern, to rule, to manage, to guide

Módestia, æ, f. modesty, bashfulness; from Modestus, a, um, adj. modest, bashful; ior, issimus

Modicus, a, um, adj. moderate, middling, brief; from modus

Módium, ii, n. and Modius, ii, m. a modius, the chief measure of capacity amongst the Romans, not only for dry articles but also for liquids. It is supposed to have contained about a peck and a half our measure

Modò, adv. just now, a while ago, lately, only, but

Módus, i, m. a due proportion, measure a manner or method, time or measure in music; also, the mode of a verb

Mœnia, um and orum, plur. n. the walls of a town, castle, or city; also, a city

Mœreo, ère, mœstus, v. neut. pass. to be sad, to lament, to grieve

Mœror, óris, m. grief, sorrow, lamentation; from mœreo

Mœstus, a, um, adj. sorrowful, sad, mournful, lamentable, disconsolate; from mœreo

Môla, æ, f. a mill or millstone; also, meal or flour mixed with salt, which used to be sprinkled on the sacrifices

Môles, is, f. a mass or heap, any thing huge, a mole or pier

Molestè, adv. grievously, discontentedly, painfully. Molestè ferre aliquid, to take a thing ill; iùs, issimè; from molestus

Molestia, æ, f. trouble, disquiet; from molestus

- Mōlestus**, a, um, *adj.* troublesome, painful, difficult; *ior*, *issimus*
- Molior**, *iri*, *itus*, *v. d.* to move or stir, to attempt something difficult, to contrive; *from moles*
- Mollio**, *ire*, *ivi*, *itum*, *v. a.* to soften, to make soft; *from mollis*
- Mollis**, *is*, *e*, *adj.* soft, pleasant, gentle, mild, delicious; *ior*, *issimus*
- Molliter**, *adv.* softly, gently, moderately; *ius*, *issime*; *from mollis*
- Molo**, *ōnis*, *m.* *Mōlo*, a celebrated professor of rhetoric at Rhodes, with whom Cicero for some time, studied that art
- Momentum**, *i*, *n.* a moment of time, motion or any thing which causeth motion, as a touch, a push, weight, force, power; *from moveo*
- Mōneo**, *ēre*, *ui*, *itum*, *v. a.* to put in mind, to warn, to admonish
- Mōnitus**, *ūs*, *m.* a warning, a remonstrance; also, *Monitus*, a, um, warned; *perf. part.* of *moneo*
- Mons**, *tis*, *m.* a mountain, a great hill
- Monstrum**, *i*, *n.* a monster, any thing prodigious, or any thing which is beyond or against the common course of nature, a person prodigiously wicked
- Mora**, *æ*, *f.* a delay, a stay, a stop or hindrance
- Morbus**, *i*, *m.* a disease, sickness, or distemper, a trouble
- Mordeo**, *ēre*, *mōmordi*, *morsum*, *v. a.* to bite, to gnaw, to backbite
- Morior**, *i* or *Moriri*, *mortuus*, *v. d.* to die; *from mors*
- Moror**, *āri*, *atus*, *v. d.* to stay, to tarry, to delay
- Mors**, *mortis*, *f.* death, decay
- Morsus**, *ūs*, *m.* a bite, grief, pain, remorse; a taunt, backbiting, or slander; *from mordeo*
- Mortalis**, *is*, *e*, *adj.* mortal, subject to death, perishable; *from mors*
- Mortuus**, a, um, *dead*; *perf. part.* of *morior*
- Mos**, *mōris*, *m.* a manner, fashion, guise, or custom
- Motus**, *ūs*, *m.* a motion or moving, a commotion, any passion of the mind; also, *Motus*, a, um, moved; *perf. part.* of *moveo*
- Mōveo**, *ēre*, *i*, *mōtum*, *v. a.* to move, to stir or shake, to remove or take out of the way
- Mox**, *adv.* by and by, presently, immediately
- Mucius**, *i*, *m.* *Mucius*, the name of several Romans
- Mucro**, *ōnis*, *m.* the sharp point of any thing, usually of a sword or other weapon; also, a sword, dagger, &c.
- Mulceo**, *ēre*, *si*, *sum* and *mulctum*, *v. a.* to stroke or lick, to sooth gently, to cherish
- Mulcta**, *æ*, *f.* a fine, an amercement, a penalty
- Mulcto** or **Multo**, *āre*, *avi*, *atum*, *v. a.* to fine, to put a fine upon one, to amerce
- Mulgeo**, *ēre*, *si* and *xi*, *sum* and *ctum*, to milk
- Mūliebris**, *is*, *e*, *adj.* of or belonging to a woman, womanish, effeminate; *from mulier*
- Mūliebriter**, *adv.* womanly, effeminately; *f. m mulier*
- Mūlier**, *ēris*, *f.* a woman, a grown maid, more commonly a wife
- Mūliercūla**, *æ*, *f.* a little woman, a weak woman; *from mulier*
- Mulio**, *ōnis*, *m.* a driver or keeper of mules or asses, a muleteer; *from mulus*
- Multiplex**, *icis*, *adj.* manifold, various, different; of *multus* and *plico*
- Multitūdo**, *inis*, *f.* a multitude, a great number; *from multus*
- Multa**, *æ*, *f.* a fine. See *Mulcta*
- Multō** and **Multūm**, *adv.* by much, by far, plus, plurimum
- Multor**, *āri*, *atus*, *v. d.* to fine. See *Mulcto*
- Multus**, a, um, *adj.* much, many, frequent; it has for its compa. plus, more, which in the sing. num. is only used in the n. g. and plurimum, most, for its super.
- Mulus**, *i*, *m.* a mule
- Mummius**, *ii*, *m.* *Mummius*, the name of several distinguished Romans
- Munditia**, *æ*, *f.* and *Mundities*, *ei*, *f.* cleanness, neatness, niceness of taste; *from mundus*
- Mundus**, a, um, *adj.* clean, neat, fine nice; *ior*, *issimus*
- Mundus**, *i*, *m.* the world, the universe, the sky, or firmament
- Mūnēro**, *āre*, *āvi*, *atum*, *v. a.* and *Mūnēror*, *āri*, *ātus*, *v. d.* to give gifts or presents, to reward, to bestow, to recompense, to bribe; *from munus*
- Munia**, *ōrum*, *n. plur.* offices, places of power and trust, the duties which every man, especially in a public station, ought to perform
- Mūniceps**, *municipis*, *c. g.* a burger, a townsman, a freeman of any corporation; of *munus* and *capiō*
- Municipiam**, *ii*, *n.* any city or town corporate, which had some or all the privileges and liberties of Rome, and yet

had particular laws and customs of its own

Munio, ire, ivi, itum, v. a. to fortify, to enclose with a wall or mound, to intrench; from mœnia

Munus, ẽris, n. a present, a gift, an office, an employment

Muræna, æ, f. a lamprey. a fish, which was deemed a great dainty amongst the ancients

Murâlis, is, e, adj. pertaining to a wall; from murus

Muria, æ, f. a kind of sauce or pickle made of the tunny; also, brine, salt water

Murus, i, m. a wall built round a city or any other place for its defence, a bulwark

Mus, mûris, m. a mouse, a rat

Mutatio, ẽnis, f. a change, altering, or shifting; from muto

Mutina, æ, f. Mutina, a city of Gallia Togata, where M. Antony besieged D. Brutus, who was relieved by the two consuls Hirtius and Pansa. Its modern name is Modena

Mutineuses, ium, m. plur. the inhabitants of Mutina

Muto, ẽre, avi, ẽtum, v. a. to change, to alter

Mutuis, a, um, adj. lent or borrowed mutual, reciprocal

N

NACTUS, a, um, having gotten; perf. part. of nanciscor

Nam, conj. for, as touching, but

Namque, conj. for, as for

Nanciscor, i, nactus sum, v. d. to get, to light upon, to meet with

Nãris, is, f. the nostril, the nose; also, bantering

Narro, ẽre, avi, ẽtum, v. a. to tell, to relate, to give an account of

Nascor, i, natus sum, v. d. to be born, to spring, to arise, to grow

Nasica, æ, m. Publius Scipio Nasica, a noble Roman, who, upon a certain occasion was declared by the Senate to be "the best citizen of Rome"

Nasus, i, m. a nose, quickness of speech, mockery; also, the handle or ear of a cup

Nãtãlis, is, e, adj. belonging to a man's birth or nativity; from nascor

Natãlis, is, m. one's birth day, the day of one's nativity; from nasco

Nãtio, ẽnis, f. a nation, people, or country; from nascor

Natu, m. only used in abla. sing. by birth; from nascor

Nãtura, æ, f. nature, condition, fashion, property; from nascor

Nãturãlis, is, e, adj. natural, innate, from natura

Natus, a, um, born; perf. part. of nascor; also, Natus, i, m. a son

Nãvãlis, is, e, adj. naval, belonging to ships; from navis

Nautrãgium, ii, n. shipwreck, a great loss or decay of fortune; of navis and frango

Nãvicũla, æ, f. a little ship or boat, a bark; from navis

Nãvigium, ii, n. any sort of ship or vessel to sail or row in; from navigo

Nãvigo, ẽre, avi, ẽtum, v. n. to sail, to sail upon; of navis and ago

Navis, is, f. a ship, a bark

Nãvius, ii, m. Navius, a man's name

Nãvc, ẽre, avi, ẽtum, v. a. to perform vigorously, earnestly, or diligently, to help or endeavour with diligence

Nãvus, a, um, adj. industrious, diligent, laborious

Ne, adv. not. Ne quidem, not even, not indeed, with a word always interposed; as, ne nunc quidem. Ne when added to the end of a word is used to ask a question or express doubt; as, estne hic Crito? is this Crito? nescio an sit necne, I know not whether it be he or no

Nẽbũla, æ, f. a mist or fog, a cloud

Nec, conj. neither, nor, and yet, notwithstanding that

Nẽcessãrius, a, um, adj. necessary, needful; from necesse

Nẽcesse, adj. indec. necessary

Nẽcessitas, ẽtis, f. necessity, need, obligation; also, relationship; from necesse

Nẽco, ẽre, avi, ẽtum, and sometimes, necui, nectum, v. a. to slay, to kill; from nex

Nẽfãrius, a, um, adj. abominable, impious, base; from nefas

Nefas, n. indec. an impious crime, a horrid wickedness, a wicked person

Nefastus, a, um, adj. inauspicious, of evil omen, unlucky. Nefasti dies, certain days accounted inauspicious, wherein no law matters were decided, nor any assemblies of the people held

Neglexi, I have neglected; indic. perf. of negligo

Negligens, tis, adj. negligent, careless, heedless; ior, issimus; also pres. part. of negligo

NIM

Negligu, ēre, exi, ectum, *v. a.* to neglect, to disregard, to slight, to scorn; of nec and lego
Nego, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to deny, to refuse
Negotium, ii, *n.* a business, any affair, matter, or thing, trouble; of nec and otium
Nemo, inis, *c. g.* no man, no one, nobody; of ne and homo
Nempe, *adv.* truly, certainly, indeed, yea, even so, to wit
Nemus, ōris, *n.* a grove, a wood, a forest
Nēpos, ōtis, *m.* a grandson; also, a spendthrift, a riotous person
Neptis, is, *f.* a son's or daughter's daughter, a granddaughter; from nepos
Neque, *conj.* neither, nor
Nēquis, nequa, nequod or nequid, *comp.* pron. lest any one, no one; of ne and quis
Nēqueo, ire, ivi, itum, *v. n.* I cannot, I am not able; of ne and queo
Nero, ōnis, *m.* Nero Claudius Caesar, adopted by Claudius, was most infamous for cruelty, rapine, lust, &c. and to comprehend all crimes, ingratitude. He was the worst of the Casars, unless one should match Caligula with him
Nescio, ire, ivi, itum, *v. a.* to be ignorant, not to know; of ne and scio
Nescius, a, um, *adj.* ignorant; also, unknown; from nescio
Neu, *conj.* nor, neither, lest, either
Neuter, tra, trum, *adj. gen.* neutrius, neither, neither the one, nor the other, neither of the two
Nex, nēcis, *f.* death, ruin, destruction
Ni, *conj.* (contracted for nisi,) if not, unless, except
Niger, gra, um, *adj.* black, dark; also, unfortunate
Nihil and **Nil**, *n.* indec. nothing
Nihildum, i. e. nihil adhuc, nothing, as yet
Nihilum, i, *n.* nothing
Nihilominus, *adv.* not less, notwithstanding, nevertheless; of nihil and minus
Nilus, i, *m.* the river Nile, the greatest in all Africa, the source of which was, for a long time, as obscure and uncertain as the etymology of its name is still; but later discoveries settle its rise on this side of the equator, in the kingdom of Abyssinia. The Egyptians paid divine honours to it. It runs into the Mediterranean by 7 mouths
Nimis and **Nimum**, *adv.* too much or too little, overmuch, too far
Nimius, a, um, *adj.* too much, excessive.

NOS

exorbitant, very great redundant. from nimis
Nisi, *conj.* unless, if not, except but, but that
Nisus. See **Nixus**
Niteo, ēre, ui, —, *v. n.* to be neat, to shine, to glitter, to be fair and plump
Nitor, ōris, *m.* neatness, brightness, elegance; from niteo
Nitor, i, sus or xus, *v. d.* to endeavour, to strive or strain, to lean or rest upon, to rely on
Nixus or **Nisus**, ūs, *m.* an effort or exertion; also, Nixus or Nisus, a, um, having endeavoured; perf. part. of nitor
No, āre, navi, natum, *v. n.* to swim, to sail, to fly
Nōbilis, is, e, *adj.* well-known, noted, noble, famous; from nosco
Nōbilitas, ātis, *f.* fame, renown, nobility; from nobilis
Nōbilito, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to make famous, to ennoble, to bring to renown; from nobilis
Nōceo, ēre, ui, itum, *v. a.* to hurt, to incommode, to endanger
Noctu, *m.* by night; sub. only used in abla. sing. from nox
Noctua, æ, *f.* an owl; from nox
Nocturnus, a, um, *adj.* nocturnal, pertaining to night; from nox
Nola, æ, *f.* Nola, a city in Campania, where bells were first founded, or, at least, used in churches. Here, also, was the conflict between Hannibal, and Marcellus, and here Augustus died
Nōlo, nolle, nolui, *v. irreg.* to be unwilling; of non and volo
Nōmen, inis, *n.* a name, a title, renown; also, a noun
Nōmīno, āre, avi, ātum, *v. a.* to nominate or elect, to call or name; from nomen
Non, *adv.* not, not so much
Nondum, *adv.* not yet, not as yet; of non and dum
Nōnæ, arum, *plur. f.* the nones. See **Calendæ**
Nonne, *adv.* of interrogation, not? as, *noune fecit?* did he not do it?
Nonnullus, a, um, *adj.* some; of non and nullus
Nonnunquam, *adv.* sometimes, now and then; of non and nunquam
Nōnus, a, um, *adj.* the ninth
Nosco, ēre, nōvi, notum, *v. a.* to know, to perceive, to understand
Noster, ra, rum, *pron.* ours, our own, our family

Nōtesco, ēre, ui, —, *v. incept. to be made known, to become acquainted*
Noto, āre, avi, atum, *v. a. to mark, to observe, to note*
Nōtus, i, *m. the south wind, any wind*
Nōtus, a, um, *known; perf. part. of nosco*
Notus, i, *m. an acquaintance*
Nōvācula, æ, *f. a razor, a knife*
Nōvem, *adj. indec. nine*
Nōverca, æ, *f. a stepmother or mother-in-law*
Nōvi, *I have known; indic. perf. of nosco*
Nōvitas, ātis, *f. novelty, newness, freshness; from novus*
Nōvo, āre, avi, atum, *v. a. to make new or introduce, to renew, to innovate, to repair, to refit*
Nōvus, a, um, *adj. new, fresh, uncommon, unusual*
Nox, noctis, *f. night, sleep, ignorance; also, death*
Noxius, a, um, *adj. hurtful, destructive, guilty; from noceo*
Nubes, is, *f. a cloud, a mist; also, adversity*
Nubo, ēre, psi, ptum and nupta sum, *v. n. to be married, to take a husband*
Nudo, āre, avi, atum, *v. a. to make naked, to pillage; from nudus*
Nudus, a, um, *adj. naked, bare, empty, destitute*
Nullus, a, um, *gen. nullius, dat. nulli; adj. none, not any, not one; of ne and ullus*
Num, *adv. whether or no? whether?*
Nūma, æ, *m. Numa Pompilius, the successor of Romulus, a wise and good prince, who, by his judicious regulations for the amelioration of the morals of his subjects, contributed more to their glory and happiness, in the midst of a profound peace, than the other six kings did during their incessant and generally successful wars*
Numantia, æ, *f. Numantia, a city of Spain, which withstood the Roman power for a number of years*
Numantini, orum, *m. plur. the Numantians; from Numantia*
Nūmero, āre, avi, atum, *v. a. to number, to count, to reckon; from numerus*
Nūmerus, i, *m. a number, a measure, a quantity*
Numida, arum, *plur. m. the Numidians, the inhabitants of Numidia*
Numidia, æ, *f. Numidia, a country of Africa, between Africa properly so called and Mauritania; in its strictest sense,*

the country of Massinissa; but in a larger sense, the whole of Africa
Numidicus, a, um, *adj. Numidian, pertaining to Numidia*
Numitor, ōris, *m. Numitor, the son of Procas, king of the Albans, the grandfather of Romulus and Remus, who also restored him to his kingdom, which had been usurped by his brother*
Nummius, i, *m. a piece of money, a coin, money*
Nunc, *adv. now, at present, at this time, just now, presently*
Nuntio, āre, avi, atum, *v. a. to bring news, to show, to relate; from nuntius*
Nuntius, ii, *m. a messenger, a message, news*
Nunquam, *adv. never*
Nuntiat, ūr, *nuntiabatur, &c. v. imper. it is told, news is brought*
Nuper, *adv. of late, lately*
Nupta, æ, *f. a bride, a wife; from nubo*
Nuptus, ūs, *m. a wedding, a marriage; from nubo*
Nūrus, ūs, *f. a son's wife, a daughter-in-law*
Nusquam, *adv. nowhere, in no place, never*
Nuto, āre, avi, atum, *v. n. to beckon, to nod; from nuo*
Nutrio, ĩre, ĩvi, ĩtum, *v. a. to nourish, to maintain, to nurse, to bring up young*
Nutrix, ĩcis, *f. a nurse; from nutrio*
Nutus, ūs, *m. a nod; also, will, pleasure, consent; from nuo*
Nux, nūcis, *f. a nut; also, a nut-tree*

O

OB, *prap. cum accus. for, on account of, by reason of. Ob in composition is changed into oc, of og and op, for good sound's sake, and sometimes signifies against; as, oppugnare, to fight against; about; as, obambulare, to walk about*
Obēdio, ĩre, ĩvi, ĩtum, *v. a. to obey, to comply with; of ob and audio*
Obeo, ĩre, ĩvi or ĩi, ĩtum, *v. n. to go to, to be at hand, to surround, to die, to go down as the stars do; of ob and eo*
Obēsus, a, um, *adj. fat, stalled, heavy, dull*
Objectus, ūs, *m. a placing between, an opposition, an object; also, Objectus a, um, opposed; perf. part. of objicere*
Objicio, ēre, ĩeci, jectum, *v. a. to throw to, to oppose, to object; of ob and jacio*
Obitus, ūs, *m. a coming to or meeting death or disease; also, performed, discharged; perf. part. of obeo*

- Objurgo, âre, âvi, âtum, *v. a. to chide, to reprove, to rebuke ; of ob and jurgo*
- Oblatûs, a, um, *offered ; perf. part. of offero*
- Oblecto, âre, âvi, âtum, *v. a. to delight ; of ob and lacto*
- Obliġo, âre, avi, atum, *v. a. to bind, to oblige ; of ob and ligo*
- Oblinio, ire, ivi, itum, *v. a. to anoint or smear over, to daub over*
- Oblino, ěre, ěvi, itum, *v. a. to daub, to smear ; also, to defame or cover with infamy, to sully, tarnish or defile*
- Oblitus, a, um, *having forgotten ; perf. part. of obliviscor*
- Oblitus, a, um, *bedawbed, smeared ; perf. part. of obliuo*
- Oblivio, ōnis, *f. forgetfulness ; from obliviscor*
- Obliviscor, ci, itus, *v. d. to forget*
- Obnoxius, a, um, *adj. obnoxious, guilty ; of ob and noxius*
- Obreġo, ěre, psi, ptum, *v. n. to creep in privately, to sneak in ; of ob and repo*
- Obruo, ěre, ui, ūtum, *v. a. to cover over, to overwhelm, to bury, to efface ; of ob and ruo*
- Obscuro, âre, avi, atum, *v. a. to obscure, to darken*
- Obscurus, a, um, *adj. blackish, dusky, obscure ; ior, issimus*
- Obsěli, *I have besieged ; indic. perf. of obsideo*
- Obsěpio, ire, psi, ptum, *v. a. to stop or shut up against, to block up ; of ob and sepio*
- Obsequens, tis, *adj. and part. complaisant, obedient, dutiful, condescending ; f. om obsequor*
- Obsequor, qui, utus or quutus, *v. d. to obey ; of ob and sequor*
- Observans, tis, *part. and adj. observing, taking notice of, finding, observant ; from observo*
- Observeo, âre, avi, atum, *v. a. to observe, to watch, to guard, to respect ; of ob and servo*
- Obses, obsědis, *c. g. an hostage, any pledge or security ; from obsideo*
- Obsideo, ěre, ědi, essum, *v. a. to besiege ; of ob and sedeo*
- Obsidio, ōnis, *f. a siege or blockade ; from obsideo*
- Obsisto, ěre, stiti, stġtum, *v. a. to withstand, to resist, to oppose ; of ob and sisto*
- Obstinâtus, a, um, *part. and adj. steady, self-willed ; resolute, obstinate ; ior, issimus ; of obstino*
- Obstġno, âre, avi, atum, *v. a. to be obstinate, to persist firmly in a purpose*
- Obsto, âre, obstiti, obstitum and obstatum, *v. n. to hinder, to obstruct ; of ob and sto*
- Obstreġo, ěre, ui, itum, *v. n. to make a noise, to hinder the being heard, to interrupt, to gainsay ; of ob and strepo*
- Obstringo, ěre, xi, ctum, *v. a. to bind fast, to tie hard, to oblige or engage ; of ob and stringo*
- Obstŭpěfacio, ěre, feci, factum, *v. a. to astonish, to abash, to startle, to confound ; of obstupeo and facio*
- Obstupeo, ěre, ui, —, *v. n. to be amazed ; of ob and stupeo*
- Obstupesco, ěre, —, *v. incept. to grow dizzy, to be astonished ; from obstupeo*
- Obtempero, are, avi, atum, *v. a. to obey, to comply with*
- Obtestâtio, ōnis, *f. an injunction in earnest and solemn words, a calling of God to witness ; from obtestor*
- Obtestor, âri, atus, *v. d. to call to witness, to beseech humbly, to desire for God's sake ; of ob and testor*
- Obtineo, ěre, ui, obtentum, *v. a. to obtain, to get, to hold, to retain ; of ob and teneo*
- Obtingit, ěbat, obtigġt, &c. ěre, *v. impers. it happens, it falls out ; of ob and tango*
- Obtorqueo, ěre, si, tum, *v. a. to wrest or writhe round forcibly ; of ob and torqueo*
- Obtrecto, âre, avi, atum, *v. a. to disparage, to backbite, to defame ; of ob and tracto*
- Obtrunco, âre, avi, atum, *v. a. to cut off the head and hands, to kill outright ; of ob and trunco*
- Obtŭli, *I have offered ; indic. perf. of offero*
- Obvenio, ěre, i, tum, *v. n. to meet, to happen, to come to ; of ob and venio*
- Obviâ, *adv. in the way, before one, to meet one ; from obvius*
- Obvius, a, um, *adj. meeting in the way, opposing ; likewise, free, courteous ; of ob and via*
- Obvolvo, ěre, vi, ūtum, *v. a. to muffle up, to disguise, to conceal ; of ob and volve*
- Occâsio, ōnis, *f. an occasion, an opportunity ; from occido*
- Occâsus, ūs, *m. ruin, destruction, death, also, the going down of the sun, the west ; from occido*
- Occidens, tis, *m. (sc. sol) the west, the western parts of the world ; also, pres. part. of occido*

- Occido**, ère, di, isum, v. a. *to kill, to slay, to murder; also, to ruin or undo; of ob and cado*
- Occido**, ère, cidi, àsum, v. n. *to fall down, to set, to die; of ob and cado*
- Occisus**, a, um, adj. *ruined, undone, spouted; likewise, killed; perf. part. of occido*
- Occubo**, àre, ui, itum, v. n. *to lie dead in or at a place, to be dead; of ob and cubo*
- Occulo**, ère, ui, tum, v. n. *to hide, to conceal, to cover all over, to keep secret; of ob and colo*
- Occultus**, a, um, adj. *secret, obscure; also, hidden; perf. part. of occulo*
- Occumbo**, ère, occubui, itum, v. n. *to fall upon, to die; of ob and cumbo*
- Occupatio**, ònis, f. *occupation, business, employment; from occupo*
- Occupo**, àre, avi, atum, v. a. *to take hold of, to seize upon, to occupy*
- Occurro**, ère, ri and occurri, sum, v. n. *to run up to, to meet with, to oppose, to obviate, to check, restrain, or prevent; of ob and curro*
- Ocurso**, àre, avi, atum, v. freq. *to run to often, to run against, to meet; from occurro*
- Octavia**, æ, f. *Octavia, the sister of Augustus and wife of M. Anthony, who afterwards left her, which gave great offence to Augustus, and occasioned a civil war. 2. The daughter of Claudius and wife of Nero, who caused her to be put to death, upon which Seneca wrote a tragedy called by her name*
- Octavius** ii, m. *Octorius, the name of several eminent Romans*
- Octo**, adj. indec. *eight*
- Octogessimus**, a, um, adj. *the eightieth; from octoginta*
- Octoginta**, adj. indec. *eighty; from octo*
- Oculus**, i, m. *an eye, the sight of an eye, a look; also, a young bud of a tree*
- Odium**, ii, n. *hatred, grudge, ill will*
- Odor**, òris, m. *a savour, a scent or smell, an odour; likewise, a suspicion or mistrust*
- Oflendo**, ère, di, sum, v. a. *to hit or strike a thing unawares, to run against, to offend*
- Oflensa**, æ, f. *an offence, a miscarriage, blame; from oflendo*
- Oflensus**, a, um, *offended; perf. part. of oflendo*
- Oflero**, offerre, obtuli, oblatum, v. a. *to offer, to bring to or before, to present; of ob and fero*
- Officiòsus**, a, um, *officious, obliging, courteous; from officium*
- Officium**, ii, n. *office, business, pleasure, respect*
- Olea**, æ, f. *an olive-tree; also, an olive berry*
- Oleo**, ère, ui & evi, itum & etem, v. n. & a. *to grow, to smell or scent of, to stink*
- Olim**, adv. *denoting past, present, or future time, formerly, now, hereafter*
- Omen**, inis, n. *an omen, a token of good or bad luck, gathered from words, sights, or any accident, an augury*
- Onitto**, ère, isi, issum, v. a. *to lay aside, to throw away, to omit; of ob and mitto*
- Omnino**, adv. *in all, altogether, wholly, in general, by all means, surely, in short; from omnis*
- Omnis**, is, e, adj. *all, the whole, the universe*
- Onèro**, àre, avi, atum, v. a. *to load, to charge or burden, to overcharge; from onus*
- Onus**, òris, n. *a burden; also, care, trouble*
- Onustus**, a, um, adj. *laden or loaded, overcharged; from onus*
- Opèra**, æ, f. *work, labour, workmanship, a task, service; from opus*
- Opèrio**, ire, ui, tum, v. a. *to shut up or close, to cover, to hide*
- Opèror**, àri, atus sum, v. d. *to operate, to work, to be employed in; from opus*
- Opifex**, icis, c. g. *a workman or craftsman, an inventor; of opus and facio*
- Opimius**, ii, m. *Opimius, a Roman consul*
- Opinio**, ònis, f. *an opinion, imagination, belief, fancy; from opinor*
- Opis**, gen. opem, acc. ope, abla. f. *help, succour, aid, assistance; plur. opes, um. ibus, wealth, power, dominion*
- Oportet**, èbat, uit, &c. ère, v. imper. *it behoveth, it is meet, it is fit or proper*
- Opus**, from opus
- Oppèto**, ère, ivi or ii, itum, v. n. *to undergo; of ob and peto*
- Oppidanus**, a, um, adj. *belonging to a town or city; also, Oppidanus, i, m. a townsman; from oppidum*
- Oppidum**, i, n. *a walled town or city, a borough*
- Oppius**, ii, m. *Oppius, a Roman tribune who rendered himself very obnoxious to the ladies, by getting a law passed, which prohibited them from extravagance in their attire. Oppia lex, the Oppian law*
- Oppleo**, ère, evi, etum, v. a. *to fill full all over*

- Oppōno, ēre, sui, situm, *v. a. to oppose, to object; also, to put to pawn; of ob and pono*
- Opportūnitas, ātis, *f. opportunity, convenience, fitness; from opportunus*
- Opportūnus, a, um, *adj. commodious, fit, convenient, well-timed; ior, issinus*
- Oppositus, a, um, *adj. opposite, thwart, contrary; also, perf. part. of oppono*
- Opprimo, ēre, essi, essum, *v. a. to press or thrust down, to crush to death, to overthrow; of ob and premo*
- Oppugnatio, ōnis, *f. an assault, a siege, an attack; from oppugno*
- Oppugno, āre, avi, atum, *v. a. to fight against, to assault; of ob and pugno*
- Optimas, ātis, *c. g. a grandee, a chief man of the city or country, a principal citizen, a nobleman; from optimus*
- Optimū, a, um, *adj. the best, super. of bonus*
- Optio, ōnis, *f. a choice, option, election; from opto*
- Optio, ōnis, *m. an assistant, one chosen for a helper, a mate, a lieutenant; from opto*
- Opto, āre, avi, atum, *v. a. to wish, to desire*
- Opulentus, a, um, *adj. mighty, powerful, magnificent, wealthy; from opulentia*
- Opulentia, æ, *f. power, plenty, wealth, riches; from opus*
- Opus, ēris, *n. a work, a performance, labour, pains, business*
- Opus, *sub. indec. n. need, occasion*
- Oraculum, i, *n. an oracle, a counsel or answer from God; also, a prophecy; from oro*
- Oratio, ōnis, *f. an oration, a plea, a defence, an edict or mandate; from oro*
- Orator, oris, *m. an orator, a speaker, an intercessor; from oro*
- Orbis, is, *m. a circle, an orb, the globe, the world*
- Orbo, āre, avi, atum, *v. a. to bereave, as of parents, children, &c.*
- Orbus, a, um, *adj. a child without parents, or a parent without children, deprived of; also, defective*
- Ordinarius, a, um, *adj. ordinary, useful, common, accustomed; from ordo*
- Ordino, āre, avi, atum, *v. a. to put in order, to ordain; from ordo*
- Ordior, iri, orsus sum, and orditus, *v. d. to begin, to decree or ordain*
- Ordo, ōnis, *m. an order or law of nature, an established rule, a rank or quality*
- Oriens, ēntis, *rising, pres. part. of orior; also, sub. (sol, the sun, being understood.) the east, the rising sun*

- Origo, inis, *f. an origin or beginning, a rise, pedigree, or birth; from orior*
- Orior, iri, tus sum, *v. d. to rise, to get up, to rise as the sun, moon, &c.*
- Oriundus, a, um, *adj. descended, born sprung of; from orior*
- Ornamentum, i, *n. an ornament, dignity from orno*
- Ornatē, *adv. gracefully, eloquently, in good language; ius, issimē; from orno*
- Ornātus, ūs, *m. dress, apparel, attire; also, Ornatus, a, um, adorned; perf. part. of orno*
- Orno, āre, āvi, ātum, *v. a. to adorn, to garnish, to deck*
- Oro, āre, avi, atum, *v. a. to pray, to beg, to beseech; from os, oris*
- Ortus, ūs, *m. the rising of the sun, stars, &c. the eastern part of the world, birth, descent; also, Ortus, a, um, perf. part. of orior*
- Os, ōris, *n. the mouth, speech, the countenance*
- Os, ossis, *n. a bone*
- Osculor, āri, atus, *v. d. to kiss; from os*
- Osculum, i, *n. a pretty little mouth, a kiss; from os*
- Ostendo, ēre, di, sum or tum, *v. a. to show, to tell or declare; of ob and tendo*
- Ostento, āre, avi, atum, *v. freq. to show often, to brag, to boast; from ostendo*
- Ostium, i, *n. a door, an entrance, the mouth of a river; from os*
- Otiōsē, *adv. at ease, without trouble, at leisure; from otium*
- Otiōsus, a, um, *adj. at ease, at leisure, from otium*
- Otium, ii, *n. leisure, idleness, want of employment, spare time*
- Ovo, āre, avi, atum, *v. n. to rejoice with shouting, to shout for joy*

P

- PACISCOR, i, pactus sum, *v. d. to bargain, to covenant, to agree*
- Pacātus, a, um, *adj. reduced to obedience, quiet, undisturbed; from paco*
- Pāco, āre, avi, atum, *v. a. to subdue, to make tractable or gentle, to appease, from pax*
- Pactio, ōnis, *f. an agreement, a treaty, a covenant, a bargain; from paciscor*
- Pactus, ūs, *m. a bargain, a contract; also, Pactus, a, um, having bargained perf. part. of paciscor*
- Paedagōgus, i, *m. a tutor, a schoolmaster*

PAR

Palæstra, æ, *f.* a wrestling; also, a place for wrestling
Palam, adv. openly, publicly, in open view. *Palam*, is likewise used as a *prop.* cum *abl.* with the knowledge of
Palatium, ii, *n.* a palace, an emperor's or prince's court
Palatum, i, *n.* and **Palatus**, i, *m.* the palate of the mouth, the taste; also, **Palatus**, a, um, *perf. part.* of *palo*
Pallium, ii, *n.* a cloak, a sort of upper garment
Palo, ære, avi, atum, *v. a.* to underprop with stakes
Palor, ære, atus sum, *v. d.* to straggle, to wander
Palpebra, æ, *f.* the eyelids, the hair on the eyelids
Paludamentum, i, *n.* a military garment, a general's white or purple robe; any royal or princely robe
Palus, ūdis, *f.* a marsh, a bog or fen
Palus, i, *m.* a peg, a post to which the condemned were tied to be scourged and executed, a pole or prop for vines
Pando, ère, pandi, pansum and passum, *v. a.* to open, to spread abroad, to extend
Pango, ère, panxi, pēgi and pēpigi, *v. a.* to strike, to drive in, to plant; to contract, promise, or give
Panis, is, *m.* bread
Pāpāver, èris, *n.* a poppy
Papirius, ii, *m.* Lucius Papirius Cursor, a celebrated Roman
Par, pāris, *adj.* even in number, equal; *super.* parissimus
Parābilis, is, e, *adj.* easy to be had, cheap, ordinary
Parātum, i, *n.* a thing made ready, provisions; from *paro*
Parcimōnia, æ, *f.* parsimony. See *Par-simonia*
Parco, parcēre, peperci and *parsa*, par-cui, parsum, *v. a.* to spare, to forgive, to leave off, to forbear
Parcus, a, um, *adj.* frugal, thrifty, sparing; *ior*, issimus
Parens, tis, *c. g.* a father or mother, a parent; from *pario*
Parens, tis, obeying; *pres. part.* of *pareo*
Pareo, ère, uī itum, *v. n.* to appear, to be manifest, to obey
Pario, ère, pīpēri, partum, *v. a.* to beget, to bring forth young, to acquire
Paritē, adv. in like manner, alike, equally; from *par*
aro, ære, avi, atum, *v. a.* to prepare, to make ready, to dress

PAT

Pars, partis, *f.* a part, a faction or party
Parsimōnia, æ, *f.* parsimony, thrift, rig-gardliness
Partim, adv. partly, in part; from *pars*
Partior, iri, itus sum, *v. d.* and **Partio**, ire, ivi, itum, *v. a.* to part, to share, divide; from *pars*
Partus, ūs, *m.* a birth, the act of bringing forth; also, **Partus**, a, um, begotten; *perf. part.* of *pario*
Parūm, adv. little, but a little, not enough; *compa. minus*, *super.* minime
Pārumper, adv. a little while, for a short time
Parvūlus, a, um, *adj.* very little, very small, inconsiderable; from *parvus*
Parvula, æ, *f.* a little girl; from *parvus*
Parvulus, i, *m.* a little boy; from *parvus*
Parvus, a, um, *adj.* little, small, *compa. minor*, less, *super.* minimus, the least
Pasco, ère, pāvi, pastum, *v. a.* to feed or give food to brutes
Passim, adv. everywhere
Passurus, a, um, going to suffer; *fut. part. act.* of *patior*
Passus, ūs, *m.* a pace in going, which contains five feet
Passus, a, um, having suffered; *perf. part.* of *patior*
Passus, a, um, spread asunder, dishevelled; *perf. part.* of *pando*
Pastor, ōris, *m.* a shepherd, an herdsman one who keepeth any sort of animals
Pātella, æ, *f.* a sort of deep dish, a skillet; also, the kneecap
Patens, tis, *adj.* open, wide, extended, large, big; also, *pres. part.* of *pateo*
Pateo, ère, ui. —, *v. n.* to be open, to lie open, to appear, to be manifest
Pāter, patris, *m.* a father, a title given to a Roman senator
Paterfamilias, æ, *m.* the housekeeper, the master of the family; of *pater* and *familia*
Paternus, a, um, *adj.* of or belonging to a father, paternal; from *pater*
Pātiens, tis, *adj.* patient; *ior*, issimus; also, suffering, *pres. part.* of *patior*
Patior, pati, passus sum, *v. d.* to suffer, to endure, to undergo; a *gre pati*, to take it ill
Patria, æ, *f.* a native country, properly an adjective (*terra* being understood)
Patricius, a, um, *adj.* patrician, of or belonging to the patricians; from *pater*
Patricius, ii, *m.* a patrician, one of those who were created senators in the time of Romulus. In the days of the em

PEC

perors such of the senators were added to the number of the patricians as they pleased
Patrimōnium, ii, n. a paternal estate, an inheritance, a patrimony; of *pater* and *munus*
Patrius, a, um, adj. of or belonging to a father, fatherly; from *pater*
Patro, āre, avi, atum, v. a. to effect, to perform, to accomplish
Patrōcinium, ii, n. refuge in trouble, protection, defence
Patruus, a, um, adj. of or belonging to a father's brother or uncle; also, harsh, severe; from *pater*
Patruus, i, m. the father's brother an uncle by the father's side; from *pater*
Pauci, *, a, adj. plur. few, the chief, special; iores, issimi. The word sometimes occurs in the singular
Pāvesco, ēre, —, v. incept. to begin to be much afraid; from *paveo*
Paveo, ēre, i, —, v. n. and a. to fear or dread, to be in great fear
Pāvīdus, a, um, adj. full of consternation, fear, or concern, timorous, fearful; from *paveo*
Paulātīm, adv. by little and little, by degrees
Paulō and **Paulūm**, adv. by a little, a little, somewhat
Paulūlūm, adv. a little, very little, somewhat, a little way or while
Paulus, i, m. Paul, a name common amongst the Romans
Pāvor, ōris, m. dread, consternation, fear; from *paveo*
Pauper, ēris, adj. poor, needy, bare, beggarly; *pauperior*, *pauperrimus*
Pauperculus, a, um, adj. poor and mean; from *pauper*
Paupertas, ātis, f. poverty; from *pauper*
Pax, pācis, f. peace, truce, inward peace, quiet
Peccatum, i, n. a fault, an offence, a sin; from *pecco*
Pecco, āre, avi, atum, v. n. & a. to do amiss, to sin, to transgress, to offend, to mistake
Pectus, ōris, n. the chest, a breast, the heart or mind; also, courage
Pēcūnia, *, f. money, coin, an estate real or personal; from *pecus*
Pecus, ōris, n. properly and most usually sheep, a flock of sheep; but sometimes a single sheep
Pecus, ūdis, f. a sheep, one of any sort of cattle

PER

Pedes, itis, c. g. a footman, one who travels on foot; from *pes*
Pediculāris, is, e, adj. lousy. *Herba pedicularis*, lousewort or licebane; from *pediculus*
Pediculus, i, m. a little foot, the stalk or stem of an apple, pear, &c. a louse; from *pes*
Pejor, or, us, adj. worse; gen. *ōris*, *compa.* of *malus*
Pellicio, ēre, pellexi, pellectum, v. a. to deceive with fair words, to wheedle, to allure; of *per* and *lacio*
Pellis, is, m. the skin or hide also, leather
Pello, ēre, pepūli, pulsum, v. a. to drive out, to thrust out of doors, to drive away
Pēnates, um, m. plur. household gods small images of the gods worshipped at home, an house
Pendeo, ēre, pēpendi, —, v. n. to hang up, to stoop, to linger, to depend, to be doubtful
Pendo, ēre pēpendi, pensum, v. a. to weigh, to poise, to consider, to esteem, to pay
Penē, adv. almost, well nigh, in a manner
Penes, *præp.* cum acc. in the power of
Pēnitūs, adv. inwardly, within, in the inmost and most secret part, thoroughly, perfectly
Pēnūria, *, f. extreme want, penury, pinching poverty
Pependi, I have hung on; indic. perf. of *pendo*
Peperci, I have spared; indic. perf. of *parco*
Pepēri, I have brought forth; indic. perf. of *pario*
Per, *præp.* cum acc. by or through, by means of, under pretence of. *Per se*, of himself; *per occasionem*, at a favourable opportunity; *per pacem*, during peace. *Per* in composition generally increases the signification, as, *per adolescentulus*, a very young man, *per-attentus*, very attentive
Perago, ēre, peregi, peractum, v. a. to perform, to accomplish; of *per* and *ago*
Peragro, āre, avi, atum, v. a. to wander or ramble over fields, woods, or deserts, to survey; of *per* and *ager*
Peramēnus, a, um, adj. very pleasant, very delightful; of *per* and *amēnus*
Percello, ēre, percūli, percusum, v. a. to strike through, to throw down, to amaze
Percipio, ēre, ēpi, eptum, v. a. to perceive; of *per* and *cipio*
Percontor āri, ātus sum v. a. to ask

PER

st ictly, to enquire, to demand; *of* per
and contus
Per ultus, a, um, struck, smitten; *perf.*
part. of percello
Percunctor, āri, atus sum, *v. d.* to en-
quire strictly, to demand or question,
to consult; *of* per and contus
Percussor, ōris, *m.* a striker, a hired as-
sassin, a bravo; *from* percutio
Percutio, ēre, ssi, ssum, *v. a.* to strike or
thump against, to kill, to deceive; *of*
per and quatio
Perditus, a, um, *adj.* abandoned, lewd,
wicked, profligate; also, *perf. part.*
of perdo
Perdo, ēre, dīdi, ditum, *v. a.* to lose, to
consume, to waste; *of* per and do
Perduco, ēre, perduxī, perductum, *v. a.* to
bring through, to carry along with, to ac-
company, to persuade; *of* per and duco
Peregrinor, āri, atus, *v. d.* to travel
through strange places, to be a stran-
ger in any place
Perēgrinus, a, um, *adj.* foreign, outland-
ish, strange; also, perēgrinus, *i, m.* an
alien, a stranger, a foreigner
Perennis, is, e, *adj.* that which continu-
eth all the year round, lasting; *of* per
and annus
Pereo, īre, īi or īvi, peritum, *v. n.* to die,
to perish; *of* per and eo
Perfecturus, a, um, about to finish; *fut.*
part. act. of perficio
Perfectus, a, um, *adj.* perfect, entire;
also, finished; *perf. part. of* perficio
Perfēro, perferre, pertūli, perlatum, *v. a.*
to bring or carry through, to bring or
carry commands, news, &c. to endure
or suffer
Perficio, ēre, ēci, ectum, *v. a.* to perfect,
to finish, to complete, to accomplish;
of per and facio
Perfidia, *n. f.* treachery, falsehood, per-
fidy, villainy; *of* per and fides
Perfidus, a, um, *adj.* perfidious, false,
disloyal, traitorous; *of* per and fides
Perfodio, ēre, ōdi, ossum, *v. a.* to dig
through; *of* per and fodio
Perforo, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to bore
through, to run through with a sword,
spear, &c.; *of* per and foro
Perfruo, ī, itus or perfructus sum, *v. d.*
to enjoy fully or thoroughly; *of* per
and fruor
Perfuga, *a, c. g.* a deserter, a runaway,
a turncoat, *of* per and fugio
Perfugio, ere, gi, itum, *v. n.* to fly for suc-
cour or shelter; *of* per and fugio

PER

Pergamus, *i, m.* and Pergama, *drum, n.*
plur. properly the fort of Troy; but
used by the poets for the city; also, an
inland city near Troas
Pergo, ēre, perrexi, perrectum, *v. n.* to
go on or forward, to advance, to proceed
Periclitor, āri, atus sum, *v. d.* to be in
danger or peril, to endanger, to make
trial of; *from* periculum
Periculōsus, a, um, *adj.* dangerous, peri-
lous; *ior, issimus; from* periculum
Periculum, *i, n.* danger, harm, hazard
jeopardy, peril
Perinde, *adv.* as so, as, according as, in
like manner as, so. Perinde ac si, just
as if
Peritia, *æ, f.* skill, knowledge, cunning,
experience
Peritūrus, a, um, about to perish; *fut.*
part. act. of pereō
Perītus, a, um, *adj.* skilful, cunning, ex-
pert; *ior, issimus; from* peritia
Perlātus, a, um, brought through; *perf.*
part. of perfero
Perlēgo, ēre, ēgi, ēctum, *v. a.* to read o-
ver, to read through, to take a particu-
lar view of; *of* per and lego
Perlīnio, īre, īvi, ītim, *v. a.* to rub or be-
dab all over; *of* per and linio
Permāneo, ēre, si, sum, *v. n.* to abide, to
stay, to remain, to persist; *of* per and
maneo
Permitto, ēre, mīsi, missum, *v. a.* to per-
mit, to suffer, to allow, to surrender,
to yield; *of* per and mitto
Pernulceo, ēre, si, sum and ctum *v. a.*
to stroke, to cherish, to please or de-
light; *of* per and mulceo
Permūto, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to change,
to exchange goods or wares, to barter
or truck
Pernicies, *ei, f.* destruction, death, ruin
Perniciōsus, a, um, *adj.* pernicious, des-
tructive, mischievous; *from* perniciēs
Pernicitas, *atis, f.* swiftness of foot, speed
fleetness; *from* pernix
Pernix, *icis, adj.* swift, nimble, quick
Perōro, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to make an-
end of speaking, to close a speech, to
plead a cause, to declaim, to make a
harangue, &c. *of* per and oro
Perpello, ēre, pūli, pulsum, *v. a.* to force
or constrain one to do a thing, to per-
suade; *of* per and pello
Perpetuō, *adv.* perpetually, continually,
always, for ever
Perpētūus, a, um, *adj.* perpetual, continued,
uninterrupted. In perpetuum, for ever

- Perpelli, *l* have forced ; indic. perf. of perpello
- Perumpo, ère, rūpi, ruptum, *v. a.* to break through by force ; of per and rumpo
- Persa, æ, *m.* a Persian, an inhabitant of Persia
- Persæpe, *adv.* very often, many a time, of per and sæpe
- Perse, es, *f.* Perse, a name given to a little dog
- Persequor, qui, cutus or quutus sum, *v. d.* to persecute, to follow after ; of per and sequor
- Persevêro, âre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to persevere
- Perseus, i, *m.* Perseus, a son of Philip, king of Macedon
- Persia, æ, *f.* Persia, a large country in Asia, once the seat of the eastern monarchy ; bounded on the north by the Caspian Sea and Tartary, east by Hindostan, south by the Arabian Sea and Persian Gulf, and west by Arabia and Turkey. It is now under the dominion of an absolute prince called the Sophy, and its present name amongst the inhabitants is Tasi or Tarsistan. It contains a number of provinces, which were once fertile, but which owing to the iron rod of despotism, are now in a great measure desolate
- Persisto, ère, stiti, stitum, *v. n.* to abide, to continue, to persevere ; of per and sisto
- Persolvo, ère, vi, utum, *v. a.* to loose or unloose, to answer perspicuously ; of per and solvo
- Perspicio, ère, exi, ectum, *v. a.* to discover plainly, to try thoroughly, to understand fully ; of per and specio
- Perstringo, ère, xi, ctum, *v. a.* to grasp, to hold fast, to press upon ; of per and stringo
- Persuadeo, ère, si, sum, *v. a.* to persuade, to advise, to prevail with ; of per and suadeo
- Pertinacia, æ, *f.* obstinacy, stubbornness, wilfulness ; from pertinax
- Pertinaciter, *adv.* incessantly, obstinately ; from pertinax
- Pertinax, âcis, *adj.* penurious, stubborn ; from pertineo
- Pertineo, ère, ui, entum, *v. n.* to reach from one person or place to another, to pertain or belong, to tend to, to drive at ; of per and teneo
- Petraho, ère, xi, ctum, *v. a.* to draw ; of per and traho
- Perturbo, âre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to disturb, to trouble, to put in an uproar of per and turbo
- Pervelle, to desire earnestly ; *infin. pres.* of pervolo
- Pervello, ère, li or vulsi, *v. a.* to pinch or twist, to excite ; of per and velio
- Pervenio, ère, i, tum, *v. n.* to come to, to arrive at ; of per and venio
- Pervicacia, æ, *f.* peevishness, obstinacy, frowardness, perverseness ; from pervicax
- Pervicax, âcis, *adj.* inexorable, immovable, stubborn
- Pervolo, pervelle, pervolui, *v. irreg.* to desire earnestly ; of per and volo
- Pervolo, âre, avi, atum, *v. n.* to fly about or all over ; of per and volo
- Pes, pedis, *m.* a foot of man or other animals ; also, the measure of a foot, 12 inches
- Pessimus, a, um, *adj.* the worst ; super. of malus
- Pessinuns, untis, *f.* a city of Phrygia, where the goddess Cybele was worshipped
- Pestilens, tis, *adj.* pestilent or pestilential, contagious, infectious ; from pestis
- Pestilentia, æ, *f.* the plague or pestilence ; from pestis
- Pestis, is, *f.* a pest or infection, a plague or pestilential disease
- Petitio, ðnis, *f.* a petition, a demand, a thrust or pass, an attack ; from peto
- Peto, ère, ivi or ii, itum, *v. a.* to entreat humbly, to beg, to request, to go to a place
- Phalæra, arum, *plur. f.* trappings or harness for horses
- Pharëtra, æ, *f.* a quiver of arrows
- Pharnaces, is, *m.* Pharnaces, son of Mithridates, king of Pontus, whom Cæsar, in his war with Pompey, so quickly discomfited, that in his account thereof he wrote Veni, vidi, vici
- Pharsalia, æ, *f.* Pharsalia, a place in Thessaly, famous for the battle between Pompey and Cæsar
- Pharsalicus, a, um, *adj.* pertaining to Pharsalia
- Philippi, ðrum, *m. plur.* Philippi, a city of Macedonia
- Philippus, i, *m.* Philip, king of Macedon, father of Alexander the Great
- Philosophia, æ, *f.* the love or study of wisdom, philosophy
- Philosophus, i, *m.* a philosopher, a lover of learning and wisdom
- Pictor, ðris, *m.* a painter or picture drawer ; from pingo

Pietas, 3tis, *f.* piety, religion, devotion, dutifulness of children towards parents; from *pius*
Ziger, gra, rum, *adj.* slow, slothful, sluggish; *rior*, *pigerrimus*
Pignus, 3ris, *n.* a pledge, a pawn, a mortgage
Pila, æ, *f.* a ball to play with, a globe; any thing round
Pileus, i, *m.* a hat, cap, or bonnet
Pilo, 3re, avi, 3tum, *v. a.* to peel or pull off the hair; also, to pilfer or pillage
Pilum, i, *n.* a pestle or pounder to bray any thing in a mortar with, a javelin or dart
Pilus, i, *m.* the hair of the head or other part of any creature
Pingo, 3re, pinxi, pinctum, *v. a.* to paint, to devise, to draw out the shape or form of any thing, to invent or feign
Pinguis, is, e, *adj.* fat, greasy, unwieldy, dull; *ior*, *issimus*
Pio, 3re, avi, atum, *v. a.* to worship, to respect; also, to purge, to expiate
Pirata, æ, *m.* a pirate, a pickaroon, a rover
Piraticus, a, um, *adj.* of or belonging to pirates; from *pirata*
Piscat3rius, a, um, *adj.* belonging to fishes or fishermen; from *piscator*
Piscat3r, 3ris, *m.* a fisherman; from *piscis*
Piscic3lus, i, *m.* a little fish; from *piscis*
Piscina, æ, *f.* a fishpond; from *piscis*
Piscis, is, *m.* a fish
Piscor, 3ri, 3tus sum, *v. d.* to fish; from *piscis*
Piso, 3ris, *m.* *Piso*, the name of a noble family in Rome
Pius, a, um, *adj.* pious, religious, godly, devout, dutiful as to parents, affectionate as to one's country or relations, upright, just, lawful
Placabilis, is, e, *adj.* easy to be pleased, mild, gentle, placable; also, appeasing, making propitious; from *placo*
Placenta, æ, *f.* a cake, a cheese-cake
Placeo, 3re, ui, itum, *v. n.* to please, to delight
Placet, 3bat, uit or *placitum est*, &c. 3re, *v. imper. it pleaseth, it liketh*
Placidus, a, um, *adj.* soft, gentle, tame, mild, placid; *ior*, *issimus*; from *placeo*
Placo, 3re, avi, atum, *v. a.* to make propitious, to atone, to pacify, to appease
Plaga, æ, *f.* a wound or stripe, a lash or stroke
Plaudo, 3re, si, sum, *v. a.* to make a noise by clapping
Plaustrum, i, *n.* a waggon, a cart, a tumbrel
Plausus, 3s, *m.* a clapping of hands in token of joy or praise; from *plaudo*

Plebec3la, æ, *f.* the poorer sort of the people; from *plebs*
Plebe3us, a, um, *adj.* of or pertaining to the common people; from *plebs*
Plebs, *plebis*, *f.* the common people
Plecto, 3re, xi, xum, *v. a.* to twist or twine, to plait or weave, to correct, to punish
Plenus, a, um, *adj.* full, large, whole; also, pregnant; *ior*, *issimus*
Plerique, 3que, pleraque, *adj.* the most or greatest part. It is sometimes used in the sing. *plerusque*, *pleraque*, *plerumque*
Plico, 3re, 3vi vel ui, 3tum vel itum, *v. a.* to knit, to fold
Ploro, 3re, avi, atum, *v. a.* to wail, to weep, to lament
Plumbeus, a, um, *adj.* leaden, made of lead; also, dull, heavy; from *plumbum*
Plumbum, i, *n.* lead, a leaden pipe, solder, a plummet; also, a disease in the eye
Plurim3m, *adv.* very much, most of all, for the most part; *super. of multum*
Plurimus, a, um, *adj.* very much, very many, the most; *super. of multus*
Plus, pl3ris, in sing. *n. plur. Plures*, æ and *Pluria*, more; *compa. of multus*
Poc3lum, i, *n.* a cup, a drinking cup or bowl
Podagra, æ, *f.* the gout
P3ena, æ, *f.* punishment, penalty, pain remorse
P3eni, 3rum, *m.* the Carthaginians, the inhabitants of Carthage
P3enitet, 3bat, uit, 3re, *v. imper. it repents, it grieves, it troubles*
P33eta, æ, *m.* a poet
Polliceor, 3ri, itus sum, *v. d.* to promise, to engage, to assure, to affirm
Pollio, 3nis, *m.* *Pollio*, a famous Roman orator, a friend of Augustus and patron of Virgil. He was, at last, elevated to the honour of the consulship
Polybius, ii, *m.* *Polybius*, a learned historian, born in Arcadia, possessed of great knowledge, both in civil and military affairs
Pompa, æ, *f.* pomp, a solemn sight or show, a wedding or a funeral
Pompilius, ii, *m.* *Pompilius*, the name of several eminent Romans
Pompeianus, a, um, *adj.* of or belonging to Pompey
Pompeius, ii, *m.* *Pompey*, the name of several very distinguished Romans
Pomponius, ii, *m.* *Pomponius*, a man's name
Pondo, *n. indec.* a pound weight
Pondus, 3ris, *n.* a load or weight, a

- pound weight, a balance, gravity in manners, judgment
- Pone, *præp. cum acc. after, behind*
- Pono, *ère, posui, positi. m. v. a. to put or place, to put off as one doth his clothes, to lay aside*
- Pons, pontis, *m. a bridge, a plank for the convenience of embarking or debarking*
- Pontius, *ii, m. Pontius, the name of several eminent Romans*
- Pontus, *i, m. the Euxine Sea; also, a country of Asia Minor, the kingdom of the great Mithridates*
- Popedius, *ii, m. Popedius, a man's name*
- Popilius, *ii, m. Popilius, the name of several eminent Romans*
- Poposci, *i have demanded; indic. perf. of posco*
- Pöpularis, *is, e, adj. popular, of or belonging to the people, loved by the people. Populares, ium, plur. m. favourers of the common people in opposition to the nobles*
- Populo, *äre, ävi, ätum, v. a. and Populor, äri, atus sum, v. d. to rob or plunder, to lay waste or destroy*
- Pöpulus, *i, m. a nation under one government comprising all ranks, but most commonly the commonalty, the multitude*
- Porcia, *æ, f. Porcia, the wife of Marcus Brutus*
- Porrigo, *ère, porrexi, porrectum, v. a. to extend, to stretch, to prostrate, to defer*
- Porro, *adv. farther, a far off, moreover, furthermore, besides*
- Porenna, *æ, m. Porenna, a king of Etruria, who endeavoured to support Tarquin against the Romans*
- Porta, *æ, f. a gate of a city, a port or door, the entrance in or out of any place*
- Portendo, *ère, di, tum, v. a. to portend or foretel, to mention a thing before it happeneth, to forebode*
- Portentum, *i, n. a monstrous or strange thing, a prodigy; from portendo*
- Porticus, *üs, f. a porch or gallery, a piazza; from portus*
- Porto, *äre, ävi, atum, v. a. to carry or bear, to bring into, to import; also, to carry away*
- Portus, *üs, m. an haven, a port or harbour, a place of refuge*
- Posco, *ère, pöposci, —, v. a. to ask for, to demand, to importune, to require*
- Posidönius, *ii, m. Posidonius, a celebrated teacher of philosophy at Rhodes*
- Positus, *a, um, placed; perf. part. of pono*
- Possessor, *öris, m. a possessor, a tenant; from possideo*
- Possideo, *ere, edi, essum, r. a. to possess, to enjoy; of possum and sedeo*
- Possum, *posse, potui, —, v. n. to be able; of potis and sum*
- Post, *præp. cum acc. after, behind, since. Pöst, is likewise used as an adv. afterwards, after that*
- Postea, *adv. afterwards, hereafter; of post and ea, acc. pl. neut. of is*
- Postëri, *örum, m. plur. they who come after, race, posterity*
- Postëritas, *ätis, f. posterity, an offspring; from posterus*
- Postërius, *adv. afterwards, hereafter; from posterus*
- Postërus, *a, um, adj. that which followeth after, the next after; compa. posterior, superla. postremus*
- Posthabeo, *ère, ui, itum, v. a. to set less by, to esteem less; of post and habeo*
- Posthac, *adv. from henceforth, hereafter, after all; of post and hac, acc. plur. n. of hic*
- Po-thumius, *ii, m. Aulus Posthumius, a Roman dictator, who defeated the Latins at lake Regillus*
- Posticum, *i, n. (ostium being understood) a back door*
- Posticus, *a, um, adj. that which is on the back side or behind a house; from postis*
- Postis, *is, m. the post on which a door hangeth, the door itself*
- Postquam, *adv. after that, for as much as; of post and quam*
- Postremö, *adv. lastly, finally, at last, from postremus*
- Postrëmus, *a, um, adj. the last or hind most, the worst; superla. of posterus*
- Postridië, *adv. the next day after, the day following. Postridie ejus diei, the day after that day; of posterus and dies*
- Postulätum, *i, n. a petition a demand, from postulo*
- Postulo, *äre, ävi, atum, v. a. to desire a thing, to entreat or beseech, to demand*
- Posui, *i have placed; indic. perf. of pono*
- Pötens, *tis, adj. powerful, strong, valiant; ior, issimus; from potis*
- Pötentia, *æ, f. power, ability, authority, influence; from potis*
- Pötestas, *ätis, f. power, government, dominion; from possum*
- Potior, *iri, itus sum, v. d. to possess, to obtain, to enjoy, to be master of, to conquer*
- Potis, *is, e, adj. able, possible; ior, issimus; from pos*
- Potiüs, *adv. rather, more eligibly, better superla. potissimum, chiefly, from potius*

Poto, âre, avi, atum, & potum, potus sum, *v. a. to drink, to tipple, to fuddle*

Potui, *i have been able*; indic. perf. of possum

Prae, *præp. cum abla. before, in comparison, in regard, in respect of, for or by reason of*

Praecuo, ère, cui, cûtum, *v. a. to sharpen before, to make very sharp*; of prae and acuo

Praebeat, ère, ui, itum, *v. a. to afford, to give up, to offer*; of prae and habeo

Praecedo, ère, ssi, ssum, *v. a. to go before, to outgo, to surpass, to excell*; of prae and cedo

Praecept, praecipitis, *adj. headlong, rash*; of prae and caput

Praeceptor, ôris, *m. a tutor, an instructor*; from praecipio

Praecido, ère, di, sum, *v. a. to pare, to cut or chop off, to take away clean, to cut or slice*; of prae and caedo

Praecino, ère, nui, entum, *v. a. to sing before, to mumble a charm, to prophecy or tell before hand*; of prae and cano

Praecipio, ère, èpi, eptum, *v. a. to prevent, to anticipate, to command*; of prae and capio

Praecipito, âre, avi, atum, *v. a. to cast or tumble down headlong, to precipitate*; from praiceps

Praecipuè, *adj. particularly, chiefly*; from praecipuus

Praecipuus, a, um, *adj. chief, singular, the choice, principal, special*

Praelucè, *adv. very clearly, very plainly, very well*; ius, issimè; from praecclarus

Praecclarus, a, um, *adj. very clear and bright, noble, renowned, famous*; of prae and clarus

Praeco, ônis, *m. a common crier, a preacher*

Praecox, praecôcis, *adj. soon or early, ripe, rather ripe, rash, untimely*

Praeda, æ, *f. a prey, a booty, spoil, plunder*

Praedico, âre, avi, atum, *v. a. to proclaim as a crier doth, to publish, to praise, to boast*; of prae and dico, âre

Praedico, ère, xi, ctum, *v. a. to foretell, to portend, to prophesy*; of prae and dico, ère

Praedium, ii, *n. a farm an estate*

Praedo, ônis, *m. a robber, a highwayman*; from praeda

Praedor, âri, âtus, sum, *v. d. to rob, to spoil, to plunder, to make a prey of*; from praeda

Praesse, *to be before*; infin. præs. of præsum

Praefectûra, æ, *f. the business and pos of one in authority, a lieutenantcy, a captainship*; also, a district, a province or place of jurisdiction; from praefectus

Praefectus, i, *m. any principal officer who has the management or charge of any thing, as a viceroy, governor, admiral, lieutenant, superintendent, &c.*; also perf. part. of praeficio

Praefero, praeferre, praetûli, praelatum, *v. a. to bear or carry before, to prefer, to esteem, to pretend*; of prae and fero

Praeficio, ère, èci, ectum, *v. a. to put in authority, to set over*; of prae and facio

Praefigo, ère, xi, xum, *v. a. to fasten or stick before, to set up in front*; of prae and figo

Praefui, *I have commanded*; indic. perf. of præsum

Praelatus, a, um, *preferred*; perf. part. of praefero

Praelium or **Prælium**, ii, *n. a battle, a fight, a combat*

Praeluceo, ère, xi, —, *v. a. to give a light before, to be very bright or shining, to outshine*; of prae and luceo

Praemitto, ère, misi, missum, *v. a. to send before*; of prae and mitto

Praemium or **Præmium**, ii, *n. a reward, a retribution, prey, booty, or plunder*

Praeneste, is, *f. and Praenestes*, is, *f. Praeneste*, a city of Italy, where there was a temple dedicated to Fortune about twenty miles to the eastward of Rome. Hence the *adj. Praenestinus*, a, um, *of or belonging to Praeneste*

Praeparo, âre, avi, atum, *v. a. to prepare, to provide, to make ready, to make provision before hand*; of prae and paro

Praeripio, ère, ripui, reptum, *v. a. to catch, to snatch away any thing from, to prevent, to hinder*; from prae and rapio

Praesàgio, ire, ivi, itum, *v. n. to presage, to divine, to guess or surmise*; of prae and sagio

Praescio, ire, ivi, itum, *v. a. to know beforehand*; of prae and scio

Praesens, tis, *adj. present, prompt, ready, gracious*; tior, issimus; from praesui

Praesideo, ère, èdi, essum, *v. a. to have the management or care of, to preside*; of prae and sedeo

Praesidium, ii, *n. a garrison, a guard, a station or post*; from praesideo

Praestans, tis, *adj. excellent*; ior, issimus; likewise, pres. part. of praesto

PRA

Præstò, *adj. indec. ready at hand ; from præsto. are*
Præsto. are, stiti, stitum and statum, *v. n. and a. to stand before, to perform, to excel ; of præ and sto*
Præsum, esse, fui, *v. n. to be in authority, to command ; of præ and sum*
Præsūmo, ēre, psi, pium, *v. a. to take first or before, to pre-suppose, to anticipate ; of præ and sumo*
Prætēgo, ēre, xi, ctum, *v. a. to cover ; of præ and tego*
Præter, *præp. cum acc. besides, except, over and above, contrary to, Præter is, likewise, an adv. beside saving, except*
Prætereà, *adv. furthermore, moreover ; of præter and ea, acc. plur. n. of is*
Prætēreo, ire, ivi or ii, itum, *v. n. to go or pass by, to avoid, to escape the memory ; of præter and eo*
Præteritus, a, um, past, past and gone ; perf. part. of prætereo
Prætermitto, ēre, misi, missum, *v. a. to omit, to leave undone, to leave out, to pass over ; of præter and mitto*
Prætexta, æ, f. *a white robe reaching down to the ankles, guarded with purple, worn by the chief magistrates as a mark or badge of honour ; also, by senators on solemn occasions, by ministers of corporations and priests. Afterwards worn by children till 17 years ; from prætego*
Prætextatus, a, um, adj. *wearing a robe guarded with purple ; from prætexta*
Prætor, ōris, m. *a prætor, a magistrate at Rome, whose duty it was to administer justice. There were two prætors, one of whom, called Prætor urbanus, took cognizance of the disputes amongst citizens ; the other Prætor peregrinus, determined the suits amongst foreigners ; from præsum*
Prætōrium, ii, n. *the general's tent, the king's pavilion, a court where causes were decided by the prætor, &c. ; also, a palace ; from prætor*
Prætura, æ, f. *the prætorship, the office or dignity of a prætor*
Prævalidus, a, um, adj. *very strong ; of præ and validus*
Prævenio, ire, i, tum, *v. a. to come before, to prevent ; of præ and venio*
Præverto, ēre, ti, sum, *v. a. to get before, to outrun, to prevent ; of præ and verto*
Prævideo, ēre, idi, issum, *v. a. to see before, to foresee, to provide ; of præ and video*
Prædeo, ēre, di, sum, *v. n. to dine ; from prandium*

PRO

Prandium, ii, n. *a dinner*
Pravus, a, um, adj. *crooked, not straight, misshappen, wicked ; ior, issimus*
Precariò, *adv. by desire or entreaty, by request ; from precis*
Præcis, i, em, e, f. *a suit or entreaty, a prayer or intercession ; also, a curse*
Præcor, âri, atus sum, *v. d. to pray, to beg, to entreat or desire, to petition, from precis*
Prêhendo, ēre, di, sum, *v. a. to take or lay hold of, to grasp, to catch or surprise*
Prêmo, ēre, ssi, ssum, *v. a. to press, to weigh down, to overpower, to grieve, to afflict*
Prêtiosus, a, um, adj. *costly, dear, precious ; from pretium*
Prêtium, ii, n. *a price, a reward, a bribe*
Pridie, *adv. on the day before*
Primò, adv. *first, at first, at first sight ; from primus*
Primodum, adv. *at the first ; of primo and dum*
Primòres, um, m. plur. *the nobles ; f. om primus*
Primum, adv. *first, first and foremost, in the first place ; from primus*
Primus, adj. *the first, the best, prime, excellent*
Princeps, cîpis, adj. *first, original, primitive*
Princeps, icis, c. g. *a prince or princess*
Prior, or, us, gen. priôris, adj. *the former, the better*
Priscus, a, um, adj. *old, ancient, old-fashioned*
Pristinus, a, um, adj. *ancient, accustomed, wont*
Privatus, a, um, adj. *private, a man's own, peculiar ; also, perf. part. of privo*
Privò, âre, avi, atum, *v. a. to deprive, to bereave*
Priùs, adv. *before, sooner, rather ; from prior*
Priusquam, adv. *before that ; of prius and quam*
Pro, præp. cum ablat. for, on account, of, by reason of according to, before a place, in comparison of, with respect to
Pro or Proh, inter. *Proh ! Oh ! or Ah !*
Prôbo, âre, avi, atum, *v. a. to prove, to make good, to approve, to try, to essay*
Prôboscis, idis, f. *an elephant's trunk*
Probrum, i, n. *deformity, disgrace, wickedness, reproach*
Probus, i, m. *Probus, the name of several Romans*

Prōbus, a, um, *adj.* honest, virtuous, good, modest; *ior*, *issimus*
Proca, æ, *m.* Proca, a man's name
Procēdo, ēre, ssi, ssum, *v. n.* to proceed, to advance, to go on, to prosper; *of pro and cedo*
Prōcella, æ, *f.* a great tempest, a storm particularly at sea, a mutiny
Procello, ēre, culi, culsum, *v. a.* to overthrow, to beat down
Processi, *I have* proceeded; *indic. perf. of precedo*
Prēcēritas, ātis, *f.* and Proceritudo, īnis, *f.* tallness, height, length; *from procerus*
Prēcērus, a, um, *adj.* high, tall
Prōclāmo, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to cry out, to proclaim, to plead a cause; *of pro and clamo*
Prōconsul, ūlis, *m.* a proconsul, one who was sent with the extraordinary power of a consul into any province, a deputy, a lieutenant; *of pro and consul*
Procurui, *I have* laid down; *indic. perf. of procumbo*
Procul, *adv.* far off, far from, at a distance
Proculus, i, *m.* Proculus, a noble Roman, known in the days of Romulus
Prōcumbo, ēre, ubui, itum, *v. n.* to lie down flat, to lie along, to sink; *of pro and cumbo*
Prodeo, ire, ii or ivi, itum, *v. n.* to go or come forth, to go out of doors, to come abroad; *of pro and eo*
Prodesse, to do good; *infin. præs. of prosum*
Prōdigium, ii, *n.* a thing monstrous and unnatural, a prodigy
Prōditio, ōnis, *f.* a discovery, disloyalty, treachery; *from prodo*
Prōditor, ōris, *m.* a traitor, a betrayer, a discoverer; *from prodo*
Prōdo, ēre, didi, ditum, *v. a.* to deduce, to draw down, to prolong, to decay; *of pro and do*
Prodūco, ēre, xi, ctum, *v. a.* to stretch out, to produce, to delay; *of pro and duco*
Prōlium, ii, *n.* a battle. See Prælium
Præmium, ii, *n.* a reward. See Præmium
Prōfectio, ōnis, *f.* a setting out, a journey, a voyage; *from proficiscor*
Profecto, *adv.* really, truly, doubtless
Profectus, ūs, *m.* profit, advantage; *from proficio*, also, *perf. part. of proficiscor*
Profero, ferre, tūli, latum, *v. a.* to set forward, to produce, to show, to defer; *of pro and fero*
Prōfessus, a, um, having professed; *perf. part. of profiteor*

Proficio, ēre, ec', ectum, *v. a.* to profit, to do good; *of pro and facio*
Prōficiscor, ei, profectus sum, *v. d.* to depart, to set out, to go on
Prōfiteor, ēri, fessus sum, *v. d.* to declare, to acknowledge, to profess; *of pro and fateor*
Prōfligo, āre, āvi, atum, *v. a.* to rout; *of pro and fligo*
Prōfugio, ēre, i, itum, *v. n.* to fly or run away, to escape; *of pro and fugio*
Prōfugus, a, um, *adj.* fleeing or driven away; *from profugio*
Prōfugus, i, *m.* a fugitive, a runaway, *from profugio*
Profui, *I have* profited; *indic. perf. of prosum*
Prōfundo, ēre, fudi, fusum, *v. a.* to pour out, to spend extravagantly; *of pro and fundo*
Profusus, a, um, *adj.* wasteful, profuse, riotous, lavish, prodigal; also, poured out; *perf. part. of profundo*
Progrēdiōr, i, ssus sum, *v. d.* to proceed, to advance, to come or go forth; *of pro and gradiōr*
Prōgressus, ūs, *m.* a going forward, a progress; also, Progressus, a, um, having gone forward; *perf. part. of progredior*
Proh, *inter.* Proh! Oh! Ah!
Prohibeo, ēre, ui, itum, *v. a.* to prohibit, to forbid, to hinder, to debar; *of pro and habeo*
Projicio, ēre, jeci, jectum, *v. a.* to throw away, to prostrate, to reject; *of pro and jacio*
Prōinde, *adv.* therefore, for that cause just so; *of pro and inde*
Prōlābor, i, psus sum, *v. d.* to slide, to slip or fall, to digress or step aside; *of pro and labor*
Prōlātus, a, um, produced; *perf. part. of profero*
Promīneo, ēre, ui, —, *v. n.* to jut or stand out, to appear, to lean, to stretch out, to hang over; *of pro and maneo*
Promissus, a, um, *adj.* hanging down, long; also, promised; *perf. part. of promitto*
Prōmitto, ēre, īsi, issum, *v. a.* to sling or dart, to promise, to engage; *of pro and mitto*
Prōmo, ēre, psi, ptum, *v. a.* to draw out or bring forth, to disclose
Promptē, *adv.* promptly, easily, readily by and by; *from promptus*
Promptus, a, um, *adj.* prompt, ready, easy, quick, evident; *ior*, *issimus*; *like wise*, *perf. part. of promo*

PRO

Pronus, a, um, *adj.* having the face down wards, prone, grovelling; *ior*, *issimus*
Prôpāgo, inis, *f.* a shoot or plant of a vine, a layer of a flower, a race, a lineage or breed
Prôpāgo, âre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to spread as a tree doth at top, to propagate
Prôpe, *præp.* cum, *acc.* nigh, near to, by
Prôpè, *adv.* almost, in a manner, nigh, near to, at hand; *propius*, *proxime*
Prôpèdiem, *adv.* shortly; *of prope and dies*
Prôpello, ère, ûli, ulsum, *v. a.* to drive or put away, to thrust forward; *of pio and pello*
Prôpēmōdum, *adv.* almost, in a manner; *of prope and modus*
Propendeo, ère, di, sum, *v. n.* to hang down heavier on the forepart, to overweigh, to incline; *of pro and pendeo*
Prôpendo ère, di, sum, *v. a.* to consider a thing thoroughly; *of pro and pendo*
Propensus, a, um, *adj.* propense, prone, ready; *also, perf. part. of propendo*
Prôpèrè, *adv.* and sometimes **Prôpèriter**, speedily, in haste, inconsiderately; *from prope*
Prôpèro, âre, avi, atum, *v. a. and n.* to do or get speedily or quickly, to make speed, to despatch
Prôpinquo, âre, avi, atum, *v. n.* to approach, to draw near
Prôpinquus, a, um, *adj.* neighbouring, near at hand, near of kin; *ior*, *issimus*; *from prope*
Prôpior, or, us, *adj.* nearer, nigher, more like; *super.* *proximus*; *from prope*
Prôpius, *adv.* near or not far off, more favourably; *compa. of prope*
Prôpono, ère, sui, itum, *v. a.* to propose, to offer, to proclaim, to promise; *of pro and pono*
Prôpositum, i, *n.* a purpose, a meaning, an intent; *from propono*
Proprius, a, um, *adj.* peculiar, special, private, proper
Propter, *præp.* cum *acc. for*, on account of, by reason of, nard by
Propterea, *adv.* therefore, for that cause; *of propter and ea, acc. plur. n. of is*
Prôpulso, âre, avi, atum, *v. freq.* to put or keep off, to drive away; *from propello*
Prôripio, ère, ui, eptum, *v. a.* to take away by force, to snatch, to carry or drag away; *of pro and rapio*
Prôrogo, âre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to defer or put off, to adjourn, to prolong; *of pro and rogo*

PRO

Proscindo, ère, idi, issum, *v. a.* to cut or break up ground, to plough · *of pre and scindo*
Proscribo, ère, psi, ptum, *v. a.* to put up in writing, to banish, to proscribe or outlaw one, to sequester one's estate
Proscriptio, ònis, *f.* a proscription, outlawry, banishment, a confiscation of goods; *from proscribo*
Prôsëquor, qui cutus or quutus sum, *v. d.* to follow after, to pursue; *of pre and sequor*
Prôsilio, ire, ui, ivi and ii, ultum, *v. n.* to skip out, to sally forth, to burst out, *of pro and salio*
Prospectus, ûs, *m.* a sight afar off, a prospect or view; *also, perf. part. of prospicio*
Prosper and us, ère, èrum, *adj.* lucky, happy, prosperous, successful; *ior*, *errimus*
Prosperè, *adv.* fortunately, prosperously, luckily; *from prosper*
Prospicio, ère, exi, ectum, *v. a.* to view, to take a view of; to take care of; *of pro and specio*
Prosterno, ère, stravi, stratum, *v. a.* to overthrow, to prostrate; *of pro and sterno*
Prosto, âre, stûti, stium, *v. n.* to stand out, to stand, to be hired or sold, to be made public; *of pro and sto*
Prostratus, a, um, *prostrate*, laid flat, overthrown; *perf. part. of posterno*
Prôsum, *prodesse*, profui, *v. n. and irreg.* to do good to, to profit, to avail; *of pro and sum*
Protendo, ère, di, sum and tum, *v. a.* to stretch forth or out, to defer; *of pro and tendo*
Prôtèrvè, *adv.* forwardly, snappishly; *iùs*, *issimè*; *from protervus*
Prôtèrvus, a, um, *adj.* saucy, forward, *ior*, *issimus*; *of pro and torvus*
Protinus, *adj.* right forward, immediate ly; *of pro and tenus*
Protûli, *I have produced*; *indic. perf. of profero*
Provectus, a, um, *adj.* advanced, promoted carried on; *also, perf. part. of proveho*
Prôvehô, ère, xi, ctum, *v. a.* to carry on, to convey, to advance; *of pro and veho*
Prôvideo, ère, di, sum, *v. a.* to foresee, to provide, to look after; *of pro and video*
Prôvidus, a, um, *adj.* foreseeing, provident, circumspect, providing for; *from provideo*
Provincia, æ, *f.* a province or territorial dependency on a nation
Prôvôco, âre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to call forth

- to challenge, to provoke ; of pro and voco
- Proximè**, adv. next or last, very nigh, as nigh as may be - also, first of all ; used as super. of prope
- Proximus**, a, um, adj. nearest, next, last ; also, sub. a neighbour, a friend ; from prope
- Proximum**, i, n. the next place ; in proximo, hard by
- Prudens**, tis, adj. sagacious, prudent, wise ; ior, issimus
- Prudentia**, æ, f. a natural quickness or forethought of things, knowledge, prudence, discretion
- Prusias**, æ, m. Prusias, a king of Bithynia, to whom Hannibal fled after his overthrow. The Romans sent to demand him ; but he, to prevent his being delivered up, poisoned himself
- Pseudo-Philippus**, i, m. the false Philip, an impostor of a humble station in life, who under the pretence that he was the son of Perseus, seized on the kingdom of Macedon of which he retained the possession for some time. He was, however, at last completely overthrown by Metellus
- Psittacus**, i, m. a parrot or popinjay
- Psylli**, òrum, m. plur. the *Psylli*, persons who pretended to cure the bite of a serpent, by sucking the poison from the wounded part
- Ptolemæus**, i, m. Ptolemy, the name of the Egyptian kings after Alexander the Great, in a continued series, distinguished by their surnames. Also, a famous geographer and astronomer of Alexandria, in the time of M. Aurelius
- Puber**, or Pubes, èris, adj. ripe of age, twelve or fourteen years of age, full grown
- Publicè**, adv. publicly, in the name or behalf of the commonwealth ; from publicus
- Publicola**, æ, m. a popular person, one who caresses the people
- Publicum**, i, n. the public or any common place ; also, tribute or public revenue
- Publicus**, a, um, adj. public, common, belonging to the people
- Publius**, ii, m. Publius, the name of many eminent Romans
- Püdeo**, ère, ui, —, v. n. to be ashamed ; also, impers. püdet, ebat, uit or pudytum est, &c. ère, it ashameth
- Pudor**, òris, m. shamefacedness, bashfulness, modesty
- Puella**, æ, f. a girl, a maid, a young woman
- Puer**, i, m. a boy, a son
- Puërascò**, ère, —, v. incept. to play the child, to act like a boy ; from puer
- Puerilis**, is, e, adj. of or belonging to a child, childish, silly ; from puer
- Puèritia**, æ, f. childhood ; from puer
- Pugio**, ònis, f. a dagger, a stiletto. a poignard
- Pugna**, æ, f. a fight, a battle
- Pugno**, ãre, avi, atum, v. n. to fight, to quarrel, to dispute ; from pugna
- Pulcher**, ra, rum, adj. fair, beautiful, stout ; rior, errimus
- Pulchritüdo**, inis, f. fairness, beauty, comeliness ; from pulcher
- Pulärius**, a, um, adj. pertaining to chickens ; also, Pullärius, ii, m. a keeper or feeder of chickens, a poulterer ; also, a soothsayer, an augur ; from pullus
- Pullus**, i, m. the young of anything, a chicken or any other young bird, a foal, &c.
- Pulvis**, a, um, adj. blackish, belonging to a funeral
- Pulso**, ãre, avi, atum, v. freq. to beat, to strike, to knock at, to play on an instrument ; also, to vex ; from pello
- Pulsus**, a, um, driven away ; perf. part. of pello
- Pulvis**, èris, m. or f. dust, powder, the ore or sand of metal
- Pungo**, ère, püpügi and punxi, ctum, v. a. to prick or sting, to gall or trouble
- Pünicus**, a, um, adj. of or belonging to Carthage, Carthaginian, treacherous, insidious ; also, scarlet-coloured
- Pünio**, ire, ivi, itum, v. a. to punish, to chastise
- Purgo**, ãre, avi, atum, v. a. to make clean, to cleanse, to purge by physic ; also, to clear one of an accusation
- Purpüra**, æ, f. the shellfish, from whence the purple colour cometh, purple colour or a purple garment ; the dignity of a magistrate or officer
- Purpüreus**, a, um, adj. of purple, purple-coloured, red, blushing ; from purpura
- Purus**, a, um, adj. pure, clean, fair, transparent ; ior, issimus
- Püto**, ãre, avi, atum, v. a. to prune or dress vines, to think
- Pyrenæus**, a, um, adj. Pyrenean, belong to the Pyrenees, Pyrenæi, &c. mountains, which divide France from Spain, running from east to west 85 leagues, They go by several names, according to the countries through which they pass.
- Pyrrhus**, i, m. Pyrrhus, a king of Epirus,

QUA

who being deceived by the ambiguity of the oracle of Apollo, "Aio te, Æacida, Romanos, vincere posse," waged war with the Romans unsuccessfully, and was killed by a stone or a tile in assaulting Argos

Q

- QUÂ**, adv. which way, by what method or way; from quis
Quadrâgēsīmus, a, um, adj. the fortieth from quadraginta
Quadrâgīnta, adj. indec. plur. forty; from quatuor
Quadrans, tis, m. a quadrant, a Roman coin, the fourth part of an as, nearly a cent; the fourth part of any number, weight, or measure
Quâdrīga, æ, f. a team of horses, a cart or chariot drawn by four horses; of quatuor and ago
Quadrīmus, a, um, adj. of the age of four years, four years old
Quadrīngenti, æ, a, adj. four hundred; of quatuor and centum
Quæro, ère, sivi, situm, v. a. to ask, to seek, to enquire
Quæro, sumus, v. def. I pray
Quæstio, ònis, f. a searching, an enquiry, a doubt, a case in law; from quæro
Quæstor, òris, m. a quæstor, a judge of capital matters; also, the receiver of tribute, the paymaster of any legion or of the army in any of the provinces; from quæro
Quæstūra, æ, f. the office of a quæstor treasurer, or chamberlain; from quæstor
Quæstus, ūs, m. gain, profit, lucre, advantage; from quæro
Quâlis, is, e, adj. what manner, of what kind, sort, or fashion, such as
Quâlescunque, c. g. quaecunque, n. adj. such as it is, of what sort soever it be; from qualis
Quâm, conj. or adv. how, how! Tam—quam, as well as, than after a comparison; as felicius quam ego, happier than I; quam mox, how soon
Quamdiu or **Quandiu**? adv. how long as long as, during the time, until of quam and diu
Quamobrem? adv. wherefore? for what cause? why? of quam ob and rem
Quamprīmū, adv. very shortly, as soon as possible; of quam and primum
Quamvis, conj. albeit, although
Quandiu, adv. See Quandiu

QUI

- Quando**? adv. when? at what time as; also, conj. since, seeing that
Quandōquidem, conj. forasmuch, seeing that, whereas; of quando and quidem
Quanquam, conj. although, albeit; however
Quantō, adv. by how much; from quantus
Quantū, adv. as much as, as far as, how or as, how great
Quantus, a, um, adj. how much, as big as
Quāpropter, adv. or conj. wherefore, why, for which reason; of qua and propter
Quārē, adv. wherefore, why? of quis and res
Quartāna, æ, f. (sc. febris) a quartan ague from quartus
Quartanus, a, um, adj. of or belonging to the fourth
Quartō or **Quartū**, adv. the fourth time, in the fourth place
Quartus, a, um, adj. the fourth
Quāsi, adv. as if, as it were, in a manner, as though; of quam and si
Quater, adv. four times; from quatuor
Quātio, ère, ssi, ssum, v. a. to shake, to brandish
Quatuor, adj. plur. indec. four
Quē, conj. and, and also, que—que both—and; as, legitque scribitque, he both reads and writes. This word never stands by itself, but is always added to another word
Quemadmodū, adv. like as, even as, after what sort of manner, how
Quērēla, æ, f. a complaint, lamentation, wailing; from queror
Quērīmōnia, æ, f. a complaint; from queror
Quēror, i, questus, v. d. to complain, to lament
Questus, ūs, m. a complaint, a lamentation; also, perf. part. of queror
Qui, quæ, quod, gen. cujus, relat. pron. who, which, that
Quī, adv. how, by what means, why?
Quia, conj. because, for so much as, for that
Quicunque, quæcunque, quodcunque, comp. pron. whosoever, whatsoever, every one; of qui and cunque, which last, when added to a word, signifies soever
Quidam, quædam, quoddam or quiddam, comp. pron. some certain person or thing, one, such an one
Quidem, adv. truly, indeed, too, also
Quidnam, adj. only used in the neut. gender; what business, what matter, what?
Quidni? adv. why not, what else?
Quies, ètis, f. resi, ease, peace, quiet, leisure
Quiesco, ère, èvi, —, v. incept. to rest, to be quiet; from quies

Quiētus, a, um, *adj.* quiet, at rest, peace-
able; from quies

Quin, *adv.* and *conj.* why not, but, but
that, yet

Quinctius or Quintius, ii, m. Quintius, a
noble Alban, the founder of the Quin-
tian family, which coming to Rome,
spread greatly and branched itself
into several distinct houses; as the
Capitolini Cincinnati, Flamini, Cris-
pini, &c. The most eminent of this
family was Lucius Quintius Cincinna-
tus. See Cincinnatus

Quinquāginta, *adj. plur. indec.* fifty

Quinque, *adj. plur. indec.* five

Quinques, *adv. fin. times.* from quinque

Quintus, a, um, *adj.* the fifth; from quinque

Quippe, *adv. for, because, forasmuch;*
as; from quis

Quirinalis, is, e, *adj.* Quirinal, belonging
to Romulus. Quirinalis, collis, the
Quirinal hill, being one of the seven,
on which Rome was originally built. It
was so called from Quirinus, another
name for Romulus, in honour of whom
there was a temple built there

Quīrites, ium and um, *plur. m.* the citi-
zens of Rome, as opposed to the soldiery

Quis, quæ, quod or quid, *gen. cujus, pron.*
who, which, what

Quisnam, quænam, quodnam, *comp. pron.*
who? which? what? of quis and nam

Quisque, quæque, quodque, *comp. pron.*
every man, every woman, every thing,
whosoever; of quis and que

Quisquam, quæquam, quodquam or quid-
quam, *comp. pron. gen. cujusquam,*
any one, any body or thing

Quisquis, *pron. m. and f.* whosoever,
whatsoever, any one

Quò, *adv. and conj.* whither, to what
place, by how much, that, to the end that

Quoad, *adv.* as long as, whilst, as to with
respect to; of quo and ad

Quocumque, *adv.* whithersoever, what-
waysoever

Quòd, *conj.* that, as, because, forasmuch as

Quòminus, *adv.* that—not, least

Quòmodo, *adv.* after what fashion or
manner, how, by what means; of quis
and modus

Quònam, *conj.* since that, forasmuch as,
because

Quoque, *conj.* also

Quorsum, *adv.* whither, towards what
place, to what intent or purpose

Quotidianus, a, um, *adj.* daily, ordinary,
common; from quotidie

Quot, *adj. indec. plur.* how many, so many as

Quoties, *adv.* as often as, how often,
from quot

Quotiescunque, *adv.* so many times as, as
often as

Quousque, *adv.* till what time? how long?
how far? of quo and usque

Quum, *adv.* when; also, *conj.* since,
whereas, forasmuch, as, seeing

R

RACILIA, æ, f. Racilia, a woman's name

Rādix, icis, f. a root, particularly a rad-
ish, the root or ground of any thing

Ramus, i, m. a bough or branch, an arm
of a tree

Rapa, æ, f. the rape root

Rapidus, a, um, *adj.* swift, rapid, violent;
also hot, vehement, ravenous; from rapio

Rapina, æ, f. rapine, robbery, pillage;
from rapio

Rapio, ère, ui, tum, v. a. to take or carry
by violence, to plunder, to drag

Rarò, *adv.* rarely, seldom; from rarus

Rapum, i, n. a rape, a turnip

Rarus, a, um, *adj.* thin, unusual, rare,
scarce; ior, issimus

Ratio, ònis, f. reason, consideration, re-
gard; from reor

Râtus, a, um, *adj.* authentic, constant,
steady; also, established; perf. part.
of reor

Re, *insep. præp.* back, again

Rebello, âre, avi, atum, v. n. to rebel, to
revolt; of re and bello

Rēcêdo, ère, ssi, ssum, v. n. to retire or
withdraw, to recede; of re and cêdo

Recens, êntis, *adj.* new, fresh; ior, issi-
mus

Receptus, a, um, received; perf. part.
of recipio

Receptus, ūs, m. a place of refuge, a re-
treat; from recipio

Recessus, ūs, m. a retreating, a recess or
place of retiring; from recedo

Recido, ère, cidi, câsum, v. n. to fall
back, to recoil, to light or fall upon;
of re and cado

Recido, ère, idi, isum, v. a. to cut off, to
pare; of re and cado

Recipio, ère, èpi, eptum, v. a. to receive,
to undertake, to promise; of re and
capio

Rêconciliâtio, ònis, f. a reconciliatation, a
renewal of friendship; from reconcilio

Rêconcilio, âre avi, utum, v. a. to recon-

REF

cile, to bring again into favour, to regain ; of re and concilio
Recreo, âre, âvi, atum, v. a. to bring to life again, to recover, to refresh, to comfort ; of re and creo
Rectê, adv. well, rightly ; iûs, issimê ; from rectus
Rectâ, adv. right on, straight forward ; from rectus
Rectus, a, um, adj. straight or right, just, honest, good ; ior, issimus ; also, ruled or governed ; perf. part. of rego
Rêcûpêro, âre, âvi, atum, v. a. to recover, to rescue, to regain
Rêcûso, âre, âvi, atum, v. a. to refuse, to deny ; of re and causa
Rêdactus, a, um, reduced ; perf. part. of redigo
Reddo, êre, îdi, itum, v. a. to restore, to give again, to repay, to requite ; of re and do
Redemi, I have redeemed ; indic. perf. of redimo
Redêgi, I have reduced ; indic. perf. of redigo
Rêdeo, îre, ii or ivi, itum, v. n. to return, to come back or again ; of re and eo
Redigo, êre, êgi, actum, v. a. to bring back again, to reduce, to drive or force back, to gather or heap together, to amass ; of re and ago
Redîmio, îre, ivi, itum, v. a. to crown, to encompass, to encircle ; of re and emio
Redimo, êre, emi, emptum, v. a. to redeem, to ransom, to recover ; of re and emio
Redintêgro, âre, âvi, atum, v. a. to begin afresh, to renew, to refresh, to recruit ; of re and integer
Redîtus, ûs, m. a return, a coming again ; also, an income, rent, or yearly profit ; from redeo
Rêdûco, êre, xi, ctum, v. a. to reduce, to restore, to reconcile ; of re and duco
Rêdux, ûcis, c. g. one who is brought or returned back, or who has returned safe ; from reduco
Rêfero, referre, retûli, relatum, v. a. to bring again, to carry back, to relate, to refer, to ascribe ; of re and fero
Rêflecto, êre, xi, xum, v. a. to turn back, to bend or bow back, to turn again, to reflect ; of re and flecto
Rêformîdo, âre, âvi, atum, v. a. to fear much, to dread greatly, to stand in awe ; of re and formido
Rêfôveo, êre, fôvi, fôtum, v. a. to cherish or revive again, to refresh, to renew or

REL

put in as good a state as it was ; of re and foveo
Refractus, a, um, broken, weakened ; perf. part. of refringo
Refringo, êre, êgi, actum, v. a. to break open, to weaken, to diminish ; of re and frango
Refugio, êre, ûg. ïgitum, v. a. to fly away, to run or start back, to refuse, to avoid ; of re and fugio
Rêfulgeo, êre, si, —, v. n. to shine a gain, to shine bright, to glitter ; of re and fulgeo
Rêgâlis, is, e, adj. royal or kingly, like a king ; from regius
Rêgia, æ, f. (sc. domus) the palace or house of a prince, a king's court
Regillus, i, m. Regillus, a lake in Italy, near to which the Latins were defeated by the Romans with great slaughter
Rêgio, ônis, f. a region, a country, a province ; also, a road or highway ; from rego
Rêgius, a, um, adj. royal, kingly, princely ; from rex
Regno, âre, âvi, atum, v. n. to reign ; from rego
Rêgo, êre, xi, ctum, v. a. to rule, to go vern, to direct
Regrêdior, i, ssus sum, v. d. to return, to go back, to recoil ; of re and gradior
Regressus, ûs, m. a return, a going back or retiring ; also, Regressus, a, um, having returned ; perf. part. of regredior
Rêgulus, i, m. Regulus, a Roman consul, who, for a time, was very successful against the Carthaginians ; but at last, was defeated with immense slaughter by Xantippus, the Lacedæmonian general, and taken prisoner. After extorting from him an oath, that he would again return, he was sent to Rome to negotiate the exchange of prisoners ; but as he strenuously exhorted the senate that they should not enter into any negotiation of the kind, he was put to death by the most exquisite tortures
Rejicio, êre, eci, ectum, v. a. to cast or fling back, to reject, to refer ; of re and jacio
Rêlâbor, i, psus sum, v. d. to slide or fall back again, to run down as rivers do ; of re and labor
Relatus, a, um, brought back, perf. part. of refero
Relêgo, âre, âvi, atum, v. a. to remove out of the way, to banish ; of re and lego âre

Relēgo, ēre, egi, ectum, *v. a. to read over again, to revise; of re and lego*
Relictus, a, um, *left, forsaken; perf. part. of relinquo*
Rēligio, ōnis, *f. religion, piety, devotion; also, superstition; from religo*
Religiōsus, a, um, *adj. consecrated, timorous, scrupulous, conscientious; from religio*
Rēligo, āre, avi, atum, *v. a. to tie hard, to bind fast; of re and ligo*
Relinquo, ēre, iqui, ictum, *v. a. to leave, to forsake, to relinquish; of re and linquo*
Rēliquiæ, arum, *plur. f. the remainder or remnant, relics, the ashes or bones of the dead; from reliquus*
Rēliquus, a, um, *adj. the rest, that which remains; from relinquo*
Rēluceo, ēre, xi, —, *v. n. to shine again, to be very bright, to glisten; of re and luceo*
Rēmāneo, ēre, si, sum, *v. n. to remain, to tarry, to abide; of re and maneo*
Remēdium, ii, *n. a medicine, a remedy, a cure; of re and medeor*
Rēmissio, ōnis, *f. forgiveness, remission, pardon; from remitto*
Remitto, ēre, īsi, ssum, *v. a. to send again or back, to forgive; of re and mitto*
Rēmōveo, ēre, i, tum, *v. a. to remove, to withdraw, to drive away; of re and moveo*
Remūnēro, āre, avi, atum, *v. a. and Remuneror, āri, atus sum, *v. d. to reward, to requite, to recompense; of re and munero*
Rēmus, i, *m. Remus, the brother of Romulus, by whom he was slain, on account of his having leapt contemptuously over the walls of Rome; also, Rēmus, i, m. an oar*
Rēnascor, i, renātus sum, *v. d. to be born, to rise, to spring up again; of re and nascor*
Rēnōvo, āre, avi, atum, *v. a. to renew, to begin again; of re and novo*
Rēnuntio, āre, avi, atum, *v. a. to bring word again, to advertise, to acquaint, to renounce, to disclaim; of re and nuntio*
Rēnuo, ēre, i, ūtum, *v. a. to nod back with the head, to refuse; of re and nuo*
Rēnuto, āre, avi, atum, *v. freq. to nod back, to refuse; from renuo*
Reor, rēri, rātus sum, *v. d. to think, to suppose, to judge*
Rēpello, ēre, ūli, ulsum, *v. a. to beat or**

drive back to repel, to resist; of re and pello
Rēpendo, ēre, Hi, sum, *v. a. to requite, to recompense, to pay back; of re and pendo*
Repens, tis, *adj. sudden, unlooked for, unexpected; also, pres. part. of repo*
Repentē and Rēpentinō, *adv. on a sudden, suddenly; from repens*
Rēpentinus, a, um, *adj. unlooked for, sudden; from repens*
Rēpērio, ire, i, tum, *v. a. to find, to find out, to get; of re and pario*
Rēpēto, ēre, ivi or ii, itum, *v. a. to ask again, to repeat, to rehearse; of re and peto*
Repetundarum, *gen. repetundis, abla. plur. bribery, corruption. This word is only found in these two cases; of re and peto*
Repleo, ēre, evi, etum, *v. a. to fill up, to replenish*
Rēpo, ēre, psi, ptum, *v. n. to creep, to crawl, to go softly, to spread as vines do*
Rēpōno, ēre, sui, situm, *v. a. to put or place again, to pay back, to repose; of re and pono*
Reporto, āre, avi, atum, *v. a. to bring or carry again, to restore, to report; of re and porto*
Reposco, ēre, repoposci, —, *v. a. to ask again that which is one's own, to claim, to demand; of re and posco*
Reprēhendo, ēre, di, sum, *v. a. to lay hold of, to seize, to arrest, to reprehend, to reprove, to blame; of re and prehendo*
Reprōmitto, ēre, īsi, ssum, *v. a. to bind one's self by promise or covenant, to warrant, to engage; of re and promitto*
Rēpūdio, āre, avi, atum, *v. a. to divorce or put away one's wife, to abandon, to cast off; from repudium*
Rēpūdium, ii, *n. a divorce; of re and pudet*
Rēpuerasco, ēre, —, *v. incep. to grow a child again; of re and puerasco*
Repugno, āre, avi, atum, *v. a. to cross or thwart, to oppose stiffly, to resist; of re and pugno*
Repulsa, æ, *f. a repulse, a foil, a denial; from repello*
Repurgo, āre, avi, atum, *v. a. to make clean, to cleanse again; of re and purgo*
Repūto, āre, avi, atum, *v. n. to think and think again, to consider; of re and puto*
Requiro, ēre, sivi, situm, *v. a. to seek a gain, to require, to ask for; of re and quæro*
Res. rei, *f. a thing, a business, a matter*

- a purpose; also, estate, wealth. *Res rustica*, husbandry; *res secundæ*, prosperity; *res adversæ*, adversity; *principio rerum*, in the beginning of the world
- Rescindo*, ēre, īdi, *issum*, v. a. to cut off, to break through, to abolish; of re and scindo
- Rēsēco*, āre, ui, *ctum*, v. a. to pare, to cut, to clip; of re and seco
- Resedi*, I have sat down; *indic. perf.* of *resideo*
- Resēro*, āre, avi, *atum*, v. a. to open, to unlock; of re and sero, āre
- Resēro*, ēre, ēvi, *atum*, v. a. to sow, to set or plant again; of re and sero, ēre
- Reservo*, āre, āvi, *atum*, v. u. to keep for time to come, to reserve
- Resideo*, ēre, edi, *essum*, v. n. to sit down, to rest, to remain, to reside; of re and sedeo
- Resisto*, ēre, stīti, *stītum*, v. n. to withstand, to resist; of re and sisto
- Respergo*, ēre, si, *sum*, v. a. to besprinkle; of re and spargo
- Respicio*, ēre, exi, *ectum*, v. a. to look back, to look upon, to regard; of re and specio
- Respiro*, āre, avi, *atum*, v. n. to take or fetch breath, to breathe; of re and spiro
- Respondeo*, ēre, di, *sum*, v. n. to answer, to reply, to agree, to correspond; of re and spondeo
- Responsum*, i, n. an answer, a reply; from *respondeo*
- Respublica*, *reipublicæ*, f. a commonwealth, a state; of *res* and *publicus*
- Restituo*, ēre, i, ūtum, v. a. to restore, to put again in its first place; of re and statuo
- Resto*, āre, stiti, stītum, v. a. to rest, to remain, to withstand; of re and sto
- Resūmo*, ēre, psi, ptum, v. a. to take up again, to resume; of re and sumo
- Rethogenes*, is, m. *Rethogenes*, a man's name
- Retineo*, ēre, ui, entum, v. a. to hold or keep back, to retain; of re and teneo
- Rētrāho*, ēre, xi, ctum, v. a. to draw back, to withdraw; of re and traho
- Retribuo*, ēre, i, ūtum, v. a. to render or give again, to repay; of re and tribuo
- Retrō*, adv. behind, back; also, before or in times past
- Retūli*, I have brought back; *indic. perf.* of *refero*
- Rēvēra*, adv. in very deed, truly, in good earnest; of *res* and *verus*
- Rēverto*, ēre, ti, sum, v. a. to turn back to tumble over; also, v. n. to return or come again; of re and verto
- Rēvertor*, ti, sus sum, v. d. to return, to come again; of re and verto
- Revocābilis*, is, e, adj. that which may be recalled; of re and vocabilis
- Revoco*, āre, avi, *atum*, v. a. to recal, to call back, to revoke; of re and voco
- Reus*, a, um, adj. guilty, arraigned, impleaded
- Reus*, i, m. the defendant in a process, he who is accused; also, a surety
- Rex*, rēgis, m. a king, a prince; also, a governor, a guide; from *rego*
- Rhea*, æ, f. *Rhea Sylvia*, the mother of *Romulus* and *Remus*
- Rhēnus*, i, m. the river Rhine, which was the ancient boundary between France and Germany. Its head is in the *Helvetic Alps*. After a course of nearly 500 miles, it falls into the *Meuse*, and then by two outlines into the German ocean
- Rhetor*, ōris, m. a rhetorician, a professor of rhetoric
- Rhōdānus*, i, m. the Rhone, a very rapid river, arising from the Alps, not very far from the sources of the Rhine and Danube
- Rhōdus*, i, f. *Rhodes*, a famous island in the Mediterranean, over against *Caria* and *Lycia*. *Pindar* calls it the daughter of *Venus* and spouse of *Apollo*, for its pleasantness and its learned men. This place was famous for a *Colossus* 70 feet high, viz. the statue of *Apollo*, which was accounted one of the wonders of the world
- Rideo*, ēre, si, sum, v. n. to laugh at, to mock; also, to smile
- Rigo*, āre, avi, *atum*, v. a. to water, to moisten, to cultivate
- Rigor*, ōris, m. hardness, roughness, stiffness; also, rigour
- Rīpa*, æ, f. a bank of a river
- Risus*, ūs, m. laughter, laughing; from *rideo*
- Ritē*, adv. rightly, with due form and ceremony
- Rītus*, ūs, m. a rite, or ceremony, properly of religion; a way or manner
- Rixa*, æ, f. a brawling, a chiding or scolding, a quarrel, a dispute
- Rōbur*, ōris, n. oak; also, strength, stoutness, courage
- Robustus*, a, um, adj. made of oak, hardy, strong; ior, *issimus*; from *robur*

Rōgs āre, avi, atum, v. a. to ask, to demand, to beg
 Rōgus, i, m. a great fire wherein dead bodies were burnt, a funeral pile
 Rōma, æ, f. Rome, the chief city of Italy, and formerly of the whole world. It is supposed to have been founded by Romulus, according to Sir Isaac Newton's chronology, 627 B. C.; but according to others, 153 B. C. In the year 48, A. D. it contained six millions nine hundred thousand inhabitants; but owing to tyranny and superstition, it has now so greatly degenerated, that according to a census taken in 1780, the number was only 155,184
 Romānus, a, um, adj. Roman, pertaining to Rome; also, Romanus, i, m. a Roman
 Romūlus, i, m. Romulus, the supposed son of Mars, by Ilia, the niece of king Numitor and the twin brother of Remus. He built Rome, made good laws, settled the government, and reigned 37 years. After his death, he was worshipped as a god, by the name of Quirinus
 Rostrum, i, n. the beak or bill of a bird, the snout of a beast, the stem or beak of a ship, plur. Rostra, orum, n. the place of common pleas at Rome, a pulpit, a pleading place
 Rubeo, ēre, ui, —, v. n. to be red, to blush, to threaten
 Rūber, ra, rum, adj. red, ruddy; from rubeo
 Rūbesco, ēre, —, v. incept. to wax or begin to be red, to redden; from rubeo
 Rūdis, is, e, adj. new, fresh, rude, ignorant, unlearned
 Rufinus, i, m. Rufinus, a man's name
 Rufus, i, m. Rufus, the name of several eminent Romans
 Ruina, æ, f. ruin, destruction, confusion; from ruo
 Rūmor, ōris, m. a rumour, common fame, a story, a reputation good or bad
 Rumpo, ēre, rūpi, ruptum, v. a. to break, to burst, to rend or tear
 Ruo, ēre, i, ruitum & rutum, v. n. to fall down, to rush, to run on headlong; also, v. a. to root or rout out, to throw or tumble
 Rūpes, is, f. a rock or hill, a steep bank
 Rursūm or Rursūs, adv. again, a second time
 Rus, rūris, n. the country, a place without the city, a country house or farm; also, rusticity, unpoliteness
 Rusticor, āri, atus sum, v. d. to dwell in the country; from rus

Rusticus, a, um, adj. pertaining to the country, plain, home-bred; also, Rusticus, i, m. an husbandman; from rus
 Rūtīlius, ii, m. Rutilius, the name of several celebrated Romans

S

SABINI, orum, m. plur. the Sabines, an ancient people of Italy, between the Umbrians and the Latins, famous for gravity, sobriety, and uncorrupt manners
 Sācer, cra, crum, adj. sacred, holy, divine, solemn; super. sacerrimus
 Sācerdos, ōtis, c. g. a priest or priestess, a minister of religion; of sacer and dos
 Sacra, orum, plur. n. holy rites or mysteries of religion, divine service; from sacer
 Sacramentum, i, n. a sacrament, any thing done by virtue of an oath, the oath of allegiance administered to soldiers; from sacer
 Sacrificium, ii, n. a sacrifice; of sacer and facio
 Sacro, āre, avi, atum, v. a. to consecrate, to dedicate; from sacer
 Sacrum, i, n. a holy rite or mystery, any thing dedicated to the gods
 Sāpē, adv. often; iūs, issimē
 Sævio, ire, ivi or ii, itum, v. n. to rage, to bluster, to be fierce, and cruel; from sævus
 Sævitia, æ, f. and Sævities, ei, f. cruelty, tyranny; from sævus
 Sāvus, a, um, adj. cruel
 Sāgino, āre, avi, atum, v. a. to make fat, to cram, to fatten
 Sāgio, ire, ivi, itum, v. a. to have a quick sense, to perceive quickly, to guess
 Sagitta, æ, f. an arrow, a shaft, a dart
 Sāgūlum, i, n. a little cloak or cassock worn over armour; from sagum
 Sagum, i, n. a soldier's coarse cloak or cassock, a sort of blanket
 Sāguntum, i, n. and Saguntus, i, m. Saguntum, a city of Spain near the river Ebro
 Sal, sālis, m. & n. salt, mirth, wit; also, wisdom, the salt sea. Sales, plur. jests quibbles
 Sali, ōrum, plur. m. the Salii, priests of Mars, instituted by Numa, who carried the sacred ancilia in procession, capering, dancing, and singing rude verses
 Salinator, ōris, m. Salinator, the name of a Roman general
 Salinuni, i, n. a salt cellar; from sal
 Salio, ire, ui & ivi, saltum, v. n. to leap or jump, to dance

Salio, ire, Ivi, Itum, *v. a. to season with salt ; from sal*
 Saliva, æ, *f. spittle, juice, a jelly*
 Saltem, *conj. at least, even*
 Salto, Ære, avi, atum, *v. n. & freq. to dance, jump, or hop ; from salio, to dance*
 Saltus, ūs, *m. a leap, jump, or bound ; also, a forest, a thick wood ; from salio, to leap*
 Saluber or bris, bris, bre, *adj. healthful ; also, useful, advantageous ; from salus*
 Salus, ūtis, *f. health, life, safety, a salutation ; from salvus*
 Salutaris, is, *e, adj. wholesome, healthful ; comfortable ; from salvus*
 Salutatio, ōnis, *f. a saluting or greeting, good morning or good evening, a salutation, a paying respect ; from salus*
 Saluator, ōris, *m. a saluter, one who salutes ; from saluto*
 Saluto, Ære, avi, atum, *v. a. to salute, to greet, to bid farewell ; from salus*
 Salvus, a, uni, *adj. safe, sound*
 Sambuceus, a, um, *adj. made of elder ; from sambucus*
 Sambucus, i, *f. an elder-tree*
 Samnites, um, *plur. m. the Samnites, a people of Italy, the inhabitants of Abbruzzium, now called Abbruzzio, with whom the Romans had many severe battles, before they could finally subdue them*
 Sancio, Ire, Ivi & xi, Itum & ctum, *v. a. to make sacred, to consecrate, to establish, to enact*
 Sanctus, a, um, *adj. holy, sacred, pious ; also, established, perf. part. of sancio*
 Sane, *adv. truly, certainly, verily, indeed ; from sanus*
 Sanguinolentus, a, um, *adj. bloody ; from sanguis*
 Sanguis, inis, *m. blood, kindred, parentage, lineal descent ; also, death, murder, slaughter*
 Sanus, a, um, *adj. healthful, in one's right mind*
 Sapiens, tis, *adj. wise, skilful, discreet ; for, issimus ; also, pres. part. of sapio*
 Sapientia, æ, *f. wisdom ; from sapio*
 Sapio, Ère, Ivi, ui or ii, itum, *v. n. to be wise ; also, to savour to smell, to taste*
 Sarmentum, i, *n. a twig or spray of a tree, a cutting of a vine for propagation*
 Sâtelles, itis, *m. a lifeguard-man, a yeoman of the guard*
 Satio, Ære, avi, atum, *v. a. to satiate, to satisfy, to cloy, to sate or glut ; from satis*
 Satis, *adj. indec. sufficient ; also, adv. enough ; compa. satius, better*

Saturninus, i, *m. Saturninus, the name of several eminent Romans*
 Saucius, a, um, *adj. wounded*
 Saxum, i, *n. a great stone, a rock, an hill*
 Scævola, æ, *m. Mutius Scævola, so called, because having attempted to kill Porsenna, king of Tuscany, in his tent, he burnt off his right hand in the king's presence, without flinching, because it had, by mistake, killed one of the nobles instead of the king*
 Scala, æ, *f. or Scalæ, arum, f. plur. a ladder, a pair of stairs*
 Scando, Ère, di, sum, *v. n. to mount, to climb ; also, to scan a verse*
 Scapha, æ, *f. a skiff, a cock-boat, a canoe*
 Scaurus, i, *m. Scaurus, the name of a noble Roman*
 Scelerâtè, *adv. wickedly ; from scelera-tus*
 Scëlêrâtus, a, um, *adj. wicked, ungodly, cursed ; also, defiled, polluted ; perf. part. of scelero*
 Scëlêro, Ære, avi, atum, *v. a. to defile, to pollute ; from scelus*
 Scêlestè, *adv. mischievously, wickedly ; from scelestus*
 Scêlestus, a, um, *adj. wicked, mischievous ; from scelus*
 Scelus, êris, *n. wickedness, villainy, mischief*
 Scidi, *I have cut ; indic. perf. of scindo*
 Scientia, æ, *f. science, skill, knowledge ; from scio*
 Scilicet, *adv. that is to say, to wit, truly ; of scire and licet*
 Scindo, Ère, scidi, scissum, *v. a. to cut, to rend, to split*
 Scio, Ire, Ivi, scitum, *v. a. to know, to be acquainted with*
 Scipio, ōnis, *m. a walking staff, a cudgel, a crutch*
 Scipio, ōnis, *m. Scipio, the surname of a noble family in Rome, first given to P. Cornelius, who was a Scipio or staff to his father, leading him about when blind*
 Sciscitor, âri, atus sum, *v. d. to require, to demand, to ask ; from scisco*
 Scisco, Ère, Ivi, itum, *v. n. to enquire to decree, to vote ; from scio*
 Scriba, æ, *m. a scribe, a clerk, a secretary ; from scribo*
 Scribo, Ère, psi, ptum, *v. a. to write, to compose or make a speech or book, &c. to describe*
 Scriptor, ōris, *m. a writer, an author, a clerk ; from scribo*
 Scrutor, âri, atus sum, *v. d. to search*

SEG

iligently, to trace out or follow by the tract, to follow by scent, to pry into
Sculpo, ère, psi, ptum, *v. a. to carve, to engrave*
Scurra, æ, *c. g. a scoffer, a jester, a buffoon, a mimic, a wit*
Scutum, i, *n. a buckler, a shield, a target, a scutcheon*
Se, *acc. of sui, himself, herself, itself, themselves*
Se, *insep. præp. aside or apart*
Sêcêdo, ère, ssi, ssum, *v. n. to go apart, to withdraw or retire; of se and cedo*
Secerno, ère, crêvi, cretum, *v. a. to separate one from another, to put asunder or apart; of se and cerno*
Secessus, ūs, *m. a departure, a retirement; from secedo*
Seco, are, ui, ctum or atum, *v. a. to cut or carve, to cut off or asunder, to rend or tear*
Secretò, *adv. secretly, apart, privily, in a corner*
Secrêtus, a, um, *adj. secret, privy; also, perf. part. of secerno*
Secum, *with himself, with herself, or with themselves; of cum and se, abla. of sai*
Sêcundârius, a, um, *adj. secondary, of the second; from secundus*
Secundum, *præp. cum acc. nigh or near, hard by, according to*
Sêcundus, a, um, *adj. the second, next, inferior; also, prosperous, favourable, lucky*
Sêcûris, is, *f. an axe, a hatchet; from seco*
Secûs, or **Seciûs**, *adv. otherwise, amiss*
Secus, *præp. cum acc. by or nigh to*
Secutus, a, um, *having followed; perf. part. of sequor*
Sed, *conj. but, but also, however*
Sêdeo, ère, sêdi, sessum, *v. n. to sit, to tarry, to abide, to remain*
Sedes, is, *f. a seat or place to sit on, a dwelling place, a mansion house; from sedeo*
Seditio, ônis, *f. sedition, debate, strife, a mutiny*
Sêdûlitas, âtis, *f. carefulness, diligence, earnestness, from sedulus*
Sêdûlis, a, um, *adj. careful, diligent, painful, earnest*
Segnis, is, *e, adj. dull, slothful, slow, lazy; lor, issimus*
Segnitêr, *adv. negligently, slothfully; iûs, issimè; from segnis*
Segnitia, æ, & **Segnities**, ei, *f. sloth, sluggishness, laziness; from segnis*

SEP

Selibra, æ, *f. half a pound, six ounces. of semi and libra*
Sella, æ, *f. a seat, a chair, a bench; from sedeo*
Semel, *adv. once, at one time, once for all*
Semen, inis, *n. seed, a corn or grain, a kernel; also, a breed, a race*
Semi, *indec. the half, never used except in composition; as, semianimis, half dead*
Semper, *adv. always, continually, for ever and ever*
Sempiternus, a, um, *adj. endless, perpetual, everlasting; from semper*
Sempronius, ii, *m. Sempronius, the name of several distinguished Romans*
Seminucia, æ, *f. half an ounce; of semi and uncia*
Sena, æ or **Senæ**, arum, *plur. f. the city Sienna, in Tuscany, built by the Galli Senones, from whom it received its name; also, a river of the same country*
Senâtor, ôris, *m. a senator; from senex*
Senatôrius, a, um, *adj. of or belonging to a senator; from senator*
Senâtus, ūs, *m. a senate or chief council; also, the senate house*
Senatusconsultum, i, *n. an ordinance or a decree of the senate*
Senecta, æ, *f. and Sênectus, ūtis, *f. old age, gravity, severity; from senex*
Sênesco, ère, ui, —, *v. insep. to wax old, to grow in age; from Seneo, ere, ui, —, *v. n. to be old*
Senex, is, *and sometimes icis, an old man or old woman*
Senilis, is, *e, adj. of or belonging to old age, to old folks; from senex*
Senior, ôris, *c. g. the elder; from senex*
Senium, ii, *n. old age, trouble, peevishness; from senex*
Senônes, um, *m. the Senones, a people of the ancient race of the Celts, inhabiting the Lionois, in Gaul, who, under their leader Brennus, sacked and burnt Rome, and besieged the Capitol; but were defeated by the dictator Camillus. Their capital city is Sens*
Sensim, *adv. by degrees, by little and little*
Sensus, ūs, *m. thought, meaning, sense, reason; from sentio*
Sententia, æ, *f. opinion, judgment, a sentence in writing or speaking, the sentence of a judge; from sentio*
Sentio, ire, si, um, *v. a. to be sensible of, to think, to suppose, to perceive*
Sêparatim, *adv. separately, severally, in particular; from separo*
Sêparò, âre, avi, atum, *v. a. to separate***

SER

to divide, to put asunder; of se and paro
 Sēpelio, ire, ivi, sepultum, *v. a.* to bury, to lay in the earth, to inter
 Sēpes, is, *f.* an hedge, a fence, an inclosure, a mound; from sepio
 Sepio, ire, ivi or psi, itum or ptum, *v. a.* to inclose or hedge in, to fence, to block up
 Septem, *adj. plur. indec.* seven
 September, bris, *m.* the month September, the seventh from March
 Septemdecim, *adj. plur. indec.* seventeen; of septem and decem
 Septeni, æ, a, *adj. plur.* seven, from septem
 Septimuleius, ii, *m.* Septimuleius, a man's name
 Septimus, a, um, *adj.* the seventh; from septem
 Septuagēsimus, a, um, *adj.* the seventieth; from septuaginta, *adj. plur. indec.* seventy
 Sepulchrum, t, *n.* a grave, a sepulchre; from sepelio
 Sepultura, æ, *f.* burial, interment; from sepelio
 Sepultus, a, um, *buried; perf. part. of* sepelio
 Sēquor, i, secutus or sequutus sum, *v. d.* to follow, to pursue, to endeavour, to attain
 Sēriō, *adv.* in earnest, seriously; from serius
 Sērius, a, um, *adj.* serious, grave, earnest, of importance
 Sermo, ōnis, *m.* common discourse, talk, a rumour, a speech, a language
 Sēro, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to lock or shut
 Sērō, *adv.* late in the evening, too late; ius, issimē
 Sēro, ēre, sēvi, sātum, *v. a.* to sow, to plant
 Sero, ēre, serui, sertum, *v. a.* to lay in order, to knit, to plait, to wreath
 Sertum, i, *n.* a garland of flowers, a chaplet, a nosegay
 Serva, æ, *f.* a woman servant
 Servio, ire, ivi, itum, *v. n.* to be a slave, to serve, to obey
 Servitus, ūtis, *f.* bondage, slavery, thralldom; from servio
 Servius, ii, *m.* Servius Tullius, the sixth king of Rome, born of a captive. He subdued the Vientes and the Tuscans, reigned 41 years, and was killed by Lucius Tarquinius, the son of Priscus. This was, likewise, the name of several other distinguished Romans

SIM

Servo, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to keep, to preserve or save, to possess
 Servus, i, *m.* a servant, a bondman, a slave
 Sessor, ōris, *m.* a sitter, an inhabitant; from sedeo
 Sestercius, ii, *m.* a sesterce, a coin among the Romans in value two asses and a half, about 7 cents of our money
 Seu, *conj.* either, or
 Sēvērē, *adv.* gravely, sharply, severely; ius, issimē; from severus
 Sevērus, a, um, *adj.* serious, stately, severe; ior, issimus
 Sex, *adj. plur. indec.* six
 Sexaginta, *adj. plur. indec.* sixty
 Sextilis, is, *m.* the month of August, the sixth from March, which was the commencement of the Roman year
 Sextilius, ii, *m.* Sextilius, the name of several celebrated Romans
 Sextus, a, um, *adj.* the sixth; from sex
 Sextus, i, *m.* Sextus, the name of several distinguished Romans
 Si, *conj.* if, although
 Sibi, *dat. of pron. sui,* to himself, herself, itself, or themselves
 Sic, *adv.* so, thus, according to
 Siccus, a, um, *adj.* dry, without moisture, sober; ior, issimus
 Sicilia, æ, *f.* Sicily, a large and fertile island between Africa and Italy, from whence it is divided by a very narrow sea, to which it formerly joined
 Siculo, a, um, *adj.* Sicilian, belonging to Sicily; from Sicilia. Siculi, orum, *plur. m.* the Sicilians
 Sicut, *adv.* as, as ever as well as, like as just as
 Significo, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to give notice or warning, to signify, to give a sign; of signum and facio
 Signum, i, *n.* a mark or sign, a token, a standard or banner
 Silentium, ii, *n.* silence, secrecy; from sileo
 Sileo, ēre, ui, —, *v. n.* to be silent, to hold one's peace
 Silva. See Sylva
 Similis, is, e, *adj.* alike; ior, similimus
 Similitudo, inis, *f.* likeness, resemblance, similitude; from similis
 Simplex, icis, *adj.* simple, plain, honest; ior, issimus
 Simul, *adv.* together, in company, at the same time
 Simulacrum, i, *n.* an image of a man or woman, a resemblance, a representation, a figure; from simulo

SOL

Simulātor, ōris, *m.* a feigner, a dissembler a counterfeiter
Simūlo, āre, āvi, ātūm, *v. a.* to feign, to counterfeit, to pretend, to dissemble
Simultas, ātis, *f.* a privy grudge, displeasure, secret hatred
Sin, *conj.* but, if otherwise, if not
Sine, *præp.* cum *abla.* without
Singulāris, is, *e*, *adj.* singular, peculiar, extraordinary; also, single; from *sin-*
gulis
Singūlus, a, *um*, *adj.* every, each one, one by one
Sinister, ra, rum, *adj.* that which is on the left hand, unlucky, unfortunate; *ior*, *sinistimus*
Sinistra, æ, *f.* (manus being understood) the left hand
Sino, ēre, sivi, situm, *v. a.* to suffer, to permit
Sinus, ūs, *m.* the bosom, the part of the gown above the girdle, which used to be very wide, the breast, the heart, a bay, a creek
Siquis, siqua, quod or quid, *comp. pron.* if any one; of *si* and *quis*
Sisto, ēre, stiti, statum, *v. n.* and *a.* to set or be made to stand, to stop, to stay, to settle
Sitis, is, *f.* thirst, drought, an eager desire for any thing
Situs, ūs, *m.* a situation, a territory or quarter of a country; also, *Situs*, a, *um*, suffered, permitted, situate; *perf. part.* of *sino*
Sive, *conj.* or either, or if, or even
Sivi, I have suffered; *indic. perf.* of *sino*
Soboles, is, *f.* a shoot or young branch, progeny, offspring
Sobrius, a, *um*, *adj.* sober, temperate
Socer, eri, *m.* a wife's father, a father-in-law
Sociālis, is, *e*, *adj.* social, of or belonging to allies or friends; from *socius*
Societas, ātis, *f.* partnership, company, society, alliance; from *socius*
Socius, a, *um*, *adj.* helping, belonging to allies, confederate, social
Socius, ii, *m.* a confederate, an intimate, a companion, an ally
Sodalis, is, *c. g.* a companion, a comrade
Sol, sōl's, *m.* the sun, the heat of the sun, a day
Solemnis or **Solennis**, is, *e*, *adj.* solemn, annual, used or done at a certain time every year
Soleo, ēre, ui, sol'tus, *v. n.* to be accustomed, to be wont

SPA

Solers, solertis, *adj.* active, learned in the arts, diligent; of *solus* and *ars*, *ior*, *issimus*
Sollicitus, a, *um*, *adj.* solicitous, careful, doubtful, anxious; *ior*, *issimus*
Solidus, a, *um*, *adj.* substantial, material, solid; *ior*, *issimus*
Solidus, i, *m.* a Roman coin, which in our currency was in value about 21 cents
Solitārius, a, *um*, *adj.* solitary, alone, without company; from *solus*
Solitūdo, inis, *f.* a solitude, a desert or wilderness; from *solus*
Solium, ii, *n.* a throne, a seat of state
Solor, āri, atus sum, *v. d.* to comfort, to relieve, to solace
Solum, *adv.* only, alone
Solvo, ēre, vi, ūtum, *v. a.* to loose, to untie, to discharge or acquit; also, to melt
Solummodo, *adv.* only, alone; of *solum* and *modo*
Solus, a, *um*, *adj. gen.* solius, alone, only, solitary
Somnium, ii, *n.* a dream, a vision; also, an idle story, a whim; from *somnus*
Somnus, i, *m.* sleep, rest, quietness
Sōnitus, ūs, *m.* a sound, noise, a crack or clap; from *sono*
Sono, āre, ui, itum, *v. n.* to make a noise, to sound
Senus, i, *m.* a sound, a noise, a note, a tune
Sopio, ire, ivi, itum, *v. a.* to set asleep, to set at rest
Sōpitus, a, *um*, brought or laid to sleep; also, sound or fast asleep; *perf. part.* of *sopio*
Sorbeo, ēre, ui, psi, tum, *v. a.* to suck in, to drink up, to consume
Sordes, is, *f.* filth, nastiness, slovenliness
Sordidatus, a, *um*, wearing shabby clothes; *perf. part.* of *sordido*
Sordidē, *adv.* filthily, meanly, poorly; *iūs*, *issimē*; from *sordidus*
Sordido, āre, āvi, ātum, *v. a.* to make filthy, to put one in dirty clothes
Sordidus, a, *um*, *adj.* filthy, slovenly; *ior*, *issimus*; from *sordes*
Soror, ōris, *f.* a sister
Sorōrius, a, *um*, *adj.* of or pertaining to a sister; from *soror*
Sors, sortis, *f.* lot, chance, fortune, a portion, an inheritance
Sortior, Iri, itus sum, *v. d.* to draw lots, to have any thing given by lot; from *sors*
Sospes, itis, *c. g.* safe and sound, whole, prosperous
Spargo, ēre, si, sum, *v. a.* to scatter, to cast or spread abroad, to strew, to sprinkle

Spatium, ii, n. a space, distance of time, leisure, delay
Spēcies, ēi, f. a form, figure, or shape, a likeness or representation, an outward show, colour, or pretence
Specimen, inis, n. a proof, trial, essay, model or pattern
Specio, ēre, xi, ctum, v. a. to see, to behold, to regard, to view
Spectācŭlum, i, n. a spectacle, a public sight; from **specto**
Spectātor, ōris, m. a beholder, a gazer, a spectator; from **specto**
Specto, āre, avi, atum, v. a. to behold, to look upon, to view, to consider, to appertain, to tend; from **specio**
Spēcŭlātor, ōris, m. a beholder, a spectator; from **specto**
Spēcŭlor, āri, atus sum, v. d. to watch, to scout, to spy, to consider diligently
Spēcŭlum, i, n. a looking-glass, a mirror; from **specio**
Sperno, ēre, sprevi, spretum, v. a. to disdain, to despise, to scorn
Spero, āre, avi, atum, v. a. to hope, to suppose, to trust
Spes, ei, f. hope, trust, affiance, expectation
Spiritus, ūs, m. a spirit, the soul, the life, breath, air, wind; from **spiro**
Spiro, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. to breathe, to exhale, to fetch or draw breath, to live
Splendeo, ēre, ui, —, v. n. to shine or glisten, to be beautiful or ornamental
Splendŭs, a, um, adj. bright, clear, gallant, famous; from **splendeo**
Splendor, ōris, m. brightness, splendour, beauty, gallantry; from **splendeo**
Spōlio, āre, avi, atum, v. a. to spoil, to rob, to disarm, to pillage
Spōlium, ii, n. spoil taken from the enemy, a booty, pillage, the skin of a beast
Spondeo, ēre, spōndi, sponsum, v. a. to promise freely, to undertake, to be surety for another, to betroth, to espouse
Sponsa, æ, f. a woman espoused, a bride, a new married woman; from **spondeo**
Sponsio, ōnis, f. a promise, an obligation, an engagement; from **spondeo**
Sponsus, i, m. a bridegroom, a new married man; from **spondeo**
Sponte, abla. and **spontis**, gen. f. of himself, of his own free will, freely, willingly
Spōndi, I have promised; indic. perf. of **spondeo**
Sprētus, a, um, despised; perf. part. of **sperno**

Spuo, ēre, ui, ūtum, v. n. to spit
Spurius, ii, m. **Spurius**, the name of several distinguished Romans
Squāleo, ēre, ui, —, v. n. to be filthy or dirty, to be in mourning
Squalidus, a, um, adj. filthy, nasty, slutish; also, unpleasant; from **squaleo**
Sqama, æ, f. the scale of a fish, serpent, or other beast, little plates on a coat of mail
Stātim, adv. forthwith, by and by, immediately; from **sto**
Statio, ōnis, f. a station, a military post, a bay or creek; from **sto**
Statua, æ, f. a statue or standing image, an image of metal, ivory, or stone; from **sto**
Statuo, ēre, ui, utum, v. a. to appoint, to ordain, to determine, to decree
Stātūra, æ, f. stature, proportion, bigness or height of body; from **statuo**
Status, a, um, perf. part. of **sto**; and adj. appointed, settled, fixed, certain
Status, ūs, m. a standing, the form or gesture of the body, a state or constitution; from **sto**
Stercus, ōris, n. ordure, dung
Sterno, ēre, strāvi, strātum, v. a. to throw or strike down, to lay flat, to strew, to cover
Stēti, I have stood; indic. perf. of **sto**
Sthenius, ii, m. **Sthenius**, a prince in Sicily, who was conquered by Pompey
Stimŭlo, āre, avi, atum, v. a. to goad, to enrage, to torment; from **stimulus**
Stimŭlus, i, m. a goad, a sting, a spur, a whip, any thing that moveth forward, a motive, an encitement
Stingor or **Stinguor**, i, stinctus sum, v. d. to be extinguished
Stipendium, ii, n. wages or pay for soldiers, a stipend or salary; also, tribute; from **stipo**
Stipo, āre, avi, atum, v. a. to fill chinks, to thicken, to stuff or cram; also, to attend upon
Stirps, stirpis, f. the root or stalk of a tree, plant, or herb; also, a stock or kindred, race
Sto, stāre, steti, statum, v. n. to stand, to stay, to abide, to continue, to hold on
Stolidē, adv. foolishly, simply, from **stolidus**
Stolidus, a, um, adj. foolish, dull, sottish
Stolo, ōnis, m. **Licinius Stolo**, the first plebeian, who was appointed to the consulate at Rome
Stōmāchus, i, m. the windpipe, the sto-

- mach*, indignation, choler, humour, will, pleasure
Strages, *is*, *f.* a slaughter, carnage, a defeat or overthrow
Stragūla, *æ*, *f.* a carpet, a counterpane, a coverlet or horse-cloth
Stragūlum, *i*, *n.* any covering, a blanket, a housing for a horse
Strēnuus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* stout, active, nimble, strenuous
Strēpito, *āre*, *avi*, *atum*, *v.* freq. to make a great noise, to bustle; from *strepo*
Strepius, *ūs*, *m.* a noise, a creaking, a bustle; from *strepo*
Strēpo, *ēre*, *ui*, *itum*, *v.* *n.* to make a noise, to bustle, to sound
Strictus, *us*, *um*, *adj.* strait, severe, strict; also, *perf. part.* of *stringo*. *Strictus ensis*, a drawn sword
Strideo, *ēre*, *ui*, —, *v.* *n.* to crash, to creak, to gnash or grind the teeth
Stridor, *ōris*, *m.* a noise, a crashing, the creaking of a door
Strigōsus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* lean, lank, thin
Stringo, *ēre*, *xi*, *ctum*, *v.* *a.* to grasp or hold, to strain, to tie hard
Struo, *ēre*, *xi*, *ctum*, *v.* *a.* to set in order, to array, to build, to frame, to invent, to devise
Studeo, *ēre*, *ui*, —, *v.* *n.* to study, to be a student
Studiōse, *adv.* diligently, carefully, earnestly, studiously; from *studiosus*
Studiosus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* studious, regardful, diligent, careful; from *studium*
Studium, *ii*, *n.* study, an earnest endeavour after any thing, care, concern; from *studeo*
Stultitia, *æ*, *f.* folly, foolishness, simplicity; from *stultus*
Stultus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* foolish, unwise, simple, silly
Stupēfacio, *ēre*, *ēci*, *actum*, *v.* *a.* to astonish, to surprise, to stupify; of *stupor* and *facio*
Stupeo, *ēre*, *ui*, —, *v.* *n.* to be stupified, to be astonished
Stupesco, *ēre*, —, *v.* *n.* to be stupified; from *stupor*
Suadeo, *ēre*, *si*, *sum*, *v.* *a.* to persuade, to advise
Sub, *prap.* under, about, near to, in. *Sub*, when it signifies motion towards a place, governs the *acc.* when motion or rest in a place, the *abla.*
Subduco, *ēre*, *xi*, *ctum*, *v.* *a.* to draw away, to withdraw, to convey away privily, to withhold; of *sub* and *duco*
Subegi, *I* have subdued; *indic. pres. of subigo*
Subeo, *ire*, *ivi* or *ii*, *itum*, *v.* *n.* to under go, to go under, to spring or grow up, to come in place of, to succeed; of *sub* and *eo*
Sūber, *ēris*, *n.* the cork-tree, cork
Subigo, *ēre*, *ēgi*, *actum*, *v.* *a.* to bring under, to subdue, to conquer; of *sub* and *ago*
Subjicio, *ēre*, *jeci*, *jectum*, *v.* *a.* to sub ject, to lay or put under; of *sub* and *jacio*
Subitō, *adv.* suddenly; from *subitus*
Subitus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* hasty, unlooked for sudden; from *subeo*
Sublatus, *a*, *um*, taken away, removed *perf. part.* of *suffero*
Sublevo, *āre*, *avi*, *atum*, *v.* *a.* to lift or hold up, to aid or succour; of *sub* and *levo*
Sublucium, *ii*, *n.* a prop or shore set against a wall
Sublucius, *a*, *um*, *adj.* made of piles or posts. *Sublucius pons*, a strong wooden bridge; from *sublucium*
Sublimis, *is*, *e*, *adj.* lofty, high, sublime; *ior*, *issimus*
Sublustris, *is*, *e*, *adj.* that which hath some light, glimmering; of *sub* and *lustrō*
Submitto, *ēre*, *mihi*, *missum*, *v.* *a.* to send privily, to humble, to submit; of *sub* and *mitto*
Submōveo, *ēre*, *ōvi*, *ōtum*, *v.* *a.* to remove or carry far away; of *sub* and *moveo*
Subrectus, *a*, *um*, lifted up; *perf. part.* of *subrigo*
Subreptus, *a*, *um*, stolen secretly, filched; *perf. part.* of *subrpic*
Subrideo, *ēre*, *risi*, *risum*, *v.* *n.* to smile, to snicker, to simper; of *sub* and *rideo*
Subrigo, *āre*, *ayi*, *atum*, *v.* *a.* to water, to bedew; of *sub* and *rigo*
Subrigo or *Surrigo*, *ēre*, *subrexi*, *subrectum*, *v.* *a.* to lift or raise up; of *sub* and *rigo*
Subrīpio, *ēre*, *ripui*, *reptum*, *v.* *a.* to steal, to intercept; of *sub* and *rapio*
Subrōgo or *Surrogo*, *āre*, *avi*, *atum*, *v.* *a.* to lift or raise up, to prick up one's ears; of *sub* and *rogo*
Subscribo, *ēre*, *psi*, *ptum*, *v.* *a.* to write under, to subscribe; of *sub* and *scribo*
Subsidium, *i*, *n.* relief, assistance, aid
Substituto, *ēre*, *ui*, *ūctum*, *v.* *a.* to substitute, to put or appoint one in place of another; of *sub* and *statuo*
Subvectus, *a*, *um*, conveyed; *perf. part.* of *subveho*
Subvēho, *ēre*, *xi*, *ctum*, *v.* *a.* to carry up to convey; of *sub* and *veho*

- Succedo**, ēre, ssi, ssum, *v. n.* to approach or come to, to succeed, to be successful; of sub and cedo
- Successor**, ōris, *n.* a successor; from succedo
- SUCCESSUS**, ūs, *m.* issue, or success good or ill, prosperity, good luck; also, *perf. part.* of succedo
- Succingo**, ēre, xi, ctum, *v. a.* to environ, to beset, to gird; of sub and cingo
- Sueclāmo**, āre, avi, atum, *v. n.* to cry out in token of approbation or dislike, to shout, to hum; of sub and clamo
- Sudo**, āre, āvi, atum, *v. n.* to sweat, to be in a sweat
- Sudor**, ōris, *m.* sweat, moisture, wet, labour; from sudo
- Suēo**, ēre, suēvi, suētum, *v. n.* to be wont
- Suesco**, ēre, suēvi, suētum, *v. incept.* to accustom, to use, to be accustomed; from sueo
- Suffectus**, a, um, put in the place of another; *perf. part.* of sufficio
- Suffero**, sufferre, sustuli, sublatum, *v. a.* to undertake, to suffer, to carry away; of sub and fero
- Suffetius**, ii, *m.* Suffetius, an Alban chief, who on account of his treachery to the Romans, had his body torn into quarters by 4 horses
- Sufficio**, ēre, ēci, ectum, *v. n.* and *a.* to suffice, to be sufficient; also, to substitute, to supply; of sub and facio
- Suffigo**, ēre, xi, xum, *v. a.* to stick in, to fasten or nail up; of sub and figo
- Suffoco**, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to suffocate, to strangle
- Suffodio**, ēre, ōdi, ssum, *v. a.* to dig under, to undermine; of sub and fodio
- Suffragium**, i, *n.* a voice or suffrage, a vote at an election
- Sūgo**, ēre, xi, ctum, *v. a.* to suck, to take in
- Sui**, *gen. pron.* of himself, of herself, of itself, of themselves
- Sulpitius**, ii, *m.* Sulpitius, the name of several eminent Romans
- Sum**, fui, esse, *v. irreg.* to be, to subsist
- Summa**, æ, *f.* a sum of money, the principal or chief point of a matter, the sum or conclusion of a discourse or business
- Summus**, a, um, *adj.* the highest, greatest, chief; *super.* of superus
- Sumo**, ēre, psi, ptum, *v. a.* to take, to receive, to assume
- Sumptus**, ūs, *m.* charge, expense, costliness; also *perf. part.* of sumo
- Suo**, ēre, i, situm, *v. a.* to sew, to stitch, to join or tack together
- Supellex**, etilis, *f.* furniture, household stuff
- Super**, *præp.* cum acc. or abla. upon, above, beyond, beside, about; of or concerning
- Superaddo**, ēre, didi, ditum, *v. a.* to add, to superadd; of super and addo
- Superbè**, *adv.* proudly, haughtily; ius, issimè; from superbus
- Superbia**, æ, *f.* pride, haughtiness, arrogance; from superbus
- Superbus**, a, um, *adj.* proud, haughty, arrogant; ior, issimus
- Superesse**, to remain; *infin. pres.* of supersum
- Superfui**, I have remained; *indic. perf.* of supersum
- Superjacio** or **Superjicio**, ēre, eci, ectum, *v. a.* to cast or lay upon, to exaggerate beyond credibility; of super and jacio
- Superior**, or, us, *adj.* that which is above, higher; *compa.* of superus
- Supernato**, āre, āvi, atum, *v. n.* to swim upon, to float; from superno
- Superno**, āre, avi, atum, *v. n.* to swim upon; of super and no
- Supero**, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to surpass, to vanquish, to overcome
- Supersum**, esse, fui, *v. irreg.* to be superfluous, to remain, to survive; also, to overcome; of super and sum
- Supervenio**, ire, ēni, entum, *v. n.* to come unlooked for, to surprise; of super and venio
- Supervolo**, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to flee over; of super and volo
- Superus**, a, um, *adj.* above, the upper, heavenly; from super
- Supplex**, icis, *adj.* suppliant, humbly, entreating, kneeling or prostrate; of sub and plico
- Suppliciter**, *adv.* humbly, with bended knees, in manner of supplication; from supplex
- Supplicium**, ii, *n.* punishment, torment, pain; also, a supplication, an atonement
- Supplico**, are, ui, —, *v. n.* to supplicate, to entreat humbly; of sub and pliro
- Suprēmus**, a, um, *adj.* the highest; *super.* of superus
- Surgo**, ēre, surrexi, surrectum, *v. n.* to rise
- Surripio**, ēre, ui, eptum, *v. a.* to steal, to pilfer, to prevent; of sub and rapio
- Suscipio**, ēre, ēpi, eptum, *v. a.* to take up, to undertake; of sub and capio
- Suspendo**, ēre, di, sum, *v. a.* to hang up or upon, to delay, to keep one in suspense; of sub and pendo

Suspendeo, ēre, di, sum, *v. n.* to be hang-
ed over or on high; of sub and pen-
deo

Suspicio, ēre, exi, ectum, *v. a.* to look up,
to honour, also, to suspect; of sub
and specio

Suspicio, ōnis, *f.* mistrust, distrust, sus-
picion, opinion

Suspikor, āri, atus sum, *v. d.* to suspect
or mistrust, to imagine, to surmise;
from *v.* suspicio

Sustineo, ēre, ūi, ēntum, *v. a.* to hold or
stay up, to sustain, to support; of sub
and teneo

Sustūli, I have taken up; *indic. perf.* of
tello

Sūsurreo, ōnis, *m.* a whisperer, a murmur-
er, a tale bearer

Sūsurreo, āre, āvi, atum, *v. n.* to whisper,
to mutter

Sūsurrum, *i, n.* and **Susurrus**, *i, m.* a
whisper, a soft still noise, as of bees

Sutor, ōris, *m.* a sewer, a stitcher, a shoe-
maker; from suo

Suus, *a, um, pron.* his, hers, his or her
own, theirs or their own; from sui

Sylla, æ, *m.* Sylla, a Roman chief, who
when he had gained an ascendancy
over his political opponents, treated
them with a degree of severity, which
may, in latter times, have perhaps been
equalled, but never surpassed

Syllanus, *a, um, adj.* pertaining to the
faction or party of Sylla

Sylva, æ, *f.* sometimes written **Silva**, *a*
wood or forest

Silvia, æ, *f.* Sylvia (Rhea), the daughter
of Numitor, and mother of Romulus
and Remus

Syphax, acis, *m.* Syphax, a king of Nu-
midia, who was taken by Scipio, in the
third Punic war and committed to pri-
son, where he died

Syracusæ, arum, *f. plur.* Syracuse, the
capital city of Sicily, naturally fortified
both by sea and land, built and in-
habited by a colony of the Corinthians

Syracusanus, *a, um, and Syracusius*, *a,*
um, of or belonging to Syracuse

Syria, æ, *f.* Syria, a large country of
Asia, in a very temperate climate, in
consequence of which it is very fertile
in all things necessary for life. It
contains the provinces of Comagene to
the north, Phœnicia to the west, Calo-
syria to the south, and Seleucia in the
middle. It now constitutes a part of
the Turkish empire

T

TABELLA, æ, *f.* a table; also, a letter,
an epistle

Taberna, æ, *f.* a tavern, an house of en-
tertainment, a tradesman's shop

Tabernaculum, *i, n.* a shed, shelter, a lit-
tle shop made of boards, a tent, a ta-
bernacle

Tabes, *is, f.* a consumption, a wasting in
the body; also, poison, infection

Tabula, æ, *f.* a board or plank, a table, a
thin plate, a picture, a book of accounts,
a register, a map

Tabulatum, *i, n.* a story in a building, a
scaffold, a stage

Tabulo, āre, āvi, atum, *v. a.* to board a
floor or other place, to make a thing of
boards; from tabula

Taceo, ēre, ui, itum, *v. n.* to be silent

Tacite, *adv.* silently, without speaking a
word; from tacitus

Tacitus, *a, um, adj.* silent, quiet, without
noise; also, *perf. part.* of taceo

Tædet, ēbat, uit or tæsum est, &c. ēre.
v. imper. it wearieth

Tædium, *ii, n.* wearisomeness, irksome-
ness; from tædet

Talentum, *i, n.* a talent, a sum of money
among the Greeks, to the value of a-
bove one hundred pounds sterling, a-
bout \$450

Talis, *is, e, adj.* such, like

Talus, *i, m.* the ankle bone, the postern of
a beast, a dye. **Talorum jactus**, the
game of dice

Tam, *adv.* so, as, so much, as well

Tamdiu and **Tandiu**, *adv.* so long, so long
as, so long time; of tam and diu

Tamen, *conj.* notwithstanding, never
theless

Tanaquil, *is, f.* Tanaquil, a woman's name

Tandem, *conj.* at length, at last

Tango, ēre, tetigi, tactum, *v. a.* to touch,
to lay hands on, to be near or hard by

Tanquam, *adv.* as well as, as it were, as if

Tantò, *adv.* so much, by so much

Tantòpère, *adv.* so much, so greatly, earn-
estly; of tantus and opus

Tantum, *adv.* so much, only, alone

Tantummodo, *adv.* only; of tantus and
modus

Tantus, *a, um, adj.* so much, so many, so
great, such

Tardè, *adv.* slowly; *iùs, issimè*; from
tardus

- Tarditas**, âtis, *f.* and **Tardities**, ei, *f.* slowness, dullness; from *tardus*
- Tardus**, a, um, *adj.* slow, dull, tardy; *ior*, *issinus*
- Tarentîni**, orum, *m. plur.* the inhabitants of *Tarentum*; and **Tarentinus**, a, um, *adj.* of or belonging to *Tarentum*
- Tarentum**, i, *n.* and **Tarentus**, i, *f.* *Tarentum*, an noble and ancient city of *Calabria* in the kingdom of *Naples*, once inhabited by the *Lacedæmonians*. There was a celebrated temple built there to *Neptune*. The inhabitants were much given to ease and luxury
- Tarpeia**, æ, *f.* *Tarpeia*, the daughter of *Tarpeius*, governor of the capital, who bargained with the *Albans* to deliver that garrison to them, if they would give her their bracelets. They being entered, threw their shields upon her, and buried her under them. *Tarpeia rupes*, a rock so called at *Rome*
- Tarquinius**, ii, *m.* (1) *Tarquinius Priscus*, a native of *Corinth*, and fifth king of *Rome*. He went to *Rome*, where by his money and address he became popular, and so great a favourite of *Ancus Martius*, that he appointed him guardian of his children, whom he defrauded by usurping the kingdom. He gained many victories over the *Sabines* and *Latins*, and at length, after a reign of 38 years, was murdered by the contrivance of the sons of *Ancus*. (2) *Tarquinius*, from his behaviour called *Superbus* the proud, the 7th and last king of *Rome*. He married *Tullia*, the daughter of *Servius Tullius* a woman, like himself, possessed of a most haughty spirit, and at her instigation slew his father-in-law and usurped his kingdom. But his son *Sex-tus Tarquinius*, having ravished *Lucretia*, who thereupon killed herself, her father and husband so exasperated the minds of the people, that they expelled the whole family and changed their form of government from regal to consular
- Tatius**, ii, *m.* *Tatius*, a king of the *Sabines*, but afterwards a peace being made between the *Sabines* and *Romans*, he became a joint partner with *Romulus* in the administration for five years
- Tectôrium**, ii, *n.* the plaister or rough coat of a wall; also, dawbing, flattery; from *tectum*
- Tectum**, i, *n.* the roof, ridge, or covering of a house; also, a house; from *tego*
- Tecum**, for *cum te*, with thee; of *cum præp.* and *te ablu.* of *tu*
- Tego**, ère, xi, ctum, *v. a.* to cover, to hide, to keep close
- Tegula**, æ, *f.* a tile, the roof of an house; from *tego*
- Telum**, i, *n.* a weapon, a dart, an arrow; also, a sword
- Temerârius**, a, um, *adj.* rash, fool-hardy, unadvised
- Temère**, *adv.* rashly, unadvisedly, at random
- Temeritas**, âtis, *f.* rashness, unadvisedness, hastiness, temerity
- Temno**, ère, psi, ptum, *v. a.* to contemn, to despise, to slight
- Tempèrantia**, æ, *f.* temperance, moderation; from *tempero*
- Tempéro**, âre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to temper, to mix or mingle, to refrain; from *tempus*
- Tempestas**, âtis, *f.* time or season, weather, a tempest or storm; also, adversity, danger, or peril; from *tempus*
- Tempestivus**, a, um, *adj.* seasonable, opportune, timely, ripe for; from *tempus*
- Templum**, i, *n.* a temple, a church, a place consecrated to divine worship
- Tempus**, ôris, *n.* time, opportunity, leisure, a season of the year, the temple of the head, or the head itself, a climate
- Tendo**, ère, tetendi, sum and tum, *v. a.* to stretch out, to spread, to march or advance, to bend
- Tenebræ**, arum, *plur. f.* darkness, night
- Tenebricôsus**, a, um, *adj.* very dark, black; from *tenebræ*
- Tenebrôsus**, a, um, *adj.* dark, close; from *tenebræ*
- Teneo**, ère, ui, tentum, *v. a.* to hold, to detain, to possess, to understand
- Tener**, èra, èrum, *adj.* tender, young, gentle, delicate; *ior*, *errimus*
- Tento**, âre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to prove or try, to attempt, to trouble
- Tentôrium**, ii, *n.* a tent, a pavilion; from *tendo*
- Ter**, *adv.* three times
- Terentius**, ii, *m.* *Terence*, the name of several *Romans*
- Tergeo**, ère, and **Tergo**, ère, si, sum, *v. a.* to wipe, to make clean, to scour
- Tergiversor**, âri, atus sum, *v. d.* to turn back, to trifle with one, to boggle, to shuffle; of *tergum* and *verto*
- Tergum**, i, *n.* the back of a man or beast, the ridge of an hill; also, a target

Terni, æ, a, *adj.* three, *th*ree and three
Pero, ère, trivi, tritum, *v. a.* to rub or break, to bruise, to wear
Terra, æ, *f.* the earth, land, an island, ground; also, the world
Terreo, ère, ui, itum, *v. a.* to affright or make afraid, to put one in fear
Terrestris, is, e, *adj.* of or belonging to the earth or land; from *terra*
Terribilis, is, e, *adj.* dreadful, terrible, to be feared
Terror, òris, *m.* fear, terror, dread
Tertia, æ, *f.* *Tertia*, a woman's name
Tertiò, adv. the third time, thrice; from *tertius*
Tertius, a, um, *adj.* the third
Testimòonium, ii, *witness, testimony, an evidence, deposition; from testis*
Testis, is, *c. g.* a witness, one who gives evidence
Teutònes, um, *m. plur.* likewise *Teutoni*, orum, the *Teutones*, an ancient people, bordering on the *Cimbrians*, who resided towards the north of Europe, but afterwards the *Germans*, as now called, were included in that name, till a little before *Cæsar's* time, when they assumed the appellation of *Germans*
Texi, I have covered; *indic. perf. of tego*
Theàtrum, i, n. a theatre
Thelesinus, i, *m.* *Thelesinus*, a man's name
Thésaurus, i, *m.* a treasure, riches; also, a treasury
Thessàlia, æ, *f.* *Thessaly*, a country in Greece, being a part of *Macedonia*. The inhabitants of this country were anciently famous for their dexterity in horsemanship and the knowledge of poisonous herbs
Thessalonica, æ, *f.* *Thessalonica*, the metropolis of *Macedon*, now called *Salonica*
Thus, thûris, *n.* incense, frankincense
Tiber, *Tiberis* or *Tibris*, is, *m.* the famous river *Tiber* in Italy, called at first *Albula*. It divideth *Latium* from *Tuscany*
Tibèrius, ii, *m.* *Tiberius*, the name of several distinguished Romans
Tibia, æ, *f.* the shank or shin bone, the leg; also, a flute, a pipe
Tibicer, inis, *m.* one who plays on a flute, a piper; of *tibia* and *cano*
Ticinum, i n. a town in Italy, now called *Pavia*. *Ticinus*, i, *m.* *Ticinus*, a river in Italy
Tigillum, i, n. a little rafter, a beam, the funnel of a chimney; from *tignum*
Tignum, i, n. a rafter of an house, a beam

Tigranes, is, *m.* *Tigranes*, a king of *Armenia*. Major, who, assisting *Mithridates* against the Romans, was first conquered by *Lucullus* and afterwards by *Pompey*, who restored him to his kingdom, upon condition that he should pay a yearly tribute
Timeo, ère, ui, —, *v. n.* to fear, to dread, to be afraid for or of. *Timeo te*, I fear you as an enemy; *timeo tibi*, I fear for you as a friend, lest you should be hurt
Timidus, a, um, *adj.* fearful, timorous, cowardly; from *timeo*
Timor, òris, *m.* fear, apprehension; from *timeo*
Tingo, ère, xi, ctum, *v. a.* to dye, to colour or stain
Tiro, ònis, *m.* a raw soldier, an apprentice, a novice
Tirocinium, ii, *n.* the learning of the rudiments of war or of any other art, an apprenticeship
Titulus, i, *m.* a title, the inscription of a work, a mark of dignity, a monument
Titus, i, *m.* *Titus*, a name very common amongst the Romans
Toga, æ, *f.* a gown, a garment worn by the Romans
Togàtus, a, um, *adj.* dressed in a gown, wearing a gown; from *toga*. *Gens togata*, the Roman nation
Tolèrabilis, is, e, *adj.* tolerable, indifferent, that which may be endured; from *tolero*
Tolèro, àre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to suffer, to tolerate, to sustain; from *tollo*
Tollo, ère, sustûli, sublâtum, *v. a.* to lift up, to raise, to take away
Tondeo, ère, tòtondi, tonsum, *v. a.* to clip, shear, or prune trees, to mow or cut corn
Tònitru, *n.* sing. indec. plur. *tornitru*, um, &c. thunder; from *tono*
Tono, àre, ui, itum, *v. n.* to thunder, to make a great noise
Tonsor, òris, *m.* a barber, a shaver; from *tondeo*
Tonsòrius, a, um, *adj.* of or belonging to a barber; from *tonsor*
Torquàtus, i, *m.* *Torquantus*, an additional name given to *Titus Manlius*, from a gold chain or collar, the spoil of a Gaul slain by him, *A. U.* 393, which the *Manilian* family wore for a badge of honour till it was taken from them by *Caius Cæsar*. He beheaded his son for fighting without his orders, though he got the victory. He was thrice consul and thrice dictator

TRA

Torqueo, ēre, si, tum and sum, v. a. to wrest, to writhe or twist; also, to vex or grieve
Torques and Torquis, m. or f. a collar or chain to wear about the neck; also, a garland or chaplet of flowers, a wreath
Torreo, ēre, ui, tostum, v. a. to roast, to broil, to bake; also, to boil
Torvus, a, um, adj. sharp, sour, crabbed, grim, stern; ior, issimus
Tot, adj. indec. plur. so many
Totidem, adj. indec. plur. even, or just so many; from tot
Tōties, adv. so often, so many times; from tot
Totondi, I have shaved; indec. perf. of tondeo
Totus, a, um, gen. totius, all, the whole; from tot
Tracto, āre, āvi, atum, v. a. to handle, to touch, to treat; from traho
Trādo, ēre, idi, itum, v. a. to deliver, to give or yield; of trans and do
Trādūco, ēre, xi, ctum, v. a. to carry or convey from one place to another, to transplant; of trans and duco
Traho, ēre, xi, ctum, v. a. to draw, to entice, to allure
Trajicio, ēre, jēci, jectum, v. a. to carry, to convey, to transpose, to transfer; of trans and jacio
Trans, præp. cum acc. beyond, on the other side
Transēgi, I have transacted; indic. perf. of transigo
Transeō, ire, ivi or ii, itum, v. n. to pass over or beyond, to exceed; of trans and eo
Transfero, ferre, tūli, lātum, v. a. to carry or bring from one place to another, to transfer, to transplant, to refer; of trans and fero
Transigo, ēre, xi, xum, v. a. to run through or stab; of trans and igo
Transfodio, ēre, fōdi, fossum, v. a. to dig or thrust through; of trans and fodio
Transfuga, æ, c. g. a deserter, a turncoat; of trans and fugio
Transfugio, ēre, fūgi, fugitum, v. n. to go to the other side, to run away, to quit one's own party and go to the enemy
Transgredior, di, ssus sum, v. d. to pass or go over, to pass, to surmount, to outgo; of trans and gradior
Transigo, ēre, ēgi, actum, v. a. to pass or thrust through, to pierce, to conclude, to transact; of trans and ago

TRI

Transilio, ire, ivi or ui, ultum, v. a. to leap over or beyond, to pass over, of trans and salio
Transmitto, ēre, mīsi, missum, v. a. to send over, to make over, to transmit, to run through; of trans and mitto
Transno, āre, avi, atum, v. a. to swim over or beyond; of trans and no
Transvêho, ēre, vexi, vectum, v. a. to carry, to convey or pass over, to ride by as in a cavalcade; of trans and veho
Trasimenus, i, m. Trasimenus, a lake in Tuscany, rendered famous by the battle fought between Flaminius the consul and Hannibal, where the former together with 15,000 men were slain
Traxi, I have drawn; indic. perf. of traho
Trebia, æ, f. Trebia, a place in Italy
Trecentesimus, a, um, the three hundredth; from trecenti
Trecenti, æ, a, adj. three hundred, of tres and centum
Tredēcim, adj. indec. thirteen; of tres and decem
Tremo, ēre, ui, itum, v. n. to tremble, to shake or quake for fear
Tremulus, a, um, adj. trembling, shaking, that which maketh one tremble, from tremo
Trepidatio, ōnis, f. fear, trembling, precipitation; from trepidus
Trepidē, adv. hastily, fearfully; from trepidus
Trepido, āre, āvi, atum, v. n. to tremble, to quake for fear, to be astonished, to pant, to bustle
Trēpidus, a, um, adj. fearful, trembling for fear
Tres, tres, tria, adj. plur. three
Tribūnal, is, n. a judgment seat; a tribunal; from tribunus
Tribunātus, ūs, m. the office and dignity of a tribune
Tribūnus, i, m. a tribune, an officer of the Romans having chief jurisdiction amongst the people; and one part of whose duty it was, to guard them against the encroachments of the senate, also, a colonel or commander of a cohort
Tribuo, ēre, i, itum, v. a. to give, to grant or bestow, to attribute
Tribus, ūs, f. a tribe, a ward of a city; dat. and ablat. plur. tribubus
Tributum, i, n. tribute, custom, a tax to defray the public expenses; from tribuo
Tribuum, i, n. the space of three days, of tres and dies

TUN

Trigemini, æ, a, *adj.* three children born at a birth
Triginta, *adj. plur. indec.* thirty
Tristiculus, a, um, *adj.* somewhat sad, saddish; from *tristis*
Tristis, is, e, *adj.* sad, heavy, sorrowful; *ior, issimus*
Triumphâlis, is, e, *adj.* of or belonging to a triumph; from *triumphus*
Triumpho, âre, avi, atum, v. n. to triumph for a conquest obtained, to rejoice greatly
Triumphus, i, m. a triumph, a solemn show, at the return of a general from the wars, in honour of the victories he hath gained
Trucido, âre, avi, atum, v. a. to murder, to kill, to massacre; of *trux* and *caedo*
Trunco, âre, avi, atum, v. a. to cut short, to maim; from *truncus*
Truncus, i, m. a stump, a stem, a trunk of a tree without the boughs, a body without a head
Trux, truciâ, *adj.* cruel, grim, rough, savage
Tu, tui, tibi. c. g. pron. thou
Tûba, æ, f. a trumpet
Tueor, êri, tuius and tutus sum, v. d. to defend, to keep, to maintain
Tûgûrium, ii, n. a cottage, a shepherd's cot
Tûli, I have brought; *indic. perf.* of *fero*
Tullius, ii, m. Tullius, a family name from *Servius Tullius*, the sixth king of the Romans, one of whom, *Marcus Tullius Cicero*, was the prince of Roman eloquence
Tullus, i, m. Tullus, the name of two Roman kings, the third and sixth; the former *Tullus Hostilius*, the latter *Tullus Servius*
Tunc, conj. then, at that time, moreover, in fine
Tumeo, êre, ui, —, v. n. to swell, to be puffed up, to wax proud; from *tumeo*
Tumescô, êre, ui, —, v. n. to swell, to be puffed up, to wax proud; from *tumeo*
Tumultuor, âri, atus sum, v. d. to make a tumult, to be in a great uproar; from *tumultus*
Tumultus, ūs, m. tumult, trouble, insurrection
Tûmûlus, i, m. a hillock, a tomb, a sepulchre
Tunc, adv. then, at that time
Tundo, êre, tûtûdi, tunsum, v. a. to knock, to thump, to bray in a mortar
Tunica, æ, f. a coat or jacket, a tunic; also, a shirt, smock or petticoat

VAL

Turba, æ, f. a crowd, a mob, also, trouble
Turbo, âre, avi, atum, v. a. to trouble, to disturb, to embroil; *j. on urba*
Turbo, inis, m. a whirlwind, a storm, a boisterous wind; also, trouble, dinner
Turbulentus, a, um, *adj.* turbulent, scurrilous, troublesome; from *turbe*
Turdus, i, m. a thrush, a blackbird
Turma, æ, f. a troop, a company of horseman
Turmâtîm, adv. by troops or bands; from *tuma*
Turpis, is, e, *adj.* nasty, filthy, deformed, base, disgraceful
Turris, is, f. a tower, a turret
Tusculanus, a, um, *adj.* of or belonging to *Tusculum*
Tusculum, i, n. *Tusculum*, a city about 13 miles from Rome, built on an eminence; where many of the Roman grandees, and particularly *Cicero*, *Virgil*, and *Horace*, had their country seats
Tûtêla, æ, f. defence, protection, guardianship; from *tueor*
Tutò, adv. safely, securely; from *tutus*
Tutor, âri, atus sum, v. d. to defend, to keep safe; from *tueor*
Tutor, ôris, m. a tutor, a defender, a guardian; from *tueor*
Tûtus, a, um, *adj.* safe
Tuus, a, um, *adj.* thine, thine own; from *tu*

V

VACO, âre, avi, atum, v. n. to be empty or void, to be free or clear from a thing, to be at leisure
Vacûus, a, um, *adj.* void, empty, unsure, having nothing to do
Vado, êre, si, sum, v. n. to go or turn as a river doth, to wade
Væ, inter. wo to, or fy upon
Vâgîna, æ, f. a scabbard, a sheath, a case
Vâgio, ire, ivi, itum, v. n. to cry like a child
Vâgîtus, ūs, m. the crying of young children; from *vagio*
Valdè, adv. very much, greatly, earnestly
Valeo, êre, ūi, itum, v. n. to be able, to avail, to be strong, to be in health
Valerius, ii, m. *Valerius*. There are many of this name mentioned in classic writers
Valesco, êre, ūi, —, v. incept. to wax strong, to grow well; from *valeo*
Vâlêtudo, inis, f. health or sickness, weakness; from *valeo*

Valiaus, a, um, *adj.* strong, valiant, stout; from *valeo*
Vallis, is, *f.* a valley or dale
Vallo, âre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to fortify, to enclose, to intrench
Vallum, i, n. a trench, a fence, a wall, a bulwark
Vallus, i, m. a pallisado, a long spar of timber, a stake whereunto vines are bound
Vanus, a, um, *adj.* vain, foolish, empty
Varius, a, um, *adj.* various
Variix, icis, *m.* a crooked vein swelling with melancholy, especially in the legs
Varius, ii, m. *Varius*, a man's name
Varro, ônis, *m.* *Varro*, several Romans of this name, whereof the most considerable was *M. Terentius*
Vas, vâdis, *m.* a surety or bail; also, a pledge or hostage; from *vado*
Vas, vâsis, *n.* a vessel, a cask; plur. *vasa*, orum
Vasto, âre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to waste or destroy, to ravage
Vastus, a, um, *adj.* waste, huge, wide, desolate, uninhabited
Uber, êris, *n.* a breast or teat; also, the bosome
Uber, êris, *adj.* fruitful, plentiful, abundant
Ubi, *adv.* where, in what place, when.
Ubi primum as soon as
Ubicunque, *adv.* wheresoever, in what place soever; of *ubi* and *cunque*
Ve, *conj.* either, or
Vēcordia, æ, *f.* madness, dotage, rage, phrensy; from *vecors*
Vēcors, *vecordis*, *adj.* mad, foolish, frantic
Vectigal, âlis, *n.* a tribute, toll, or subsidy; also, a revenue, an income; from *veho*
Vectus, a, um, carried; *perf. part.* of *veho*
Vegētus, a, um, *adj.* quick, fresh, lively; sound; from *vegeo*
Vegeo, êre, ui, —, *v. n.* to be lusty and strong, to grow
Vēhēmens, tis, *adv.* vehement, earnest, unruly; for, *issimus*; from *veho*
Vēhēmenter, *adj.* vehemently, forcibly; iis, *issimē*; from *vehemens*
Vehicūlum, i, n. a car, a wain, a coach, a chariot; from *veho*
Veho, êre, xi, ctum, *v. a.* to carry, to convey by land or water
Veientes, um, *m.* the *Veientes*, a petty state, situate in the vicinity of Rome, which, at an early period, was subjected to the Roman authority

Vel, *conj.* or, vel, vel, either, —, or both, —, and, particularly, especially
Velâmen, inis, *n.* a covering, veil, garment
Velle, to be willing; *infin. pres.* of *volo*
Vellico, âre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to pluck, to pull off hair or feathers; from *vello*
Vello, êre, velli and vulsi, vulsum, *v. a.* to pull, to pluck, to gather
Vêlo, âre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to cover, to veil, to conceal
Velôcitas, âtis, *f.* swiftness, nimbleness; from *velox*
Vêlox, ôcis, *adj.* swift, quick, nimble; for, *issimus*
Velum, i, n. a veil, a curtain or hanging, a sail
Vêlut or **Veluti**, *adv.* like, like as, even as
Vēnâbulum, i, n. a hunting pole, a hunter's staff; from *venor*
Venditio, ônis, *f.* a sale; from *vendo*
Venditor, ôris, *m.* a seller; from *vendo*
Vendo, êre, didi, ditum, *v. a.* to sell
Venēnum, i, n. poison, venom; also, a drug or medicine
Veneo, ire, ivi and ii, venum, *v. n.* to be sold, to be set to sale
Venērâtio, ônis, *f.* veneration, worship, reverence; from *veneror*
Vēnēror, âri, atus sum, *v. d.* to honour or worship, to reverence
Vēnia, æ, *f.* pardon, leave, or license, favour
Venio, ire, i, tum, *v. n.* to come, to arrive
Vēnor, âri, atus sum, *v. d.* to hunt
Venter, tris, *m.* the belly, the stomach
Ventito, âre, avi, atum, *v. freq.* to come often; from *venio*
Ventus, i, m. wind, a blast, a storm or tempest
Verber, êris, *n.* a stripe or blow, a scourge or whip
Verbēro, âre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to beat or strike, to lash; also, to chide, to reprove
Vêre, *adv.* indeed, verily, in truth, justly; from *verus*
Verbum, i, n. a word, a saying, a verb, a part of speech
Vêrēcundia, æ, *f.* bashfulness, modesty; from *verecundus*
Vêrēcundus, a, um, *adj.* modest, bashful; from *vereor*
Vereor, êri, itus sum, *v. d.* to reverence, to fear
Vêritas, âtis, *f.* truth, verity; from *verus*
Veritus, a, um, having feared or doubted; *perf. part.* of *vereor*

- Vers**, conj. but, & y. rather; also, adv. *by*; from *vici*; also, *Vicinus*, i, m. a neighbour
- Versor**, āri, atus sum, v. d. to be conversant, to be employed in a thing; from *verto*
- Versus**, ūs, m. a verse; also, *Versus*, a, um, turned; perf. part. of *verto*
- Vertex**, icis, m. the top or crown of the head, the head itself, the top of anything
- Verto**, ěre, ti, sum, v. a. to turn, to change, to overthrow
- Verrum**, conj. but, but yet
- Vetus**, a, um, adj. true, right, just
- Vescor**, sci, —, v. d. to eat, to feed or live upon
- Vesper**, ěris, m. the evening star, the evening
- Vesper**, a, um, adj. of or belonging to the evening
- Vesperus**, i, m. the evening star
- Vesta**, æ, f. *Vesta*. There were two goddesses of this name; the one the goddess of fire, the other of the earth, and her image is seen on Roman coins, with attributes suitable to both fire and earth. Hence, the vestal virgins, who were obliged by a solemn vow to the observance of chastity, were had in great reverence; but if they violated their obligation, they were buried alive
- Vester**, ra, rum, pron. yours; from *vos*
- Vestibulum**, i, n. a porch or entry to an house
- Vestigium**, ii, n. the print of a man's foot, a footstep, a trace or track
- Vestimentum**, i, n. a garment, vestment, apparel; from *vestis*
- Vestis**, is, f. a garment, a vest; also, the skin of a snake
- Vetĕranus**, a, um, adj. ancient, old, having served long in a place, veteran; from *vetus*
- Vĕto**, āre, ui, itum, v. a. to forbid, to prohibit, to hinder
- Veturia**, æ, f. *Veturia*, a Roman lady, i.e. mother of *Coriolanus*
- Vetus**, ěris, adj. old, ancient, stale
- Vexo**, āre, avi, atum, v. a. to vex, to trouble, to disturb
- Via**, æ, f. a way, a passage, a journey or voyage
- Vicārius**, a, um, adj. that which is in place or stead of another; from *vici*
- Vicĕsinus**, a, um, adj. the twentieth
- Vici**, I have conquered; indic. perf. of *vinco*
- Vicinus**, a, um, adj. near, next to, hard by; from *vici*; also, *Vicinus*, i, m. a neighbour
- Vici**, gen. *vici*, dat. *vicem*, acc. *vice*, abl. f. change, course, stead, place
- Vices**, um, plur. attacks or charges in war, a mutual recompense
- Victor**, ōris, m. a conqueror, a vanquisher; from *vinco*
- Victōria**, æ, f. victory, conquest
- Victārus**, a, um, about to conquer; fut. part. act. of *vinco*
- Victūrus**, a, um, about to live; fut. part. act. of *vivo*
- Victus**, ūs, m. sustenance, food, victuals; from *vivo*; also, *Victus*, a, um, conquered; perf. part. of *vinco*
- Vicus**, i, m. a street, a village
- Vidĕlicet**, adv. to wit, that is to say; of *videre* and *licet*
- Video**, ěre, di, sum, v. a. to see, to behold, to perceive
- Videor**, ěri, visus, v. d. to seem; also, perf. pass. of *video*, to be seen
- Videtur**, ebatur, visum est, videri, v. imper. it seems, it appears. Si tibi videtur, if you please, if you think fit
- Vigeo**, ěre, ui, —, v. n. to be strong, fresh, lively
- Vigil**, iis, adj. watchful, diligent, careful
- Vigil**, is, m. a watchman
- Vigilantia**, æ, f. watchfulness, vigilance; from *vigil*
- Vigilia**, æ, f. a watching or being awake, a watch by night, a watch or fourth part of the night, a vigil or the eve before any feast; also, vigilance and diligence; from *vigil*
- Viginti**, adv. twenty
- Vigor**, ōris, m. strength, lustiness, vigour, force; from *vigeo*
- Vilis**, is, e, adj. vile, of no value, of little account, base
- Villa**, æ, f. a manor house out of a city, or town, a village
- Villāris**, is, e, adj. of or belonging to a village, farm, or country-house; from *villa*
- Villicus**, i, m. the bailiff of a manor, a steward, a farmer; from *villa*
- Vincio**, ěre, xi, nectum, v. a. to bind or tie up
- Vinco**, ěre, vici, victum, v. a. to conquer to overcome, to vanquish
- Vinctus**, a, um, bound; perf. part. of *vincio*; also, *Vinctus*, i, m. a prisoner
- Vinculum**, i, n. a bond or band, a tie, any thing which fasteneth or tethers, cords, &c.; from *vinci*

- Vindex**, *icis*, *c. g.* an avenger, a redresser of grievances, an asserter of liberty, a defender; of *vis* and *dico*
- Vindex**, *are, avi, atum*, *v. a.* to revenge, to avenge, to punish, to defend; from *vindex*
- Vinum**, *i*, *n.* wine; also, any kind of drink
- Violo**, *are, avi, atum*, *v. a.* to violate, to corrupt, to deflower
- Vir**, *virī*, *m.* a man, a husband, the male of beasts
- Vireo**, *ere, ui*, —, *v. n.* to be green, to flourish, to be lusty or strong
- Virga**, *æ*, *f.* a rod, a twig, a whip or scourge
- Virginia**, *æ*, *f.* Virginia, a Roman virgin, whom her own father Lucius Virginius, a centurion, to prevent being exposed to the lust of Appius, one of the decemvirs, stabbed in the middle of the forum, and being ordered to be seized, made his way through the crowd to the camp, and so incensed the soldiers, that they marched to the city and put an end to the decemviral power
- Virginus**, *ii*, *m.* Lucius Virginius, the father of the above mentioned young lady
- Virgo**, *inis*, *f.* a virgin, or maid, a chaste person, one of the twelve signs of the zodiac
- Viridis**, *is*, *e*, *adj.* green, lusty, fresh, strong, lively; from *vireo*
- Virilis**, *is*, *e*, *adj.* of or belonging to a man, manly, of the male kind; also, grave, substantial; from *vir*
- Virūm**, *adv.* man by man, from man to man, from one to another
- Virtus**, *ūtis*, *f.* virtue, force, courage, bravely
- Vis**, *vis, vim, vi*, *plur. vires, ium, ibus*, force, violence, strength, power, meaning or importance
- Viso**, *ere, si, sum*, *v. freq.* to visit, to come to see; from *video*
- Visus**, *ūs*, *m.* sight, a view, a look, the sense of sight; also, *Visus, a, um*, seen; *perf. part.* of *video*
- Vita**, *æ*, *f.* life, a manner of living, food; *plur. vitæ, arum*, souls, ghosts
- Vitium**, *ii*, *n.* vice, a fault, offence, blame; also, a disease, a distemper
- Vito**, *are, avi, atum*, *v. a.* to shun, to avoid, to beware of
- Vitta**, *æ*, *f.* a fillet or head band where with priests, priestesses and poets, as also, the altars and victims were dressed, a ribband, a garland
- Vitūperatio**, *ōnis*, *f.* a blaming or finding fault with; from *vitupero*
- Vitūpero**, *are, avi, atum*, *v. a.* to blame, to find fault with, to rebuke; of *viti-um* and *pario*
- Vivo**, *ere, xi, ctum*, *v. n.* to live, to be alive, to lead a life
- Vivus**, *a, um*, *adj.* alive, living, quick, lively
- Vix**, *adv.* scarcely, hardly, with much ado
- Vixi**, I have lived; *indic. perf.* of *vivo*
- Ulciscor**, *ci, ultus sum*, *v. d.* to revenge; from *ulcus*
- Ulcus**, *eris*, *n.* a sore, an ulcer
- Ullus**, *a, um*, *adj.* any, any one, *gen. ullius, dat. ulli*
- Ultimū** and **Ultimūm**, *adv.* at the last, the last time; from *ultimus*
- Ultimus**, *a, um*, *adj.* the last, the utmost, the furthest; also, the chief, the greatest; *super.* from *ultra*
- Ultio**, *ōnis*, *f.* revenge; from *ulciscor*
- Ultra**, *præp. cum acc.* beyond, on the further side
- Ultra**, *adv.* further, moreover, more; *compa.* ulterior, farther; *super.* ultimus, the furthest
- Ultrō**, *adv.* willingly, voluntarily, of one's own accord
- Ululatus**, *ūs*, an howling, yelling, or shrieking; from *ululo*
- Uluo**, *are, avi, atum*, *v. n.* to howl as a dog or a wolf doth
- Umbra**, *æ*, *f.* a shadow, or shade, a cloud, an appearance, a phantom
- Unā**, *adv.* together, all at once; from *unus*
- Uncia**, *æ*, *f.* the twelfth part of a pound, an ounce; also, an inch, the twelfth part of a foot
- Unda**, *æ*, *f.* a surge, a wave, trouble and bustle
- Undē**, *adv.* from whence
- Undecim**, *adj. plur. indec. eleven*; of *unus* and *decem*
- Undique**, *adv.* on every side, on all quarters, round about; of *unde* and *que*
- Unio**, *are, avi, atum*, *v. n.* and *a.* to rise in surges, to boil as water doth, to spread as fire doth
- Unguis**, *is*, *m.* a nail of the fingers or toes, the hoof of an ox or cow
- Unicus**, *a, um*, *adj.* one, alone, singular, notable; from *unus*
- Universus**, *a, um*, *adj.* universal, the whole, all, without exception; of *unus* and *verto*
- Unquam**, *adv.* at any time, ever

Unus, a, um, *adj.* one, alone, only; *gen.* unus, *dat.* uni
Unusquisque, unaquæque, unumquodque, *every one, every*; of unus and quisque
Vocabilis, is, e, *adj.* to be called for; from *voco*
Vocifero, âre, avi, atum, *v. n.* to cry out aloud, to bawl, to squeal; of vox and fero
Vocito, âre, âvi, atum, *v. freq.* to call often; from *voco*
Voco, âre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to name, to call, to summon, to provoke, to challenge
Vólito, are, avi, atum, *v. freq.* to fly about, to flutter; from *volo*
Vôlo, âre, avi, atum, *v. n.* to fly, to run or go quickly or in haste
Vôlo, velle, volui, *v. irreg.* to be willing, to wish, to desire
Volsci, ðrum, *plur. m.* the Volsci, a people of Latium, whose metropolis was *Auxur*
Volûcer or *eris*, eris, e, *adj.* swift-winged, inconstant; from *volo*, âre
Vólumen, inis, *n.* a folding, a rolling, a volume of a book, the folds of a snake; also, a wave; from *volvo*
Volumnia, æ, *f.* Volumnia, a Roman lady, the wife of *Coriolanus*
Vóluntârius, um, *adj.* voluntary, of one's own accord; from *voluntas*
Voluntas, âtis, *f.* good will, desire, affection; from *volo*
Volvo, ère, vi, ùtum, *v. a.* to roll, to hurl or tumble down; also, to consider
Vóluptas, âtis, *f.* pleasure, delight, solace, comfort; from *volo*
Vos, vestrum or *vestri*, *dat.* vobis, *plur.* of tu, ye or you
Vôtum, i, *n.* a vow or promise made to God; from *voveo*
Voveo, ère, vi, vôtum, *v. a.* to vow, to wish, to desire, to devote
Vox, vôtis, *f.* a voice, a sound, a word, a discourse; from *voco*
Urbanitas, âtis, *f.* courtesy, civility; from *urbanus*
Urbanus, a, um, *adj.* of or belonging to a city, civil, courteous; from *urbs*
Urbs, is, *f.* a city, a walled town
Urgen, ère, si, sum, *v. a.* to press on, to urge, to provoke
Urina, æ, *f.* urine, water of man or beast
Urinator, ôris, *m.* a diver or swimmer under water
Urna, æ, *f.* an urn
Uro, ère, ussi, ustum, *v. a.* to burn, to set on fire

Usitatus, a, um, *adj.* usual, ordinary, common
Usquam, *adv.* any where, in any place
Usque, *adv.* continually, always, all along, as far as, until
Usura, æ, *f.* usury, interest; from *usus*
Usurpo, âre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to usurp, to take another's property, to use often or much; from *usus*
Usus, ùs, *m.* use, exercise, practice; also
Usus, a, um, having used; *perf. part.* of *utor*
Ut, *adv.* as, like as, even as
Uter, utra, utrum, *adj.* which or whether of the two; *gen.* *utrius*
Uter, utris, *m.* any thing lightly blown up, a bladder, or such like thing, in use in passing rivers, a bottle
Uterque, utraque, utrumque, *adj.* both the one and the other, both, each
Uti, *adv.* to the end that
Utica, æ, *f.* an inland city of Africa, in the country of Tunis, built and inhabited by a Tyrian colony, and rendered remarkable for Cato having committed the dreadful crime of suicide in that place
Uticenses, um, *plur. m.* the inhabitants of Utica
Uticensis, is, e, *adj.* of or belonging to Utica
Utilis, is, e, *adj.* useful, commodious, fit; from *utor*
Utilitas, âtis, *f.* utility, an using, the having the use of, profit, interest; from *utor*
Utinam, *adv.* Oh that! Would to God!
Utor, uti, usus sum, *v. d.* to use, to make use of, to enjoy
Utpôte, *adv.* because as, considering that, in as much as
Utrinque, *adv.* on both sides, or both parts
Utrum, *adv.* whether
Uva, æ, *f.* a grape, a raisin
Vulgâris, is, e, *adj.* vulgar, common, vile, from *vulgus*
Vulgò, *adv.* commonly, ordinarily, publicly, openly, before all; from *vulgus*
Vulgus, i, *m.* and *n.* the common people, the rabble, the mob
Vulnêro, âre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to wound or hurt, to grieve; from *vulnus*
Vulnus, êris, *n.* a wound, a bruise, a hurt; also, love, grief
Vulsi, I have torn; *indic. perf.* of *vello*
Vulsus, æ, um, plucked; *perf. part.* of *vello*
Vultur, æ, um, a ravenous bird called vulture

Vulturnum, i, n. and **Vulturinus**, i, m.
Vollorno, a town and rapid river in
 Campania

Vultus, ūs, m. the countenance or visage,
 the face

Uxor, ōris, f. a wife; also, the she of
 beasts

X

XANTIPPUS, i, m. **Xantippus**, a valiant
 and successful Spartan commander,
 who after the Carthaginians had been
 beaten by the Romans, both by sea and
 land, was sent for to command their
 forces, which he did with so great suc-
 cess, that he took **Attilius Regulus** pri-
 soner, but was ill rewarded for his
 great services

Xerxes, is, m. **Xerxes**, a king of Persia,

and the son of **Darius**. He was a very
 naughty prince, but was un-
 successful. He prosecuted the war with
 the Athenians, begun by his father, in-
 vading Greece with 700,000 men of his
 own kingdom and 300,000 auxiliaries,
 and 12,000 ships. But this great and
 numerous army wanted a commander,
 for the king, who should have led them
 to battle, was always the last in the
 field, and the first in flight

Z

ZAMA, æ, f. **Zama**, a city of Africa, a-
 bout five days' journey from Carthage.
 Here **Scipio**, gained a complete victory
 over **Hannibal**, who after his discoun-
 fiture, was obliged to flee with only 9
 horsemen to accompany him

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